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THE TIMES

Fashion: Romance takes over from punk, page 11

Rebel Spanish troops hold 350 MPs hostage in Parliament

most the entire lower house of Spanish Parliament, including Prime Minister-designate, were ng held hostage last night by out 200 civil guards led by an my colonel. The group had earlier stormed the chamber firing automatic weapons and ordering everybody to lie down. It appeared that the right-wing Captain-General of the Valencia region had masterminded the coup attempt.

Coup attempt during vote on leader

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 23

About 350 Spanish politicians, most the entire lower house the Cortes (Parliament) are ng held hostage tonight by estimated 200 civil guards der the command of an army onel. Among the hostages is or Calvo Sotelo, the Prime nister-designate.

The guards raided Parliament lier this evening as it was ing on Señor Calvo's appointnt. To the accompaniment of urst of sub-machinegun fire, y ordered everyone to the und.

General Manuel Gutierrez llado, serving as Deputy me Minister with the outg Government, tried to e with the raiders, telling n to obey authority, accordto a Calvo aide. But the eral was beaten and ordered he floor with the others.

he raid was briefly broadby a sharp-witted commenr who had been covering the ng. Before being forced to floor he reported that guns e pointed at Señor Landelino illa, the Speaker.

is broadcast was cut and his nnel, like other networks, en playing classical music.

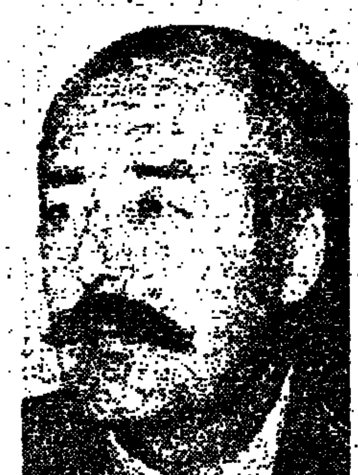
ccording to a report by pa Press, quoting a high ary source this evening. guards were apparently er the command of Lieunt-Colonel Antonia Tejero ina.

e is remembered here as ingleader of the so-called eration Galaxy", an aborplot to seize power from Suarez government which uncovered in 1979. He given a light sentence by army authorities.

An eyewitness in the Cortes Colonel Tejero telephoned eral Jaime Milans del Bosch Valencia and told him: "Unrtful, my general. All in d."

guard later read General h's statement without exning how it was received in liament with all communicas cut. The general's statet was broadcast over a radio on in Castellon, normally receivable in Madrid.]

s Spaniards wondered ght whether their five-year- democracy was now atened by a coup d'etat, s Juan Carlos ordered the etaries and under-secretarof the outgoing Government permanent session at the uela Palace "to ensure the rnability of the country by ian and constitutional ns" as a statement by the stry of the Interior put it. he group was assembled junior politicians of the



Colonel Tejero: Previous plot to seize power.

Suarez Government standing in for their Ministers who were trapped in the Cortes.

This emergency body of politicians told the country tonight that the "most complete calm" reigned in the country and gave an assurance that the "momentary interruption of parliamentary life" was expected to be shortlived.

All civilian and military authorities, the statement said, "acting under the orders of King Juan Carlos, would guarantee that an act of violence did not disrupt the democratic system of government, freely chosen by the Spanish people, and expressed in the constitution, and which civilian and military authorities had sworn to uphold".

General Bosch, who is Captain-General of the Valencia region, had apparently of his own initiative declared a state of emergency in the region and taken over the local administration.

"Stay tranquil, Jordi", King Juan Carlos said, according to Señor Jordi Pujol, president of the Catalonia autonomous regional government, when the King was reassured of the situation in the Barcelona region.

It was a socialist woman MP, several months pregnant, who had been allowed out of the chamber who got the news to the King by telephone.

All traffic was prevented from approaching the parliament building in central Madrid but it was not known on whose authority this action was taken.

As soon as news of the raid became known, maximum security was placed around the Madrid Palace of Congresses on the other side of the city, where the European security review conference is meeting — attended by diplomats from 35 nations.

Tonight large crowds gathered as near to the Cortes building as heavy detachments of police allowed. Many listened anxiously to the latest news on transistor radios and discussed the significance of the situation. A few young people among them were to be heard singing extreme right-wing songs.

Franco man: General Bosch, who is 66, is one of Spain's best known and most controversial army leaders. He fought on the side of the late General Franco in the 1936-1939 civil war and later served as an infantry commander in the Blue Division which Franco sent to Nazi Germany to fight against the Soviet Union in the Second World War.

Today, in his broadcast statement, he banned all strikes and lock-outs and said that abandoning work would be regarded as sedition.

Valencia sealed: Eyewitnesses tonight reported columns of tanks converging on the centre of Valencia from several directions and taking up positions in central squares and avenues.

Armed civil guards controlled strategic buildings. Streets were empty after the curfew declared by General Bosch.

Two radio stations in the Valencia region were occupied by the army.—Reuter

Tanks move in: Army tanks tonight surrounded Spanish television offices in Madrid and troops occupied the building hours after the raid on parliament.

Two tanks and three jeeps blocked access to the building, which was evacuated by the military. It was the first instance of the army being brought into action after the raid. An emergency meeting of military leaders was to start shortly, army sources said.—Agence France-Presse.

Injuries feared: Two hours after the gunfire in Parliament, the news agency EFE reported four ambulances outside the building and said there were believed to be some injuries.

A civil guard told Señor Suárez to shut up when he asked for an explanation as head of government and escorted him from the chamber, the agency said. Señor Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, the Defence Minister, also was told to shut up as the guards kept their guns at the ready.

The agency said several civilians with sub-machine guns joined the guards in taking up positions in the chamber.—AP.



Lady Diana Spencer walking in London yesterday.

Engagement of Prince to be announced today

By a Staff Reporter

The engagement of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer is expected to be announced today. The wedding is likely to take place in Westminster Abbey in July.

Lady Diana, aged 19, youngest daughter of Lord Spencer and Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, worked as an assistant in a kindergarten in Pimlico, London.

The Prince of Wales, who is aged 32, once said that he thought "about thirty" was the right age for marriage, and the announcement will bring to an end speculation about the romance that has in recent months put the couple in the centre of press attention.

Lady Diana grew up in circles associated with the Royal Family. Her father was equerry to King George VI and to the Queen, and her name first became known to the public after that of one of her elder sisters, Lady Sarah Spencer, was linked with that of the Prince.

Lady Diana is the youngest of Lord Spencer's four children by his first marriage, to the Hon Frances Roche, daughter of Lord Fermoy. The Spencer earldom was created in the eighteenth century.

Lady Diana returned from Australia last Thursday and was with the Prince the next day when his favourite horse, Allibar, collapsed and died.

Water men in North stage first walk-out

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

An indefinite strike by water and sewerage workers in parts of Lancashire started at midnight as the momentum for unofficial action gathered pace in several areas of England and Wales.

In spite of attempts by union officials to calm the situation, rank-and-file members displayed their hostility to the National Water Council's 10 per cent offer by starting action before trade union leaders meet tomorrow. They are expected to give the employers notice of strike action.

About two hundred workers with the Pennine Water Authority in Oldham and Ashton are involved in the action, which is unlikely to have any dramatic effect immediately, but could become serious if the strike is prolonged.

Water and sewerage workers in the North-east, who imposed a work to rule last week, have threatened to go on strike from midnight tomorrow if the offer is not "substantially" increased. Workers in York are already taking disruptive action and they are likely to be joined later in the week by members of the National Union of Public Employees in Wales.

Workers in the west Wales and Usk regions are being balloted on whether to go on strike, and the results should be known later today. Mr Steven King, Nupe regional secretary for Wales, said last night: "I would be surprised if there were not unofficial action in several areas in Wales before the end of the week."

The decision of the Lancashire workers was taken at a meeting in Oldham. Mr Stephen Braithwaite, district officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said after the meeting: "They said they were not prepared to wait any longer. The union claim was submitted last October and it has still not been settled.

"The men have become tired of waiting, so they decided to take unofficial action. There will be pickets out at local depots and I will not be surprised if the action spreads", Mr Braithwaite said.

Union delegates meeting in Newcastle urged their leaders to call a national strike. Mr Raymond Gray, chairman of the local Nupe water committee, said attitudes had hardened and they were determined to win a decent increase.

At a national level, union negotiators were hoping that the employers would indicate their willingness to improve the offer before tomorrow's meeting. Mr Edmund Newall, national industrial officer of the GMWU, said: "The employers surely realize the situation they are facing and they have as much responsibility in this as the trade unions".

Last night it did not appear likely that the employers would offer an immediate improvement on their "final" 10 per cent offer. The Government has made it clear that after its experiences with the miners last week it intends to deal firmly with other public sector workers.

Whether the unions sanction a national strike or a selective strike, the Government has prepared contingency plans to keep essential services operating.

Mr Brezhnev calls for summit meeting with US President

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 23

In a definitive statement of Soviet policy at home and abroad for the next five years, President Brezhnev today called for a summit meeting with President Reagan, and offered to halt the development of Russian submarines and to extend military confidence-building measures if the West did the same. Mr Brezhnev also renewed calls on Nato to stop the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

His report, which lasted more than three-and-a-half hours, was delivered to about 5,000 delegates and foreign guests assembled in the Kremlin for the opening session of the twenty-sixth congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

The Soviet leader put forward few new foreign policy initiatives, but he took a surprisingly mild line towards the Reagan Administration, expressed confidence that Poland could solve its own problems, and restated Soviet defiance over Afghanistan.

In the domestic field, Mr Brezhnev admitted that his country was entering a period of economic difficulties. He called for crash programmes to improve the supplies of food and consumer goods, and spoke frankly about social problems such as drunkenness, family instability, corruption and industrial mismanagement.

He also called for a thorough restructuring of political and ideological education to combat, what he called, the boredom of youth with old slogans.

Underlying Russian worries at the bad state of Soviet-American relations, Mr Brezhnev said that the international situation largely depended on the policies of the two countries. He said that at a time of acute international tension, there had to be an active dialogue at all levels.

In contrast with the Soviet press, which has reacted sharply to Mr Reagan's tough accusations against the Russians, Mr Brezhnev emphasized that his country was still hoping for normal business-like relations with the Americans.

He renewed Soviet commitment to détente, and gave an optimistic picture of steadily developing relations with the main countries of Western Europe—except for Britain: "We regret to say that here there is stagnation, but not through any fault of ours. I think that this is contrary to the interests of either the Soviet Union or Britain".

On Poland, Mr Brezhnev appeared cautiously optimistic that the Polish party would be able to restore normality there. He referred to the Warsaw Pact summit last December when it was agreed to support Poland's attempts to calm the crisis.

"Polish communists and the working people of that country can firmly rely on their friends and allies; we will not abandon fraternal socialist Poland in its hour of need. We will stick up for it".

Depending on the definition of "need", the phrase could also be taken as a further warning to the Poles. Mr Brezhnev spoke of Poland's earlier mistakes and miscalculations, saying that the country was an important example of the need for the party to listen to the masses, fight bureaucracy, strengthen socialist democracy and be "realistic" in its foreign economic relations.

Mr Brezhnev had little new to offer on arms control, but he did make what appears to be a significant concession in agreeing to a proposal, put forward by France, that military confidence-building measures should be extended by including all European Russia up to the Urals in the zone where advance notification should be given for military exercises.

The Russians would extend this zone, provided the West corresponded, he said.

The Soviet leader also suggested setting up such zones in the east—on the borders of China and Japan—and negotiating with all interested countries. He had earlier remarked that the Russians did not want to continue the quarrel with China (which was not represented at the congress) and were ready for further talks.

Mr Brezhnev offered to limit deployment of the new Soviet submarines fitted with "typhoon" missiles, if the Americans did the same with Trident-carrying Ohio submarines to ban the development of new missile systems for these submarines. He repeated long-standing calls for Nato to stop the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, saying the Soviet Union would similarly freeze its deployment of SS20 missiles.

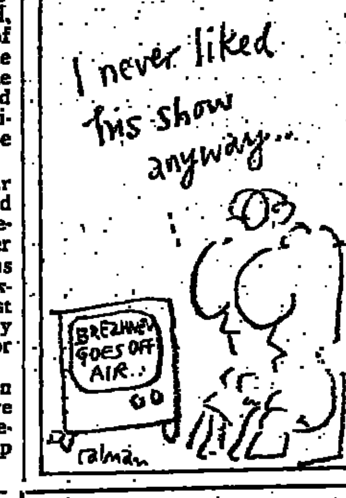
Foreign affairs came first in Mr Brezhnev's lengthy report. He said it was "absolutely obvious" that today the Soviet Union and its allies were more than ever the chief buttress of world peace.

Mr Brezhnev, aged 74, who is presiding over his fourth congress since becoming party secretary in 1964, looked tired and drawn as he rose to deliver his speech this morning.

Normally his keynote speech is broadcast live on Soviet television, but today—without explanation—viewers were shown only the first seven minutes of his address. The rest of the report was then read by a newscaster.

Television returned to the Kremlin, from which western journalists were excluded, for the final few minutes of his speech.

The Soviet official spokesman later told a news conference that Mr Brezhnev himself delivered all the speech, but the party's organizing committee had earlier voted not to show it live.



Sterling slumps ½ cents

Frances Williams

The pound collapsed on foreign exchange markets yesterday, plunging nearly six and a half cents against the dollar to its lowest level for nearly a year.

The pound closed against the dollar at $2.2455, its lowest level since April 1980, and it finished sharply lower against continental currencies, including the Deutsche mark, Swiss and French francs. The effective exchange rate, measured against a basked of currencies, fell 2.1 to 100.4 (average 1975 = 100).

Later in New York, sterling closed nearly eight cents lower than last week at $2.2350.

The slump was set off by weekend press reports that a cut in minimum lending rate of 3 percentage points or more was being contemplated in the Budget on March 10.

Further impetus came from remarks by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, EEC Budget Commissioner, late in the afternoon that action should be taken to bring down the pound as a prelude to British membership of the European monetary system.

Although foreign exchange markets had widely expected a Budget cut in MLR of about 2 percentage points, the prospect of a larger fall precipitated heavy selling in Far Eastern markets which knocked 4 per cents off the pound before European markets opened.

After remaining steady for much of the day, sterling plunged a further 2 cents immediately after Mr Tugendhat's remarks.

Dealers yesterday took the view that a 2 per cent cut in MLR would be sufficient to bring United Kingdom interest rates in line with other European countries and moderate the sterling exchange rate, while 3 per cent would be overkill and might not be considered justifiable in the light of underlying monetary conditions.

Anger at steel plant shutdown

Duport is to close its steelmaking plant in South Wales with the loss of 1,200 jobs, and sell other steel interests to British Steel. Angry leaders of the labour force will travel to London for talks with Mr William Sirs of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is to make a statement on government plans for the steel industry, including writing off £3,000m of corporation capital and providing more government funding Page 19

Coal sale demand

Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' leader, demanded that the Government must find a market for "every ounce of coal" they produced. The call came on the eve of talks between the TUC and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the scale of government cash for the coal industry Page 2

Civil Service threat

Leaders of the nine white-collar Civil Service unions rejected an improved pay offer of rises of 7 per cent, making industrial action by the 530,000 civil servants more likely. The unions are seeking a 15 per cent increase Page 2

35pc rate increase

Householders in Manchester face a rate increase of 35 per cent and those in Liverpool a rise of 21.5 per cent from April. The Liverpool decision was carried by the single vote of the Liberal chairman of the policy and finance committee Page 5

Missionaries expected to leave Iran tomorrow

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, expects the three British missionaries held in Iran to return home tomorrow. At the opening session of the General Synod of the Church of England, he paid tribute to the Iranian authorities, whose investigation "illustrates a concern for truth and justice, even in the midst of war and internal difficulty." Page 6

US Middle East priority

Mr Alexander Haig, Secretary of State, has told the Israeli Government that the United States is more interested in countering what it sees as a Soviet threat to the security of the Middle East and South-West Asia than in resurrecting the stalled Palestinian autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt Page 7

$800m film studios offer

Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman, has made an offer to buy Twentieth Century Fox which values the film studios at $800m (£360m). Rumours of a bid have been rife in Hollywood since Mr Alan Ladd junior and other top executives left the corporation in 1979 Page 19

Mr Jenkins would penalize strikers

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Setting out expansionary economic alternatives to the Government's policies, which he described as "something near disaster", Mr Roy Jenkins commended last night the idea of an "employment-oriented pay commission". He suggested it could be one instrument, through penalizing strikers with loss of benefits, to help wage moderation.

In a speech in London to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, Mr Jenkins, one of the co-founders of the Council for Social Democracy, made his main proposal a big new public investment programme using a large part of the North Sea oil revenues.

At the same time, the private sector would be stimulated with cuts in interest rates and "downward pressure" on the exchange rate.

It was in relating that expansion to what he called a "tolerable anti-inflation policy," that Mr Jenkins called for a return to a "stability-oriented incomes policy". Such a policy would have to be non-bureaucratic, long-term, and allow for flexibility in bargaining.

Mr Jenkins singled out the ideas of Professor James Meade, a Nobel prizewinning economist. As he explained it, "the core is an employment-oriented pay commission which would not involve itself with any freely agreed bargain, but which would be open for business from any party to a disagreed wage settlement".

Subject to limitations, the commission "would judge a settlement at either the employees' last claim or the employers' last offer, whichever would be more likely to favour employment in the enterprise concerned".

Mr Jenkins added: "Enforcement would be not through the full panoply of the criminal law, but through a weakening of a potential striker's financial position in the realm of tax rebates, supplementary benefit and redundancy conditions".

He conceded that although such a system would favour wage moderation at a time of high unemployment and weak competitiveness, he was less sure how it would work in a tight labour market. But he suggested it offered "the right direction".

The Liberals, with whom any social democratic party would have to form an electoral alliance, favour a full statutory incomes policy. Mr Jenkins is some way short of that, but clearly the positions are not incompatible.

Mr Jenkins insisted that the central issue facing the country was how to deal with the years of oil abundance while preparing the best possible position to face the future without oil. It demanded above all stability of policy.

Mr Jenkins wanted much of the North Sea revenue to be put into railway electrification and public transport generally; the expansion of British Telecom; energy-saving and insulation work; the development of renewable resources; and the renewal of outdated water and sewerage systems.

He was scathing in his analysis of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policy.

He could not understand those who claimed that "something triumphant is occurring" behind the facade of unemployment and falling production.

If we continued as we are doing, "we shall soon cease to qualify as a major industrial country", with South Korea overtaking us in five years' time on present trends.

Two quit party

Two of Labour's social democrat dissidents, Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth) and Mr Tom Ellis (Wrexham), yesterday officially resigned the whip of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Miners demand sale 'of every ounce' as rescue talks begin

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Negotiations on the rescue package for the coal industry opened yesterday with a demand by the National Union of Mineworkers that the Government should find a market for "every ounce of coal we produce".

That was the view put to the National Coal Board by Mr Joseph Gormley, the pitmen's president, on the eve of senior level talks between the TUC and the Chancellor of the Exchequer over the shape of his forthcoming Budget.

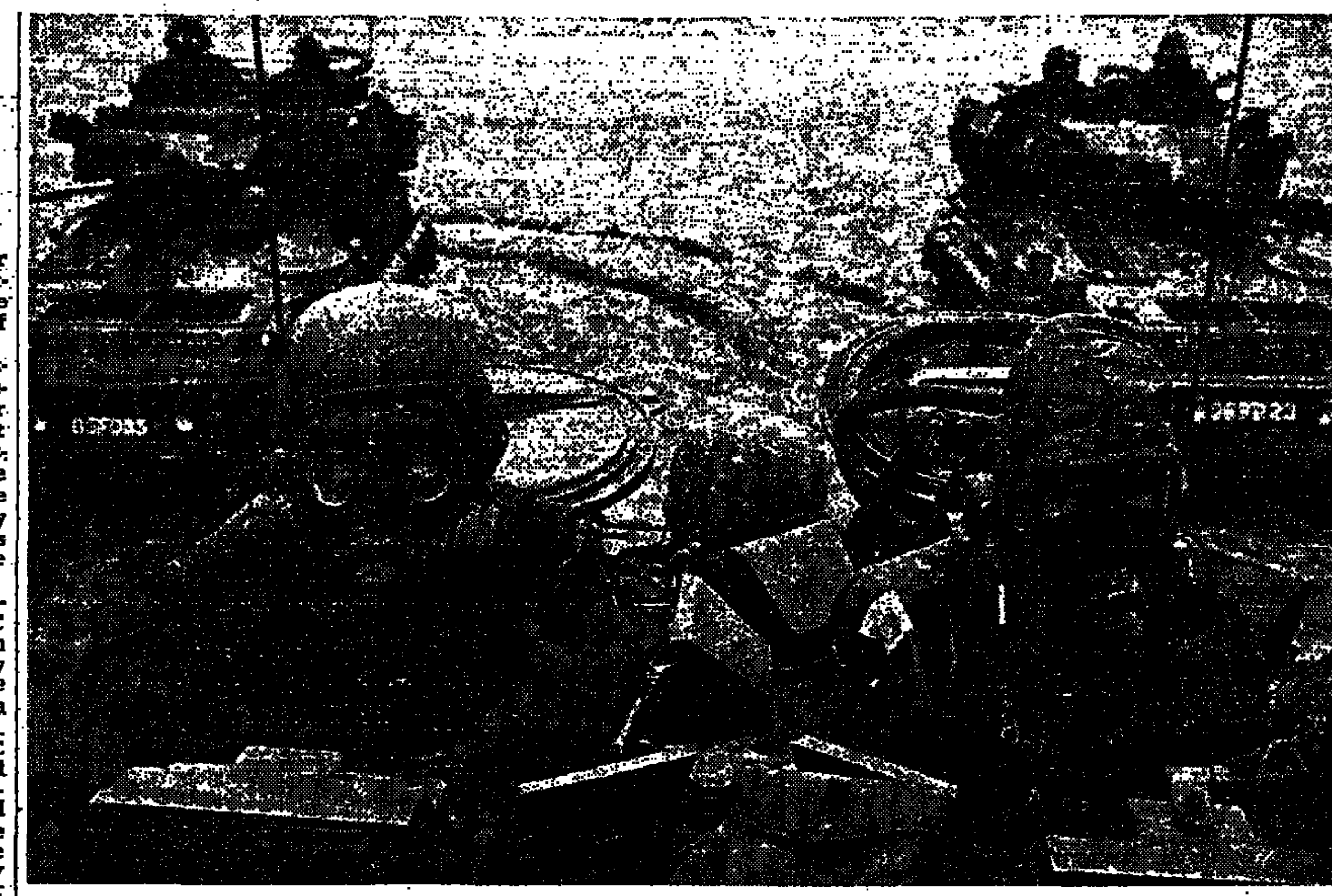
After shelving their strike threat, miners' leaders are looking to the Cabinet for measures that would minimize coal imports and restore operating subsidies at a cost of hundreds of millions of pounds. Negotiations with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, on the scale of government finance are to be resumed tomorrow.

Mr Gormley said yesterday that the miners and the board had agreed on the principal items in a "shopping list" and sought ministerial backing for those measures. "The commitment we must have is that the country will sell every ounce of coal we produce," he added.

Tomorrow's talks are expected to concentrate on agreement about principles rather than decisions on the amount of money involved in the reduction of coal imports and the restoration of subsidies, but the issue of pumping public money into the nationalized industries will be raised on a wider scale with the Government today.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, is to meet the TUC economic committee, and listen to proposals for a publicly funded £6,200m stimulus to the economy designed to produce a 1.5 per cent growth next year.

Ministers will give the TUC a polite but non-committal hearing. In the confident expectation that their proposals will not be implemented by the Thatcher administration, the unions and the Labour Party yesterday agreed on further civil responses in the cities on the lines of the Glasgow and Liverpool demonstrations.



Soldiers of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars in Scorpion and Scimitar light tanks during a Salisbury Plain exercise against an enemy attacking with nuclear and chemical weapons.

Failures in paying child benefit criticized

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The failures of the Department of Health and Social Security in paying child benefit to needy families is strongly criticized today in the annual report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman).

Of 10 cases investigated last year the Ombudsman found black spots in which industrial disputes and computer and communication difficulties caused delay in families receiving child benefits, in some cases for many months.

The Ombudsman emphasizes that he would need a wider sample before attempting to judge the overall performance of the department.

But he continues: "What is clear from the handful of cases that have been brought to me is that people to whom a few pounds in benefit are equivalent to Mr Micawber's immortal sixpence can suffer real hardship when the administrative system through which they should receive this benefit fails".

Even making allowances for industrial disputes that held up the processing of child benefit claims last year, the department did not perform well. There were far too many clerical errors and, in some cases, inexcusable failures even to deal with letters from those anxiously seeking news of their benefits, the Ombudsman says.

In one case child benefit was finally paid nearly five months after the birth of a fifth child and after the family had had to abandon insurance policies they could no longer keep up. Their arrears amounted to £360, but even that was a mistake and a further £18 had to be added later.

The Ombudsman reports that the department did agree to pay the family £100 so that they could revive their insurance policies without financial loss.

The Ombudsman notes that the department is introducing changes to improve its procedures, but says it is nevertheless disturbing to discover how often written communications between government offices and the public, and indeed between government offices themselves, go astray, sometimes because of a change of address.

"The public are, mercifully, free in this country to move home when they choose and they should not find difficulty in obtaining their proper entitlement simply because the administrative system is unequal to keeping its records of such moves up to date", the Ombudsman states.

"And of course there is no excuse for officials putting files away when the problems in them are still unresolved (which is what happened in one of the child benefit cases I investigated)."

The DHSS was again the department about which the greatest number of complaints was received from MPs, in a year when all complaints to the Ombudsman rose by 36 per cent.

Of 85 complaints against the department which were completed during 1980, 50 were upheld and remedies provided. In nine other cases the complaint was not upheld.

The Ombudsman received 1,031 complaints from MPs during 1980, of which 264 were accepted for investigation.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Second Report for Session 1980-81, Annual Report for 1980, House of Commons Paper 148 (Stationery Office, £3.60).

Accident risk to driving examiners

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

During one driving test in nine which the candidate fails the examiner has to intervene to prevent an accident, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport, said yesterday.

He told driving instructors at a conference in London that in the interests of road safety they should try to discourage pupils from taking the test before they were ready. "The most important message for both of us to get across is that learners who cannot drive safely and considerately will, without doubt, fail their tests."

Last year 1,800,000 learner-drivers took the test and the failure rate was 53 per cent. On average, an examiner is faced with having to take action to stop an accident every other day.

Mr Peter Russell, general secretary of the Motor Schools Association, said: "Some instructors have been remiss in allowing pupils to take tests too soon, but we feel this happens more with learners who have not been through a driving school. One difficulty is that the long waiting lists for tests make some pupils desperate to enrol as soon as they feel they may have a chance."

Mr Clarke also appealed to instructors to discourage pupils from making double or multiple bookings. That was inconsiderate to other candidates, as well as increasing costs and causing additional delay.

The conference welcomed a suggestion from Mr Clarke for a higher registration fee for driving instructors and that standards of entry should be raised.

He argued that higher standards would lessen the need for his department to carry out periodic checks on driving instructors. Those were made twice a year, an expensive operation requiring a large staff.

Mr Russell said: "We would gladly pay more to get better supervision and stricter control on entry. It is too easy to become a driving instructor."

Civil Service unions flatly reject 7% pay offer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Industrial action by Britain's 530,000 white-collar civil servants, which could have a damaging impact on government, became more likely last night after leaders of the nine Civil Service unions rejected an improved pay offer of rises of 7 per cent.

The new offer, a 1 per cent improvement, was made by Lord Soames, Lord President and minister responsible for the Civil Service. It was flatly rejected by union negotiators, who predicted that the first coordinated action throughout the service was almost certain to go ahead.

Union leaders who are seeking a 15 per cent increase, went into the meeting in the knowledge that members of the main unions have voted, or are in the process of voting, in favour of industrial action.

In an attempt at conciliation, Lord Soames offered the unions talks on establishing an ordered system of pay bargaining for the Civil Service. The unions agreed to further discussions with government officials on the offer in the next few days.

Some of the less militant unions would be reluctant to embark on a campaign of industrial action if they thought a new system of bargaining based on "fair comparisons" could be agreed with the Government.

Lord Soames was uncompromising in his statement to the unions and said that the offer would be accommodated within the 6 per cent cash limit for pay increases set by the Government by job cuts and reduction in administrative costs. It had to be regarded as the Government's final offer.

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said after the talks that the offer was not acceptable. "I do not believe there is a way out of the unions being forced to take industrial action."

A final decision on whether to go ahead with the campaign of action, which is intended to start with a one-day strike on March 9, will be taken at a meeting on Thursday.

Mr Kendall said he thought the Government would have to provide a firm commitment to an orderly pay bargaining system for next year's pay negotiations and an improvement in the 7 per cent offer for all the unions to agree to drop industrial action.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest union in the Civil Service, said: "I think it is certain that action will take place. I would lose my job if I accepted the offer we have been made today".

Members of the CPSA are voting at branch meetings on whether to take action, and by last night meetings covering about half the union's membership had voted by a three-to-one majority in favour of strikes.

If Thursday's meeting gives approval for the campaign the one-day strike will be followed by other action, including selective strikes against key government computer centres in an attempt to disrupt the Government's ability to collect revenue.

Among the centres where action is likely are the PAYE computers at Shipley, near Bradford, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, and the customs computer at Southend.

The unions have collectively pledged that they will give workers who strike or are suspended 85 per cent of their gross pay.

Dr Owen suggests Intelligence vetting

By Stewart Tendler

A special committee of Privy Councillors to make Britain's intelligence services more publicly accountable was suggested last night by David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary.

Interviewed during BBC television's *Panorama* programme on Britain's intelligence community, Dr Owen said it was reasonable to have a small committee to question the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretaries and the Prime Minister to make sure they were keeping a total democratic check.

Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP for Thanet, said that during the Suez crisis in 1956 plans had been made to kill President Nasser.

Mr Aitken, who at that time was working for Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, said that Mr Lloyd did not learn of the assassination plans until they were well advanced.

During the programme, which has been a centre of controversy over allegations of censorship within the BBC, a number of former intelligence officers were interviewed.

The programme also interviewed Mr Frank Snepp, a former CIA officer, who claimed that British intelligence had used journalists as field operatives. He said his colleagues often assumed, for example, that Reuters staff were tied in with British intelligence.

That was denied by Mr Gerald Long, then managing director of Reuters, who told *Panorama* that anyone suspected of contact, let alone working, for an intelligence group would be called to account.

'Note the actions, not the words' is Tory message

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Prime Minister's approval was conveyed in Whitehall yesterday for the new message that more attention should be paid to the Government's pragmatic actions than to some of its defiant rhetoric. The point had been put over strongly in a Sunday television interview by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade.

Yesterday he was given the rating of a sterling performance. Such phrases as "the lady's not for turning" and "never, never, never" used by the Prime Minister are in future to be taken as inspirational for the long-term strategy and its objectives, not setting the tone for the immediate tactics.

That emerged after a meeting of Cabinet ministers put the *finishing* touches yesterday morning to the Government's plans for massive public assistance to the British Steel Corporation.

Mrs Thatcher wants it believed that she and all her ministers stand by the strategy of reducing inflation and reviving British industry. But they are more concerned about adjusting to the realities in this depression and thus adjusting their tactics, than many observers had noticed.

The explanation, of course, would have seemed more credible had the Government, at the time, given a warning that the rhetoric was not to be taken at face value. Instead, the wide coverage, particularly in the popular press, given to Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric was relished, indeed solicited.

Dr Runcie sets warm and enthusiastic tone for Anglican welcome to the Pope

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday set the tone of the Church of England's welcome to the Pope next year. It was to be warm and enthusiastic, but without compromising Anglican principles, he indicated.

"In welcoming Pope John Paul II to our country and to Canterbury Cathedral we do so as Anglicans on our own terms, and they are not those of the First Vatican Council. And the Pope would be the last person to want us to sacrifice our own theological integrity", Dr Runcie told the General Synod of the Church of England.

He was speaking in a debate, which was later adjourned on a motion acknowledging the Pope's visit and calling for joint Anglican-Roman Catholic prayers and preparations for it.

The Synod embarked on the subject a little gingerly, mindful of strong feelings in the Church and elsewhere, with several speakers referring to the difficulties the Church of England has concerning the Papacy.

The Archbishop's line was followed by many members, and there was general agreement that the visit was an occasion for warmeth rather than for euphoria. While the great improvement in relations between the two churches were repeatedly referred to, so were those aspects of Roman Catholic theory and practice that Anglicans find objectionable.

There was a general wish that the visit should somehow directly serve the cause of church unity, although Dr Runcie warned the Synod that there was a danger of "triumphalism" on the Roman Catholic side, and "no popery" on the other.

"My hope is that the visit will in fact strengthen the witness of all the churches in our country, not just the Roman Catholic Church. This will call for ecumenical sensitivity on the part of the Pope and the Roman Catholics of this country.

"It will also call for an openness on the part of the Church of England and other Christians to the positive value of the universal dimension of the Pope's ministry", Dr Runcie said.

Earlier he disclosed that there was no likelihood of the Pope being invited to say Mass *in Canterbury Cathedral*, *The Times* Diary and its correspondence columns notwithstanding.

The Synod began its consideration of the proposed covenant with the Free Churches, by deciding on the special majority in the synod that the scheme will eventually require when the final debate takes place in 1983.

Opponents of the covenant's proposals were generally in favour of a majority of 75 per cent being set as the test, while supporters were behind the Synod's standing committee's proposal of a two thirds majority. This committee's view was eventually adopted by 241 votes to 200.

In brief

Lady Falkender 'was informant'

Lady Falkender, formerly Sir Harold Wilson's political secretary, was responsible for disclosing that Sir Geoffrey Harrison was recalled from his post as ambassador in Moscow in 1968, after having an affair with a Russian chambermaid, *Sir Geoffrey said yesterday.*

The disclosure was made to a journalist about four years ago, but was not published until last weekend in *The Sunday Times*. Sir Geoffrey said that he regarded the information as classified and that it should not have been divulged to a journalist.

Gun murder charge

Gary Eagland, aged 17, of Chingford Avenue, Chingford, east London, appeared at Waltham Forest magistrates' court yesterday charged with the shotgun murder of Mr Mark Butters at a party in Walthamstow, east London, on Saturday night. Mr Eagland was remanded in custody until March 2.

Widow gets £57,450

Mrs Patricia Matthews, a widow, aged 39, of Scotforth, Lancashire, and her three daughters were awarded agreed damages of *£57,450* yesterday against the British Railways Board after the death of her husband, who contracted asbestosis while employed by the board.

Arrest at No 10

A man was arrested yesterday when he tried to ush his way into 10 Downing Street to compalin about housing. John Scoby, aged 55, of Haldane Street, Whiteinch, Glasgow, was bound over at Bow Street Magistrates' Court for causing a breach of the peace.

Wildlife park theft

A £20,000 collection of silver, bronze and ivory animal figures has been stolen from Mr John Aspinall's wildlife park at Port Lympne, Kent. The pieces were in display cases in the park's mansion.

RAF pilot feared dead

An RAF pilot was last night missing and feared dead after his Hunter jet fighter on a routine training mission plunged into the North Sea 20 miles north-east of its base at RAF Lossiemouth.

Manx law change

Suspended sentences and community service orders will be introduced into the Isle of Man's criminal courts if a new *Criminal Justice Bill, going befor* the House of Keys today, is passed.

House arson inquiry

Forensic scientists yesterday sifted through the wreckage of a house in Little Milton, Oxfordshire, which police think may have been deliberately set on fire.

Dustmen killed

Mr Charles Roberts, aged 49, a dustman, of Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire, died yesterday when he was knocked under the wheels of his refuse vehicle and crushed.

Motorway closed after 50 vehicles collide

The M6 in Staffordshire and the West Midlands was closed for three hours yesterday after 50 vehicles were involved in a series of accidents. A three-mile trail of wreckage blocked both carriageways near Walsall.

Only one person was injured. Lorries, tankers, and coaches were involved.

In North Yorkshire Stephen Wood, aged 15, of Pool in Wharfdale, and Mr Tommy Pickard, aged 51, were rescued after being stranded in a blizzard for 12 hours on the fells near Ingleborough.

The boy's dog had helped to keep them warm and awake and its barking was heard by rescuers.

Rescuers were in action in Snowdonia after a woman climber collapsed with exhaustion.

Miss Judy Kimis, aged 20, of Oast House Crescent, Farnham, Surrey, had collapsed on the east face of the 3,000ft Tryfan on Sunday afternoon.

Thirty rescuers brought her down to Ogwen Valley early yesterday, but she did not require hospital treatment.

Rosie Swale is convicted on poisoning charge

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Rosie Swale, the round-the-world sailor, was found guilty at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of poisoning Mr Keith Vincent, a Southampton docker, of perjury, and of attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Her friend, Tracey Stamp, who before a sex-change operation was a merchant seaman, was found guilty of perjury and of attempting to pervert the course of justice. The jury was discharged from giving a verdict on a charge against her of poisoning Mr Vincent, her former lover.

Miss Swale was given a nine-month prison sentence on the poisoning charge, suspended for one year. The two women were conditionally discharged for 12 months on the charges of perjury and attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Miss Swale and Miss Stamp, both of Pen-ffordd, Dyfed, South Wales, had denied all the charges. They had been accused of administering toxic laburnam seeds to Mr Vincent.

Doctors will give facts to police

Doctors and police officers *worked out a formula in Sheffield yesterday* by which doctors will pass on information about patients, sometimes without their consent.

The meeting was called after doctors became concerned about breaching their code of practice when murder-hunt detectives appealed for information

Mental health charity sees danger of '1984' powers

By Lucy Hodges

Serious concern is being voiced about the possibility that social workers may be given more power to control people with psychiatric symptoms and that, without safeguards, that could bring Britain a step closer to George Orwell's *1984* society.

The Government is considering introducing a new community care order in the process of reforming the Mental *Health Act, 1959, and MIND*, the mental health charity which fights for patients' rights, believes that could be a dangerous development.

The group's legal adviser, Mr Larry Gostin, has prepared a briefing paper on MIND's views, which is being studied by the Department of Health and Social Security. He argues that the broad discretionary powers sought by the British Association of Social Workers (BASW) in the care order are disturbing.

Control could be exercised over a person's place of residence, employment, diet, medication, child-rearing practices and life style, MIND says.

"These powers are serious intrusions and, if warranted, should be susceptible to judicial review on their merits."

MIND and the social workers agree on the object of keeping patients in the community and out of institutions. But MIND wants to see a much more radical and positive shift to community care, which would place duties on social service departments rather than subject patients to more control.

It would like to see local authorities forced by law to provide housing and care for the mentally disordered and to see much more money allocated in that direction.

Mr Rolf Olsen, professor of social work at Birmingham University, who drafted BASW's submission on the new order, said that MIND distrusted professionals.

"They are saying it is hospital or nothing", he added. BASW favoured safeguards for the new order and had recommended that it should be approved by a qualified psychiatrist, a general practitioner and a social worker, and that relatives should have a right of appeal."

Consultant defends brain death 'survival' tests

By Nicholas Timmins

The consultant neurophysiologist who claimed last week that two patients who fulfilled the British criteria for diagnosis of brain death had survived, yesterday said he believed the tests were carried out properly.

He had not carried them out himself, but "they were reported to us as being done properly". Dr Ronald Paul, a consultant at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, said.

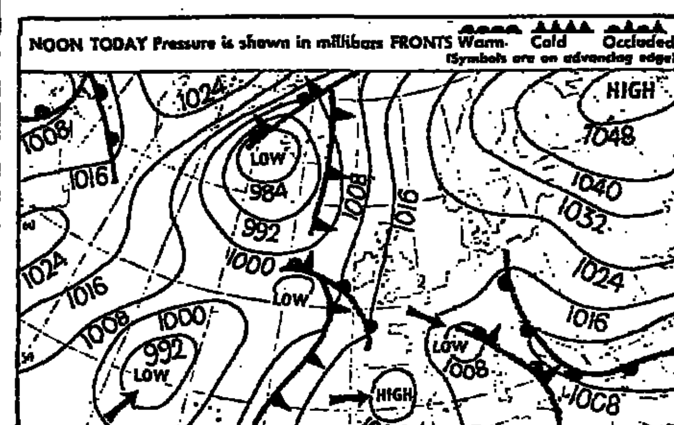
Dr Paul, who has been challenged *to present details of the* cases to an independent inquiry, said his opponents were using them "as a terrible red herring to try to divert attention from the main issue, which is whether brain stem death equals death". He said in his opinion it did not.

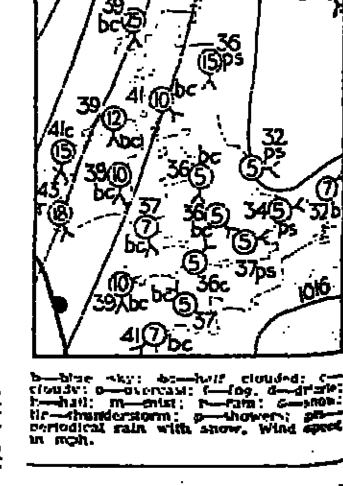
He believed the tests had to be repeated, and an electrical measurement of brain activity taken to ensure that the higher, thinking part of the brain was also dead.

Dr Christopher Pallis, reader in neurology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, who appeared on the BBC television programme "A Question of Life or Death" on Thursday, *opposite Dr Paul, said*: "These cases are not a red herring, they are absolutely crucial. If you want to invalidate the criteria you must produce evidence against them."



Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; [illegible] c—cloudy; o—[illegible] h—hail; m—[illegible] th—thunder[illegible] periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.57 am. Sun sets: 5.32 pm.
Moon sets: 9.23 am. Moon rises: 11.30 pm.
Last Quarter: February 27.
Lighting up: 6.02 pm to 6.25 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.55 am, 6.8m; 5.18 pm, 6.8m. Avonmouth, 10.14 am, 12.2m; 10.29 pm, 11.8m. Dover, 1.59 am, 6.4m; 2.15 pm, 6.0m. Hull, 9.27 am, 6.8m; 9.36 pm, 7.0m. Liverpool, 2.13 am, 8.4m; 2.22 pm, 8.4m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

A weak trough near S areas will continue moving S as a weak ridge builds across Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, Channel Islands: Outbreaks of *sleet or snow at first with mist* or fog patches, slowly becoming drier and brighter; wind E, light; max temp 4°C (39°F).

East Anglia, E England: Fog patches slowly clearing with sunny intervals developing, light snow showers near coasts: wind E, light; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Midlands, SW, NW, central N England, Wales: Rather cloudy, misty start, perhaps a little sleet or snow in places, slowly becoming brighter and dry; wind NE, light, later SE, moderate at times; max temp 4° or 5°C (39° to 41°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow central Highlands, Argyll: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after clearance of any overnight mist or fog; wind SE, light to moderate, increasing to fresh at times later; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Some fog patches at first, scattered snow showers and sunny intervals; wind SE, light, moderate in places later; max temp 2° to 4°C (36° to 39°F).

Northern Ireland: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after clearance of any overnight mist or fog, perhaps rain or sleet later; wind S to SE, moderate, increasing to fresh; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry but cold in E with overnight frost and fog.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly NE, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light, becoming S, increasing to fresh; sea smooth, becoming moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Dublin	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Locarno	f	7	45	Nice	f	9	48
Algiers	s	16	61	Edinburgh	c	3	37	London	c	4	[illegible]	Oslo	s	−3	27
Amsterdm	s	0	32	Florence	c	9	48	Luxembrg	f	−3	27	Paris	s	2	36
Athens	f	23	[illegible]	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	s	8	46	Rome	s	12	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	12	54	Geneva	sn	0	32	Majorca	f	12	54	Rkjvk	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	d	2	36	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	f	17	63	Stockholm	c	−5	23
Biarritz	r	7	45	Guernsey	sl	4	[illegible]	Malta	f	15	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	f	25	77
Birmghm	c	1	34	Helsinki	c	−4	25	Manchstr	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Toronto	r	8	46
Bristol	c	4	39	Innsbruck	f	−1	30	Miami	f	26	79	Vancouver	c	8	46
Brussels	s	1	34	Istanbul	f	9	48	Moscow	c	−5	23	Venice	c	5	41
Cardiff	c	3	37	Jersey	r	4	39	Munich	c	−3	27	Vienna	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	s	0	[illegible]	L Palmas	s	18	64	Naples	c	10	50	Warsaw	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhgn	sn	0	32	Lisbon	s	11	53	New York	c	4	39	Zurich	c	−2	28

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,015.4 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices
Australia $3; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.750; Belgium B Frs [illegible]; Canaries Pes [illegible]; Cyprus [illegible] mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk [illegible]; France Frs [illegible]; Germany Dm [illegible]; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran [illegible]; Iraq ID [illegible]; Irish Republic [illegible]; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD [illegible]; Kuwait KD [illegible]; Lebanon Ll [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf [illegible]; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta [illegible]; Morocco Dir [illegible]; Norway Kr [illegible]; Oman OR [illegible]; Pakistan Rps [illegible]; Portugal Esc [illegible]; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs [illegible]; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din [illegible]; US [illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 45.

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HOME NEWS

Leaders of Nalgo will oppose move for affiliation to Labour

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the National and Local Government Officers' Association will argue this summer for rejection of a proposal that the union, the country's fourth biggest should affiliate to the Labour Party.

Affiliation by Nalgo, the biggest union within the TUC which is not joined to the Labour Party, would mean a significant boost to the party's ailing finances, and also strengthen the party's moderate wing.

The union's executive, however, will recommend to the annua conference that there is no useful purpose in a ballot on Labour Party affiliation at present and that the union should not establish a separate political fund.

The 750,000 members are told in the executive report that the present state of the Labour Party "gives great cause for concern", and that "an increasing amount of the time and energies of both the constituencies and the unions seem to be taken up in bitter feuds between right and left".

The remark comes in an evenly divided account of the case for and against affiliation. The report adds that the present image of the Labour Party is one of an organization tearing itself apart.

It also says: "It may well be necessary for the Labour Party to attempt to resolve its internal differences, but while the process continues" members of unions such as Nalgo are unlikely to see much immediate advantage in affiliation.

The conference will see the first full debate in the union on the merits of affiliation to the party. The executive decision not to conduct a ballot was passed by only 29 votes to 20 and there may be lively discussion.

The reference to the troubles of the party was inserted after production of the original report for the influential "Nalgo in the Eighties Committee".

As first disclosed in The Times, the original report, largely duplicated in the present one, said that affiliation would ease access to the Givernment when Labour was in power and that its policy on public services was closer to Labour than that of the Conservatives. At the same time however, it give a warning that affiliation moves might well divide the union.

Instead of setting up a political fund, which the report said might be seen by some as a backstairs move towards affiliation, the Nalgo executive has sugegsted a change in the rules that would alow the union to spend money on political, but non-party, purposes.

That would make clear, for example, that backing for the devolution campaign in Wales or for the Anti-Nazi League was not in any way a breach of the union's constitution. In fact, advice so far to the union has been that such activity is not in any case unconstitutional, but some criticism has been voiced within the union.

The executive report says that the response from branches, although limited was overwhelmingly against affiliation and the creation of a political fund, and it seems clear that the membership is not yet ready for such a step.

Mackerel fishing restrictions outlined

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

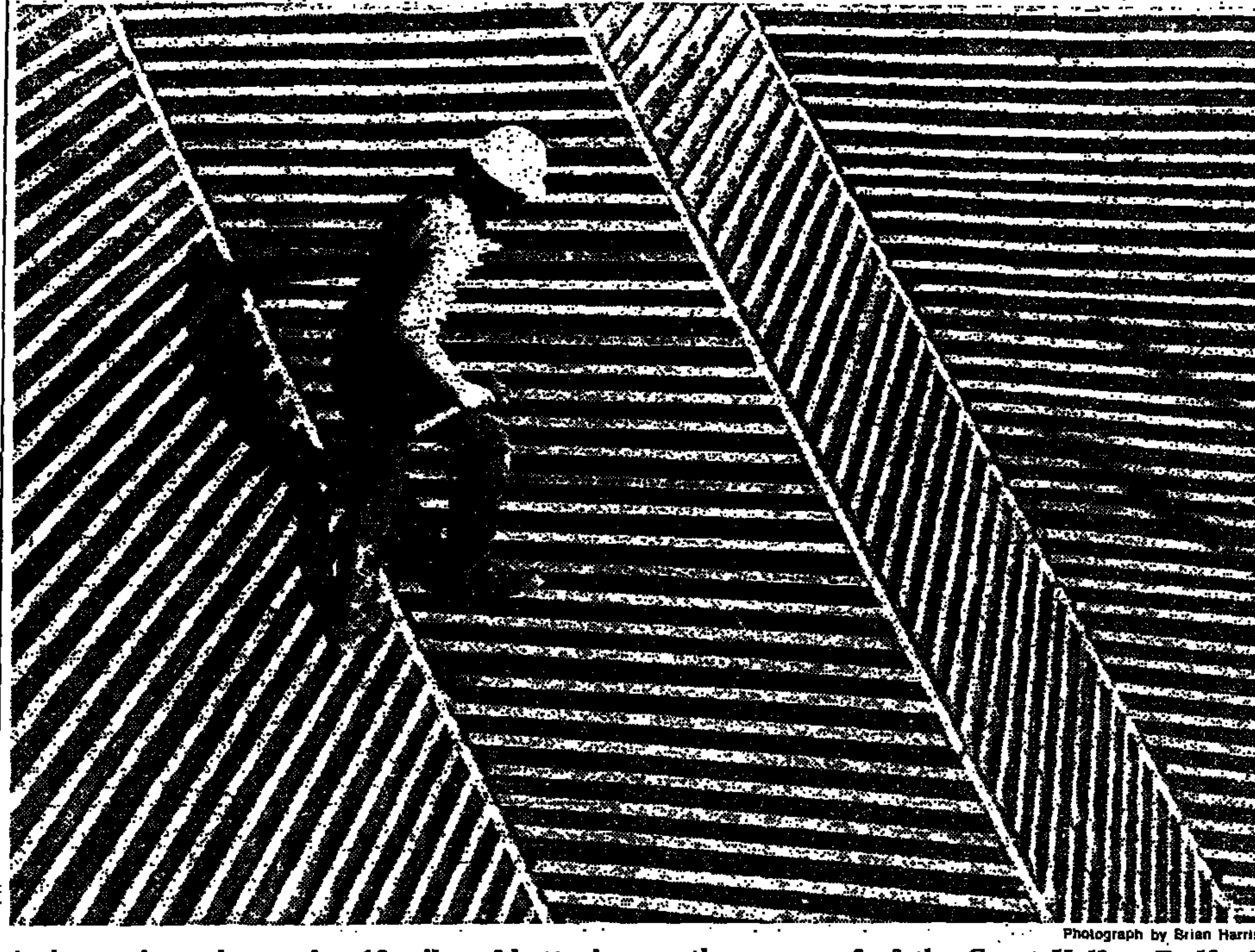
Ministers yesterday reimposed strict curbs on mackerel fishing off south-west England. The move came after Scottish trawlers had spent the winter catching fish off Cornwall for sale to processing vessels from such countries as Egypt, Bulgaria and East Germany.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced in a written Commons reply that the Government was reviving its ban on almost all mackerel catches from ships of all nations in an area of 4,000 square miles round much of the coastline of Devon and Cornwall.

"The prohibition is designed to reduce catching of immature mackerel", he said. Trawlers had to be kept out of the south-western fishery to "conserve adequate quantities of mackerel for the vessels concerned to take later in the year".

The Cornish Fish Producers' Organization said that the government moves were necessary but too late to safeguard immature fish.

Mrs Daphne Lawry, secretary of the organization, said that if the Government continued its present timetable of curbs for many more years the mackerel stock would be severely damaged.



Photograph by Brian Harris

A site engineer inspecting 10 miles of battening on the new roof of the Great Hall at Bedford School, damaged by fire last year.

Prisons are falling apart, union leader says

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Pentonville Prison, in north London was falling to bits, Mr K. E. Shirley, its administrative officer, told the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee yesterday. The structure of all local prisons had reached the same stage, he said.

Mr Shirley is chairman of the Prison Department outstations branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants. Its members include executive grades of the prison service, but exclude governors.

The branch thinks there are better ways of controlling prison expenditure. It would like a budget for each one, and suggests millions of pounds could be saved by using civilians in certain jobs instead of prison officers.

Mr John Hunt, Conservative MP for Bromley, Ravensbourne, said the recent prison dispute had led to the suspension of the requitments to produce prisoners on remand in court every eight days, and he asked if the arrangements should be made permanent.

Mr Gordon Gilbert, who is based at Hull and is secretary of the branch, said the dispute had illustrated that it was possible to cut down on unnecessary expense.

Water rate rise is cut after minister acts

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Increases in water charges in the North-west from April are to be reduced from 26 per cent to 16.5 per cent after government intervention.

The reduction has been made possible largely because of a relaxation of accounting rules by the Government, which has given the North West Water Authority an extra £21m cash limit.

The Government stepped in when it saw that the range of water charge increases throughout England was between 14 and 28 per cent, and the Prime Minister announced two weeks ago that independent accountants were to conduct an immediate inquiry because of "growing resentment" at the size of the increases.

The results of the week-long exercise proved an embarrassment to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, who had ordered the inquiry.

The accountants' reports suggested that while small reductions might be made by the nine water authorities, the main cause of the increase in charges was the change to current cost accounting, which distorted the figures because of the enormous cost of replacing aging sewers.

Mr George Mann, chairman of the North West Water Authority, the second largest in the country told yesterday's meeting that only the Government could have done anything about the proposed increases, but that its increase of £21m in the cash limit had surprised them. At least it appeared that the difficulties facing the North-west were being recognized.

Mr Mann called on the Government to provide authorities with a water services grant, arguing that it was ridiculous that there was not such a grant for renewing the aged assets, such as sewers, whose replacement put too great a burden on the consumer.

Farmers told to make better use of grassland technology

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Meat and milk yields from British grassland could double if farmers made better use of technology, the Centre for Agricultural Strategy said yesterday. A cut in the amount of land needed for grazing would release upland acres for forestry.

Professor Colin Spedding, who will succeed Professor John Bowman as director of the centre next week, said: "This is not a guess from the top of somebody's head. It could be done. Farmers do not use the technology available, which is rather worrying."

Professor Alec Lazenby, director of the state-aided Grassland Research Institute, said that the coming cost-price squeeze would force dairy farmers to move away from their high dependence on manufactured feeds and use more grass.

"I think it is desirable. It is a much cheaper feed. If there is a real cost-price squeeze in milk production, which I believe inevitable, then I believe the move away is inevitable.

The institute has calculated that if farmers made the best use of grass, the pasture needed for the present national output of milk and meat would be reduced from seven million to three million hectares.

Professor Spedding said that past research had concentrated too much o nimproving grass yields with chemical fertilizers instead of with plants such as clover that produced plant nutrients.

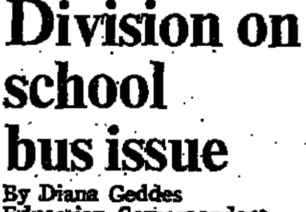
He and Professor Lazenby were speaking at a London press conference to announce a change in the financing of the centre, an independent research unit at Reading University. Funding worth £60,000 a year from the Nuffield Foundation is to be replaced by income from contract research.

Government urged to amend parts of the Vagrancy Acts

Pressure to repeal parts of the Vagrancy Acts which cover begging, sleeping rough and being found on enclosed premises has come from the Howard League for Penal Reform and the National Association of Probation Officers.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, the league's chairman, has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, asking him to support amendments to the Criminal Attempts Bill.

He says that prosecution is an inappropriate way of dealing with homelessness, and suggests that the Government could support the Vagrancy Offences (Repeal) Bill, which Mr Albert Stallard, Labour MP for Camden, St Pancras, North, is seeking leave to introduce under the 10-minute rule procedure.



Division on school bus issue

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Legal opinion is divided over the question whether local authorities will have a duty to provide free transport for any child who, under the new parental choice provisions of the Education Act, 1980, opts for a school which is not the nearest to home.

The matter has been brought to light by the Roman Catholic Church, which is concerned about the proposals by several education authorities to stop providing free transport for Roman Catholic children; but the issue affects all children.

The 1944 Education Act places no clear duty on a local authority to provide free transport for children attending denominational schools, although most authorities have done so. However, there is great pressure on authorities to cut spending, and transport, particularly for Roman Catholic children, is vulnerable.

he London boroughs of Enfield and Croydon have decided not to provide free transport for pupils transferring to denominational schools from September.

According to counsel's opinion given to the Catholic Education Council, clause 6 of the 1980 Act means that authorities will have to provide free transport to children who choose to go to church schools or, it seems, to any nondenominational school of their choice.

The Department of Education and Science lawyers disagree. They say that the 1980 Act does not change local authorities' statutory duties

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is said to be aware of the implications of the new law on parental choice. He is considering issuing guidance to local authorities urging them to provide some financial assistance with bus fares to pupils who would otherwise be prevented from attending the schools of their choice.

Councils 'have duty to get value for money'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities had a duty to ensure that they were getting the best value for ratepayers' money, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said yesterday.

In a statement about a code of practice for councils in England and Wales recommending that they should publish an annual report and financial statement each year.

He believed that efficiency and economy could be secured only in a climate where essential information about the costs and levels of services was available to councillors, officials and the public.

The code is part of a campaign by the Government to strengthen the accountability of local authorities.

It calls for councils to compare their performance against other authorities, against their original plans and against their past achievements.

Pupils graded too high by their teachers

By Our Education Correspondent

Pupils' performance at O level and their teachers' estimates of their A level prospects are boh poor predictors of their actual performance at A level, according to a study carried out by a former research officer with the Associated Examining Board.

When university applications are submitted, applicants who have not yet taken their A level examinations are required to give details of their O level results. Teachers are asked what A level results they would expect their pupils to obtain.

Dr Roger Murphy, now a lecturer at Southampton University, wanted to find out how much faith could be placed in those predictions.

Teachers tended to be too optimistic about pupils' results. Estimates were on average nearly a grade too high.

Dr Murphy's findings are published in this month's issue of the British Journal of Educational Psychology.

Palace Theatre fit for a prince emerging as builders make way for players

Regional report
John Chartres
Manchester

With advance bookings worth nearly £500,000 from as far field as Birmingham and Scotland, the long-held dream of Manchester becoming the home of a national theatre seems likely to be realized.

The Palace Theatre, Manchester, which has been closed for three years and is being reconstructed at a cost of £3m, is due to open on March 18 with a six-week run of the musical, Jesus Christ Superstar, followed by a Royal Opera season.

A gala night has been arranged for March 22, with the Prince of Wales as principal guest and stars such as Paul Scofield, Danny La Rue and Lynn Seymour also present on the other side of the lights.

The modernization of the Palace has involved a substantial engineering task, taking in an adjoining office building and extending the stage area to 5,100sq ft, the biggest in Britain apart from the Royal Opera House. Work is on schedule, according to Mr Forbes Cameron, the publicity and promotions director.

On a recent conducted tour it looked as impossible for the work to be completed on time as it does when looking around, say, the Motor Show on the day before opening; but one could see that the special charm and atmosphere of a theatre created in the heyday of plush velvet, gilt plastic relief work, decorated mirrors and polished brass handrails was being retained.

The decision to go ahead with the Palace project was made only nine months ago after three years of wrangling during which the future of that theatre and Manchester's Opera House hung in the balance.

The city of Manchester, Greater Manchester County Council and the Arts Council of Great Britain have contributed but probably the biggest individual donation came from Mr Raymond Slater, chairman of Norwest Holst, the civil engineering and construction company which set up the Palace Theatre Trust in 1978 to buy the building.

Mr Slater is involved in another possible development in the area around the theatre including the building of a 2,500-seat concert hall, an hotel and a museum.

The Royal Opera's first United Kingdom season outside London for 17 years runs from May 7 to 30 presenting Tosca, Otello, Lohengrin and The Magic Flute.

Later attractions include a National Theatre season in June, a Doyly Carte fortnight and visits from the London Festival Ballet and the Glyndebourne Opera.

One of the most interesting aspects of the advance booking programme, Mr Cameron thinks, is that a substantial number of people are planning to come over the Pennines from Huddersfield, Leeds and points further east. It was always hoped that the building of the trans-Pennine motorway would bring cultural interests closer between what used to be called Yorkshire and what used to be called Lancashire.

PARLIAMENT, February 23, 1981

Report on cost of fuel to industry before NEDC next week

House of Commons
The National Economic Development Council's task force, which was set up to compare the price paid for energy by Britain's energy intensive industries and those on the Continent, will produce its report on March 4, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy said during questions. It would be considered at a meeting of NEDC that day.

Mr Howell (Guildford, C) answering questions on energy prices for industry, said: It was agreed at the NEDC meeting in January that British industry generally was not at a disadvantage compared to its international competitors over energy costs and the Government has made clear its concern that certain energy intensive industries are having to pay more for their energy than some of their counterparts overseas.

If the pound continued to strengthen against European currencies, it could lead to increasing disparities in energy prices in sterling terms.

Mr Gary Waller (Brighouse and Spenborough, C): Would he ensure that it is rather better known than it is now that industrial energy prices on the Continent are rising as fast as they have been in this country? That is not generally realized.

Would he take into account, when considering special measures to assist high energy users, these do not only include industries such as steel, but also certain parts of the textile industry, even though *they do not have the same pull as* the steel industry?

Mr Howell: The concern of the NEDC task force is with the high rate and large users where it seems to be agreed that disparities exist.

He is correct with his first point. All over the world and indeed in many European countries energy prices have been rising at a faster rate than they have been here. We have had a huge oil price explosion and the shock waves are going through all industrial consumers all over the world.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): The weight of evidence being produced by several industries is overwhelming in support of the view that our industry is being unfairly discriminated against.

Why does the Government continually prevaricate on energy prices? When can we have a definitive statement as to Government policy on the matter?

Mr Howell: The NEDC task force was created to identify the precise areas where those allegations and beliefs appeared to be more than feelings. It was recognized some time back by the Government there are disparities with bulk users.

The continual movement of the pound makes this disparity larger. The Government said it will respond when it sees what the kind of problem is.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Among our international competitors the French are making great progress in keeping down the rise in electricity prices by their use of nuclear power. Would Mr Howell take this opportunity to repudiate the findings of the select committee in this respect?

Mr Howell: I do not want to take this opportunity to comment on the select committee's report which is being studied closely the Government.

Mr Miller has a valid point that the cost structure of the electricity industry with a growing nuclear component and a hydro-electric component is bound to be increasingly favourable in the future which is why the Government believes we should have a modest but expanding nuclear programme.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy, (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): Mr Howell is bland and complacent on issues which are important to the whole of industry. When is the NEDC report going to be ready? Each week that goes by companies lose vital export orders as a result of energy prices.

Not only last year did he force up gas prices to domestic consumers more than the gas board wanted but he insisted that British Gas imposed higher prices on industrial consumers.

Mr Howell: The answer to his first question is March 4. The British Gas Corporation's industrial energy pricing policy is determined by economic pricing principles which the Government adheres to and which are in accordance with British Gas policy.

Domestic energy prices are about half those in France and Germany. It is recognized that industry urged them to rise faster. I resisted that because I believed the rate of increase proposed was substantial.

Radioactive container dangerous if opened

The danger which could arise if anybody tampered with the radioactive source lost from Rosyth was emphasized by Mr Keith Speed, Under Secretary for Defence, Royal Navy, in a statement. Mr Speed (Ashford, C) said that the missing source, used to measure radioactive instruments, was found to be missing from its normal position on February 5. Searches in the base had failed to locate it and a board of inquiry had been set up.

The source was in a specially designed container and was not immediately hazardous to health provided it was not tampered with.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): Would he confirm that the day on which this material was last found to be available in the base at Rosyth and give some indication of the reasons for its disappearance? Are they related to new construction in the health physics area of the base?

What warnings might be available to the public should this piece of material get outside its container? I understand that this is rather a large container, weighing about 24 lbs, and is not something that could easily go missing. Would he make sure that as long as this material is still missing he will keep the House and the public informed?

Mr Speed: On the latter point, yes. On the first point, it is for the board of inquiry to determine precisely the circumstances. I hope there will be an interim report at least within the next few days so that we may get some indication there. The container weighs some 24 lbs and has a diameter of seven inches. It is painted bright orange and marked with the words "Radioactive material".

With the unit closed and at a metre range the dosage rate is insignificant. The danger could be if the inner container holding the radioactive material were to get out. Any member of the public finding it is advised to leave it alone and immediately contact the Ministry of Defence police or the Fife police.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C): Conservative MPs share Mr Douglas's concern. What is the scale of the efforts being made to recover this dangerous material? If the container were broken would this assist discovery of the material relatively quickly? What would be the effect on the container if it were immersed in sea water?

Mr Speed: Both the Ministry of Defence CID and the Fife CID are much involved in looking for the container. They are being assisted by staff of the health physics department, staff of HMS Revenge in the dockyard and other people within the dockyard itself.

A major effort is going on to try to track down where this container is. A board of inquiry is making its own inquiry.

If the seal were broken the radio-active sources would be exposed and therefore special equipment is being used so that if the seal is broken the radioactivity can be detected in this way.

I am told that a stainless steel inner shell protecting the radioactive source itself would not corrode for many years and therefore there would be no dispersal in the sea water and no danger to animal or marine life.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): How soon was he told the object was missing? He indicated that it was found to be missing on February 5, but it was not public knowledge until late last week.

Can he explain the delay? This incident shows a terrifying lack of security measures.

Mr Speed: I would not anticipate the board of inquiry's findings and I am sure he would not wish to anticipate those findings either. I was informed last week.

On his earlier question, we do not yet know. It was on February 5, on a routine muster, as part of security arrangements, that the container was first found to be missing.

I would not wish to go further at this stage. We must see what the board of inquiry can find out for itself.

Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): What is the radioactive source and what is its strength in curies?

Mr Speed: I cannot say what the strength is in curies specifically. There are various amounts of radiation, depending upon whether the radioactive source is touched directly on the inner stainless steel container within which it is held or touched on the outer lead container.

For example, contact with the surface of the closed container, which would have to be opened with a special tool to get at the *inside stainless steel container*, would give a dosage of 20-30 millirems per hour.

If the container were held it would take 16 hours for the legal dosage for one year to be reached.

If the container were opened the dosage rate would be 1,200 millirems per hour, that would give something like three hours for the legal dosage to be reached.

It is important that anyone finding it does not interfere with the container but leaves it inside so that appropriate arrangements can be made to render it safe.

Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab): There has been some suggestion in the press that there was considerable delay in informing the local police. Could he comment on that? If true, it is worrying.

Even if this container may not be, unless opened, particularly dangerous its disappearance raises considerable questions about security in the dockyard.

Will the board of inquiry be looking into the wider question of security and not just this particular disappearance?

Mr Speed: There are important security aspects raised by this and I expect the board of inquiry to address itself to those remarks. I am not aware of any great delay in informing the police.

Adding to the armoury of energy conservation measures

The Energy Conservation Bill would add to the armoury of Government conservation policies and provide a useful stimulus to greater efficiency in the use of energy, Mr John Moore, Under Secretary for Energy (Croydon, Central, C), said when moving the Bill's second reading.

He said the United Kingdom had undertaken to accord an important priority to improving energy efficiency and breaking the link between economic growth and energy consumption. The cornerstone of the United Kingdom's policy was the economic pricing of energy.

The Government could only do so much as 94 per cent of energy was consumed outside Government —in a myriad of homes, schools, hospitals, offices, shops and factories. Their response provided encouraging evidence of the effectiveness of Government policies.

In industry many firms were going for investment in energy conservation and some remarkable savings had been achieved. There were now 80 projects under the Government's demonstration projects scheme. Their total cost was about £17m with Government contributing about £4m.

It was hoped the projects would stimulate savings of nearly two million tonnes of oil equivalent a year, or about £180m.

In the domestic sector about one million homes had had loft insulation installed in the past 18 months and expenditure on domestic insulation was running at over £400m a year. Energy management skills were being *developed throughout industry*, commerce, and local authorities.

In 1980 primary energy consumption fell by 7.4 per cent compared with 1971—the lowest level since 1975.

Under the Bill the Government would be able to prohibit sale of new heat generators and gas appliances unless they had been given type approval. The measure built on existing voluntary arrangements, giving them statutory authority so as to bring in importers and manufacturers who did not take part already. The arrangements would cover appliances not already covered, too.

The Government would have new power to make grants for energy existing advice schemes on which about £3m a year was being spent now.

The Bill would enable the United Kingdom to fulfil its obligations to implement an EEC directive requiring member states to ensure that all new heat generators installed in non-industrial buildings complied with minimum standards of energy efficiency.

It would also enable implementation of two other directives still under discussion in the Community. One required member states to set standards for large heat generators, such as boilers to heat factories or office blocks; the other concerned the setting of EEC-wide standards of safety and efficiency for new gas appliances.

Enforcement of efficiency standards in the Bill would make an important contribution to improved energy efficiency. Although difficult to give any accurate estimate it was clear the savings would be *substantial*.

Cost of implementing the Bill was expected to be small. Type approval was expected to cost much less than 1 per cent of the selling price of an appliance which should be more than outweighed by the benefit to consumers of more efficient appliances.

The Government intended to apply the powers first to those appliances such as oil-fired boilers where there were already voluntary testing schemes. It would have early and continuing consultations with the British Standards Institution with the aim of raising standards where this was practicable and cost-effective and setting standards for those appliances for which no standards yet existed.

It would not be making all categories of heat generator and gas appliance subject to type approval right from the start but proceeding step by step in full consultation with manufacturers, consumer organizations and others. It would not in any event be requiring type approval for some types of heating appliance.

It would be misconceived to extend the principle of type approval almost indefinitely to cover all kinds of other appliance like electric tooth brushes or shavers. The driving force for improved energy efficiency must be the price mechanism; action by Government must be aimed at complementing and supporting the price mechanism, not taking the job over.

Wide support existed for the Bill's proposals. To extend it to cover new categories of appliance would mean departing from the *principle of full advance consultation*, which the Government was not prepared to do.

Pricing policy under attack

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Midlothian, Lab), said there was an overwhelming need for Parliament to legislate on energy conservation. They should not take cosy comfort from the fact that the United Kingdom was self-sufficient in energy.

If a crisis arose involving disruption of energy supplies, because of the involvement with Europe and the International Energy Agency, Britain would be sucked into that crisis.

The Bill was a bit of a let down although the House should welcome the proposals in it. It was difficult not to escape the conclusion that the main spur for its introduction was the need to implement EEC directives.

Parliament should be reminded that after the Israeli-Arab war when most nations were forced into thinking about conserving energy, the International Energy Agency complimented Britain on its planning for energy conservation, and on its imaginative policies.

That could not be said today when Britain spent half the amount that the Swedes spent on conservation and Britain had a population 10 times greater. Compared with other European countries, Britain spent considerably less on conservation.

Conversion to coal should be encouraged and if ministers wondered what to do in their meeting with the miners on Wednesday here was a good way of tackling coal stocks.

The Government had inherited a vigorous and growing energy conservation strategy. Progress had been made on a wide front under the previous administration.

Unfortunately the Government had undermined much of that strategy. It had ended the industrial energy conservation scheme and reduced support for loft insulation in the public and private sectors. The Government had lost credibility in industry for its damaging pricing policy for energy.

To use pricing as the sole factor in conservation was lazy. Investment was needed.

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C) said the Bill made some contribution in a narrow area but did not get to the roots of the problem, the substantial waste of energy.

Conservation could be achieved mainly through pricing and the Government had followed a successful strategy here. Such a policy did not necessarily bring greater hardship for the consumer but could bring cost effectiveness.

But the stick was not enough. The carrot was also needed and consumers had not been given adequate fiscal or tax incentives which the pricing signals should provide to achieve conservation.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said *British industry* was paying at least £300m a year more for its gas supplies than it would be paying in other EEC countries. The result was heavy lay-offs, increasing unemployment and lost orders. Britain's fuel costs were high and her spending on conservation was small.

Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab) said the Government thought that pushing prices higher all the time would result in a proportionate saving in energy, but he doubted it. The ordinary domestic consumer who, for instance, had spent a large sum of money on installing an electrical system of space heating could not, on discovering that the use of natural gas would save him money, pull out the electrical system and put in a gas one.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) said the Bill would do little to put the country on the right road to energy conservation. It was a modest Bill with much to be modest *about* and its grandiose title hid its limited aim.

It was inadequate and unsatisfactory because the Government did not have an energy policy, accept relying on market forces which crippled large sectors of industry and its £15,000m commitment on nuclear power stations which probably would not work and which the public did *not* want.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) said the Opposition rejected the over-dependance of the Government on pricing as the basic conservation measure. Rationaing by price hurt the most vulnerable and added unnecessary costs and burdens to domestic and industrial consumers.

Mr John Moore, replying to the debate, said the Bill represented a contribution to this country's energy conservation strategy.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Parliamentary Commissioner (Consular Complaints) Bill, the International Organizations Bill and the Merchant Shipping Bill were also read a second time.

House adjourned, 8.44 pm.

Gratuities to club servants taxable

Contributions to club Christmas funds constituted emoluments and were chargeable to tax, Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, said at question time.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) had asked whether the Government was consulted by the Inland Revenue in connexion with that department's decision to demand payment of income tax on contributions to club Christmas funds and whether it would identify the new statutory power which gave the Inland Revenue legal authority to make this demand.

Lord Cockfield: The law on the subject is quite clear. Payments of this kind constitute emoluments and are chargeable to tax. If payment is made through the employer he is required to deduct tax under PAYE in the ordinary way.

There has been no change of policy. The Inland Revenue have simply been enforcing the existing law.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter: The view of the law which he attributes to the Inland Revenue is plainly contrary to the view expressed by Lord Donovan, a great authority on revenue law, a few years ago.

This demand for this tax on Christmas presents is a new development introduced in the last few months by the Inland Revenue.

Lord Cockfield: While I can understand his feelings on this matter, I fear I cannot agree with what he *says. The law has been in the present form for many years.* Section 183 of the Taxes Act, 1970, which is simply a consolidation measure, says: "The expression 'emoluments' shall include all salaries, fees, wages, profits and perquisites whatsoever".

The clear view of the Inland Revenue is that it is wide enough to cover the gratuities in question.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter: Is he suggesting that the existence of club Christmas funds came as a startling surprise this year to the Board of Inland Revenue?

Lord Cockfield: No, this is not so. I do not think it came as a surprise either to the Inland Revenue or anybody else that gratuities were paid to club servants at Christmas time and that if these gratuities were not brought under the PAYE system there was an obligation on the employees concerned to include them in their annual income tax return.

Deputy Speaker resigns

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) announced the resignation of Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxeth, Lab) as Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, and Second Deputy Speaker.

Mr Thomas expressed sincere gratitude for the distinguished and honourable way in which Mr Crawshaw had served the House as Deputy Speaker.

Mackerel fishing curbs

Further restrictions on mackerel fishing off the South-West of England were announced by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a written reply

Mr Buchanan-Smith stated: With effect from March 1, we are suspending fishing for mackerel in ICES areas VI, VII and VIII by licensed United Kingdom vessels subject to weekly quotas.

US company pledge on labour used in N Sea

An American company operating in the North Sea oil industry was exploiting cheap overseas labour, Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) said during questions.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy (Ross and Cromarty, C) and Universal Services International had now given an undertaking to phase out the employment of non-EEC nationals on rigs in United Kingdom waters by the middle of this year. He had asked the Offshore Supplies Office to monitor progress and keep him advised.

Mr Canavan: It is a scandal that an American multinational company should have been allowed in the first place to exploit overseas workers by paying them only a third of the trade union rate for the job and making them work 12 hour shifts seven days at a time.

It is high time that employment protection employment legislation was extended to the North Sea and that the Government issued instructions through the Offshore Supplies Office that no contracts should be given to these American multinational gangsters operating an international slave trade in the North Sea.

Mr Gray: Mr Canavan has a weakness for overstating his case. It is worth pointing out, to put this into perspective, that of all those employed on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf 92 per cent are British United Kingdom nationals.

The company in question has, in fact, a very good record on its procurement. It buys practically all its supplies in the Aberdeen area.

On personnel, of those operating out of Aberdeen 65 per cent are United Kingdom nationals. I have no comment on those taken on by the company away from the United Kingdom.

Mr Lamont prays for colleagues in cold church

Half the churches were freezing on Sunday Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C) said during questions about electricity tariffs.

Mr Edmund Marshall (Goole, Lab) suggested that a general direction should be issued to electricity supply boards that places of worship should be classified as domestic premises for the purposes of the tariff.

Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary for Energy (Kingston upon Thames, C) pointed out that the formulation of electricity tariffs was a statutory responsibility of the area electricity boards.

Mr Marshall said the Yorkshire Electricity Board classified churches as commercial and miscellaneous premises, with the result that they were allocated a large primary block of units for charging purposes.

Some churches' consumption never exceeded that primary block for which they had to pay through the nose. Will the minister (he said) look at this again and iron out this injustice?

Mr Lamont: I will look at it again. It is also open to Mr Marshall to take it up with the consultative council. Church halls are often most used at a time when peak demand is high and the charges reflect the cost of supplying electricity at that time.

Mr Kenneth Lewis: If the minister goes to church regularly—perhaps that is what ministers need to do because we are getting to the stage where we need some praying going on, if nothing else—he will find the churches cannot afford these high charges. Half the churches are freezing on Sunday. (Laughter.)

Mr Lamont: I did go to church yesterday and had the opportunity of praying for her Majesty's ministers. It was also extremely cold.

MP objects to delay caused by influential objectors

It was wrong that so much trouble should be taken over objections by highly placed people to plans for a cross channel electricity link, Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab) said during questions.

He asked why the Secretary of State for Energy had asked the Central Electricity Generating Board to investigate an alternative cable route across the channel for the 2,000 megawatts cross-channel cable link; what was the cost of the survey and who would meet it.

Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy (Kingston upon Thames, C): At the public inquiry objectors to the proposal to site the converter station at Sellindge suggested Dungeness as an alternative. Being able to site the station there depends on the feasibility of taking the cable there from France via the Varne Bank.

The Secretary of State for the Environment and I therefore asked the CEGB to investigate the feasibility of a cable route from Varne to Dungeness. This involved a sea bed survey. I understand that the survey cost about £500,000. The cost is being met by the board.

Mr Palmer: Approval for this scheme was given by the Secretary of State as long ago as last July. The French are getting increasingly impatient about the delay. The delay is not due to the CEGB but is due to the objections of highly placed individuals living near the converter station, including the editor of *The Daily Telegraph* and Lord Aldington, deputy chairman of the General Electric Company, both former MPs.

It is wrong that so much trouble should be taken over two objectors because they are highly placed and that ordinary objectors would not be listened to.

Mr Lamont: The Secretary of State has a statutory duty in this matter and it would be totally improper for me to comment on Mr Palmer's remarks.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C) The statement made by Mr Palmer is only a half-truth. If he had been at the inquiry on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last week he would have realized that new information came to hand which was vital to that decision.

Mr Lamont: My answer must be the same. We are not in a position to comment because of the statutory position of the two departments.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab): Could he confirm his belief in the urgency of this proposal in terms of the extra needs and extra generation which it provides for the CEGB, and the further impetus for coal usage in view of recent decisions?

Mr Lamont: This is an important project, but the Government have to pay regard to the objections.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): What will be the impact of delay on this project which will be of advantage to both sides of the Channel?

Mr Lamont: He is right that there are considerable economic advantages in the project, but the Government, despite seeing that clearly and *having given* investment approval to the project, is statutorily bound to pay attention to the environmental and other objections brought against the scheme.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Social Security Bill, second reading.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill nad Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, second readings. Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Amendment) Bill, committee. Debate on need for a royal commission on Hongkong.

Higher tax rate

Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State, Treasury, in a written reply, said: The estimated yield in a full year at 1980/81 income levels from increasing all higher rates of income tax by 5p (leaving the basic rate unchanged) would be about £230m.

Minister rules out major expansion of forestry

House of Lords
Britain's forests could be productive, varied and beautiful if there was a sensitive lead from the Forestry Commission and the private sector, Lord Sherfield, said when he opened a debate on forestry. The yield from existing forests could increase, and an extension of the forest area should be possible without damage to or conflict with other land uses.

He said that the report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on the scientific aspects of forestry reognized the need for the United Kingdom to reduce its dependence on imported timber. This could be done either by increasing production or by reducing the predicted rate of increase in demand by better utilization. Science could make a contribution to both those tasks.

The committee identified three main areas for inquiry: the role of fundamental research; the adequacy of current applied research; and the environmental impact of current forestry *practice*.

The current import bill for timber was nearly £3,000m, as Britain imported 92 per cent of its domestic requirements. The EEC as a whole imported 60 per cent of its requirements. The amount of forestry land in Britain was about half of that in the EEC. Tropical forests were being depleted at an alarming rate.

The committee had been struck by the absence of a well-coordinated policy-making system and the lack of a coherent approach, especially to research.

The committee suggested that the system of tree preservation orders should be replaced by tree management orders which were likely to be more acceptable to owners of woodlands. Experiments in community forestry should be undertaken where small areas of land could be managed by local bodies to improve amenity and even to provide profit.

Lord Dulverton (C) said he found no fault with the intention to sell off areas of Forestry Commission land which were so detached from its main forests as to present some management difficulties, but it should not go much further. There was no sense in the Commission selling off bare plantable land with the cost of land going up, even if they were only going to be allowed to part with a paltry 5,000 hectares per year.

The Commission should be permitted by Government to retain the proceeds of any sales to finance its future operations and this should not be grabbed by the general fund.

Lord Tanlaw (L) said there was a case for special afforestation loans to be made at low interest to those classified as working hill farmers so that forest blocks could be planted with suitable road systems. A loan bank system could fund all capital requirements of this nature.

Those living in hill and upland farms or forests often could not obtain television. This had become an issue that was starting to affect employment in these districts.

Lady Jeger (Lab) said she was appalled that the Government proposed to sell one-third of the Forestry Commission's reserves of plant or land and give the proceeds to the consolidated fund. This would disrupt or cripple the Commission's long-term planning.

The Government would be hiving-off assets in which public money had already been invested and from which the benefits had not yet been realized. This was like cashing in an insurance policy before maturity.

The Earl of Seafield (C) said that much of the feeling of insecurity which existed had been caused by inconsistency in the fiscal and legal areas of forestry administration. Capital transfer tax had contributed to the reduction in planting in the private sector since 1973, and should be abolished or altered. Grant aid should be increased annually by at least the rate of inflation.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe (Lab) said that if state forestry assets were to be sold, the assets and cash should be realized for further development of forestry.

The Earl of Cranbrook said some commercial potential had to be found for small woodlands in rural lowland areas. The survival of these woodlands depended on a commercial background just as did the survival of a successful forest*ry industry in the Highlands of* Scotland.

The Earl of Bessborough (C) said aerial sprays of pesticides were not the best control on the large scale of forests. Spraying was not always as selective as one would like. To make control effective, spraying had to be repeated yearly with the chance that pests would build up a resistance to the pesticides. Since several square miles of forests had to be sprayed, the risk and cost were considerable.

Lady Saltoun (Ind) said the Government should do everything in its power to encourage the expansion of forestry as new forests would create new employment in country areas where it was so badly needed. That employment would be permanent.

Lord Burton (C) said a healthy forestry industry depended on the proceeds which could be secured for the produce of the industry. The fundamental need was as atisfactory end price for the product. A market such as a chip board factory to use small wood was urgently required. There seemed to be little alternative to an import tariff, probably an EEC regime.

The Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State, Scottish Office, said it was unlikely that interference in the free market of timber would do much good and it could do serious harm to the consumer. It would damage the British furniture industry which was an important exporter and which depended on imported timber.

Expansion of forestry on the scale suggested in these reports, although desirable in terms of wood production and import saving, would be unacceptable on other grounds.

It would mean a major increase in forestry in Scotland where much of the suitable landwa s to be found and it could also lead to an appreciable increase in England and Wales and this would have an unacceptable effect on the balance between different uses of land and would have been strongly opposed by local authorities and environmental conservation interests.

Expansion broadly at the historic rate of the last 25 years, takong one year with another, was feasible and practicable and would not upset the balance between the various countryside interests.

The debate was concluded.

House adjourned, 8.17 pm.

Law Report February 23 1981

Court of Appeal

What 'during business hours' means

Regina v. Basildon District Council, ex parte Brown

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn

[Judgment delivered February 18]

The Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, dismissed an appeal by Mr Daniel Terence Brown, of South Woodford, Essex, against the refusal of the Divisional Court (Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Woolf) on July 17, 1979, to grant him an order of certiorari to quash a decision of the Consumer Protection and Health Committee of Basildon District Council terminating his licence to sell fruit and vegetables at the Basildon town centre market.

Regulation 2B(c) of the Market Regulations, to which Mr Brown's licence was subject, provided that the licence could be "determined at any time by the council giving to the licence holder . . . three months' notice . . . ."

By regulation 4 "The licence holder shall attend at the stall on every market day for the purpose of conducting his business therefrom during business hours."

The majority of the court held that regulation 4 required the full-time attendance of a stallholder at his stall and that Mr Brown's licence had been validly *terminated* by the council.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr James Bullen for Mr Brown; Mr Charles Fay for the council.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Brown had worked in the Basildon market since 1963, and since January, 1976, had held a licence in his own name, building up a successful business with a staff of eight.

His practice had been to go with a driver and van to Covent Garden and other markets to buy fruit and vegetables. He arrived there at about 2.30 am, bought from wholesalers, loaded his van, returned to Basildon and set up his stalls with goods for sale by 7.30 am. He stayed on the stalls selling goods to the public until about 11 am or 12 noon. The morning hours were busy. Then he went to rest after working continuously for about 12 hours.

What was the correct interpretation of "during business hours" in the regulations? His Lordship would say that they meant that the trader was to attend at some time during business hours, just as when one said "It rained during the night", meaning that it rained "at some time during the night". But the council seemed to have interpreted it as meaning "at all times during business hours". In June, 1976, the head of the public health department told Mr Brown that the council required all licensed traders to attend full time and that the requirement was being strictly enforced.

On the evidence it was clear that Mr Brown's was a case of *genuine hardship*. He was not *within the mischief aimed at*.

On March 3, 1977, the council's Consumer Protection and Health Committee gave him three months' notice of the termination of the licence.

The council claimed that the case was to be determined by private law, that it was governed by the ordinary law of contract.

His Lordship emphatically dissented. The local authority was a public authority established by statute to exercise statutory powers and to perform statutory duties. Whether the market was a public or private market, it was carried on by the council under statutory powers, subject to the supervision of the courts of law to see that their powers were not exceeded or abused.

His Lordship would hold that the market was a public market. It would be unfair to allow the council to assert that it was never a statutory market when for years they had led everyone to believe that it was and in 1965 had said that it was a market authority within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

It was quite unreasonable to expect a greengrocer like Mr Brown to attend at the stall all day after he had been up for most of the night going to Covent Garden. The council's interpretation of regulation 4 that a stallholder must attend at all times during business hours was wrong. If an administrative body put a wrong interpretation on its regulation it misdirected itself in law. That was a good ground for upsetting an administrative decision; at any rate a decision revoking a licence: see *Congreve v Home Office* ([1976] QB 629, 651).

His Lordship would allow the appeal on the ground that the committee had wrongly interpreted regulation 4 as requiring Mr Brown to attend throughout all the hours on every day from 8 am to 5.30 pm, even though he had been up since 2 am going to Covent Garden to buy his vegetables and fruit. That misinterpretation vitiated their decision.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN said that the crucial question was whether the council had validly determined Mr Brown's licence to trade in the market. His Lordship was content to assume, without deciding, that the council were now managing a statutory *market at the town centre*.

His Lordship agreed with the Divisional Court that regulation 4 required the full-time attendance of a stallholder at his stall, although unavoidable absence would not constitute a breach of the regulations and occasional absence would not constitute a serious breach. On the admitted facts Mr Brown was regularly and habitually in breach of the regulation.

But the ambit and effect of regulation 4 was only of academic interest in view of the council's express power by the regulations to determine the licence by three months' notice. The council decided that the proper administration of the market required the full-time attendance of stallholders. It was impossible to maintain that no reasonable authority could have reached that conclusion, and the court was not entitled to substitute its own view for the views of the council.

The decision of the council to require the full-time attendance of stallholders was made in good faith, was relevant to the duties of the council, and was not misconceived or impossible of implementation or taken for any improper motive. His Lordship would dismiss the appeal on the grounds that the court did not know better than the council and had no power to substitute its own decisions for the council's.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that he would dismiss the appeal on the short ground that Mr Brown's rights in relation to his stall at the market were contractual rights and not public rights, and that the council had *validly determined* the contract in accordance with its terms, which it was *within* their power to do.

In his Lordship's judgment it was not a statutory market. It was not an ancient market, and there was no grant or franchise from the Crown. His Lordship knew of no doctrine whereby a statutory market could be established by estoppel.

Mr Brown had not been treated unfairly.

The word "during" had two meanings according to its context. It could either mean in or within the time of, or mean throughout the continuance of; as "it happened during the war" or "it continued during the night": *Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*. In the context of the regulation, the word "during" had the latter meaning.

Solicitors: Redmayne, Wyatt & Kershaw; Mr J. L. Knight.

Court of Appeal

'For benefit of another' in Theft Act

Regina v Bloxham

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Taylor.

[Judgment delivered February 20]

Does a bona fide purchaser for *value commit an offence of dis*honestly undertaking the disposal or realization of stolen property for the benefit of another if, when he sells the goods on, he knows or believes them to be stolen?

The Court of Appeal certified this question as a *point* of law of general public importance after dismissing an appeal by Albert John Bloxham against his conviction at Southampton Crown Court (Judge McCreery) of handling stolen goods, contrary to section 22(1) of the Theft Act, 1968. But leave to appeal was refused.

Section 22(1) provides: "A person handles stolen goods if (otherwise than in the course of stealing) knowing or believing them to be stolen goods he . . . dishonestly undertakes or assists in their . . . realization by or for the benefit of another person."

Mr David Griffiths and Mr S. W. Watkins (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Neil Butterfield and Miss Claudia Ackner for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that the meaning and application of the words in section 22(1) in the context of the facts of the present case had not been considered by the Court of Appeal before. They had, however, been considered hypothetically in the academic field and had given rise to obvious differences of opinion.

In January, 1977, the appellant agreed to buy a Ford Cortina motor car for £1,300, not knowing that it had been stolen and fitted with false number plates. He paid £500 on account, the balance to be paid on production of registration documents. Those documents were not produced, and the appellant admitted to the police that by May he suspected that the car might have been stolen. He drove it until August, when the tax expired. In December, 1977, he sold it for £200 to a man he did not know who was prepared to buy it without the appropriate documents.

At the trial the judge ruled against a submission that the facts did not disclose an offence within the statutory provisions relied upon in the indictment, and decided that it was a dishonest realization of the car for the benefit of another person, namely the unknown buyer. The benefit was the use of the car at a cheap price even though he had *no* title to it.

It was argued for the appellant that the *section as a whole* was intended to link the dishonest receipt of goods or assistance given by realization thereof with a theft by another person or a prior dishonest handling by another person, and was so drafted to prevent conviction for dishonest handling as well as theft being registered against the thief. It was further submitted that if the realization of the goods was to a genuine innocent purchaser such realization was not intended by the legislature to be applied so as to cover the transaction in the present case because the innocent purchaser derived no benefit from the sale since he had no title to the goods. The only person to benefit was the appellant who received the cash consideration for the sale, and because of the inclusion of the words "for the benefit of another" he had committed no offence under the section.

For the Crown it was argued that the words "for the benefit of another" were plain and unambiguous, and the innocence or otherwise of the "another" was irrelevant. Nevertheless it had to be recognized that the convoluted terminology of the section as a whole could give rise to a variety of interpretations.

The mischief at which the section was aimed was dishonest handling. If the words permitted of a simple approach capable of being readily understood by a jury that was to be preferred. Although the appellant had received the car innocently, there came a time when he believed it to be stolen. He then realized the car by selling it. Although he un*doubtedly received a benefit*, so did the buyer. He had the use of the car for which he had paid less than its true value. The section did not require that in realizing the car the buyer should have got the better transaction, or that the seller should have no benefit: it simply required that the buyer should have derived some benefit. In the view of the court he did derive a benefit and, it being accepted that the appellant, in realizing the car believing it to be stolen, acted dishonestly, all the elements of the offence were complete.

Solicitors: Mr R. N. Bourne, Winchester.

Big rate increases are proposed for two northern cities

The 150,000 householders in *Manchester face a big increase* in rates this year after the city's finance committee yesterday recommended a 35 per cent rate increase.

A statement said that to avoid higher increases more than £6.75m had to be trimmed from committee budgets. The recommended savings include £3,198,900 from education, £1,197,810 from social services, more than £500,000 from recreation and nearly as much from environmental services.

The statement also said that income had been increased by raising council house rents by an average of £2 a week and by greater contributions to the general rate fund from the Manchester International Airport *Authority*.

Mr Norman Morris, leader of the council, said the new block grant system favoured the wealthy shire counties and deprived needy urban areas such as Manchester.

"*This is the year in which* the Government 'Alice in Wonderland' financial innovations make nonsense of the efforts of local authorities to produce sensible budgets," he said.

Liverpool decision: By the casting vote of the chairman, the Liberal leader, Sir Trevor Jones, Liverpool policy and finance committee yesterday *decided to recommend* a *rise of* 21.5 per cent in the domestic rate for next year.

The general rate, paid by industry and commerce, would rise by 18.5 per cent.

The proposals will not go through the city council unapposed, however, as the Labour group are opposed to the big cuts in spending needed to keep the increase down from a projected 50 per cent together with a £3.50 rent rise.

The Conservatives are also drawing up a budget, aimed at a rate increase of only 13 per cent.

No *party can get its proposals* through without the support of one of the others.

Buses halted: The municipal bus services in Liverpool will be halted for 24 hours today as crews stage a lightning strike to lobby the Merseyside County Council meeting in protest at projected big cuts in services and possible redundancies.

Going down: The policy and resources committee of Eastbourne Borough Council has *recommended* a rate of 27p in the pound, a reduction of 2.95p (9.8 per cent). Added to the precept to be levied by East *Sussex County Council*, that will mean a general rate of 140p in the pound, an increase of 6.6 per cent.

Whitehall brief: The power struggle taking place in Committee Room 15

MPs will seek to reinvent medieval wheeze

By *Peter Hennessy*

News that the Commons Select Committee on Procedure (Supply) is meeting this afternoon to hear evidence from the Treasury is not likely to lead to a stampede of lobby correspondents and members of the public down the Committee Corridor at Westminster.

At first sight, the discourse *between the MPs under the* chairmanship of Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing and a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and the Treasury team led by Mr Michael Bridgeman, looks as promising as a bowl of porridge, food fit only for the kind of PhD thesis that can never find a publisher.

But the initial impression would be wrong. For Mr Higgins and his 14 colleagues are at the start of an enterprise that could restore to Westminster the kind of power over Whitehall it has long since lost by giving it back effective control over the purse strings, or, in sniffy constitutional language, the right to grant or *withhold supply*.

The beauty of the Higgins committee is that *it is set fair* to reinvent the earliest wheeze devised by Parliament in the fourteenth century as a means of acquiring leverage over the Plantagenet Kings. If the monarchs failed to respect the rights of the nascent House of



Mr Terence Higgins: Seeking cash control.

Commons to have its grievances redressed they got no money to fight their wars.

At risk of causing mild offence to ministers and permanent secretaries, for "Plantagenets" one can nowadays read "*Whitehall*" *and for wars* substitute Trident missles, investment for British Leyland, and so on. The difference is that since the *Balfour reforms* of 1902 the backbencher has lost more and more of the capacity to do to modern government departments what Simon de Montfort and com*pany did to the warrior-royals* 600 years ago.

Mr Higgins put it succinctly last week when he said his committee's task was a matter of reestablishing those rights to Parliament which the textbooks say the legislature has never lost; the ability to influence the Executive by controlling the flow of money.

"It has been *eroded* steadily and now we are fighting back. It is backbench power versus frontbench power as well as *Opposition versus Government*. It is difficult to convey the excitement and the opportunity when the technicalities and the complexities of the subject are very considerable", he said.

A good idea of the choices open to the committee can be found in a memorandum prepared by Mr Kenneth Bradshaw, the Clerk Assistant in the *Commons Clerk's Department*. The purpose of the exercise is to give backbenchers the chance to debate and vote on individual estimates of expenditure instead of passing billions of pounds on the nod as happens now, with *so-called supply days* being used by the Opposition to air its latest grievance against the Government.

Mr Bradshaw *writes* of the need to retain the right of the Government to ensure that its money comes through *regularly* and the right of the Opposition to choose subjects it wants to debate, *while affording* backbenchers the chance to *examine* aspects of policy, administration, and spending on a certain *number of days each session*.

The key to devising a highly effective reform could be the plugging in of the 14 new departmentally *related* select committees to the supply system. They could prove to be just the right kind of body, in terms of size and specialist support staff, to do a thorough job on the Government's spending plans, reporting to the whole House in time for backbenchers to raise the roof should the occasion demand.

Should the Higgins committee, which is fired by the widespread desire on many sides in the Commons to reassert the rights of backbenchers, take a strong line in their report (which may be ready by the summer) the steady tilting of the balance of power against Westminster and in favour of Whitehall in the twentieth century could be reversed.

Short of Mr Bridgeman's *disclosing* a Cabinet secret, this afternoon's hearing will not hit the *headlines* in tomorrow morning's *newspapers*. But the technical language and the intractable subject matter should not *obscure* the fact that, in the phraseology of the "Kremlinologist", a "power *struggle*" *of the first* importance is under way in Committee Room 15.

Call to repeal law on auction rings

By Frances Gibb

Dealers flout the criminal law against auction rings and the offence should be abolished, an article in this month's *Criminal Law Review* says.

There have been no successful prosecutions under the Auction (Bidding Agreements) Act, 1927, despite evidence that auction rings are widespread.

"A law that is widely ignored with impunity is entitled to no *respect and it is necessary to* ask again whether the criminal sanction is an appropriate method of attempting to control supposedly abusive practice."

Written by Mr A. T. H. Smith, a law lecturer and fellow *of Gonville and Caius College*, Cambridge, the article will be studied with interest by the antiques trade in the light of a pending prosecution against Thomas Agnew and Sons, the London dealers.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is bringing an action, seen as a test case, for alleged breach of the Act, which is to *be heard on April 2 and 9 at* Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Agnews face a fine of up to *£400 or possible exclusion from* auctions for up to three years.

Among questions raised by the Act is the difficulty of securing evidence of the existence of an auction ring, the article says. Dealers can too *easily close ranks against an* outsider seeking to investigate their offences.

"The agreement will be made orally, and in private. Infiltration of the ring by the police is virtually impossible."

The Act *provides* a mechanism whereby genuine partnerships between dealers can be notified to the auctioneers. But the Act is *expressed to apply only* if the agreement between them is in writing.

In the antiques trade, by tradition and practice business is conducted orally and for cash, and much of the negotiation must *take place spontaneously*, it says. It is hardly surprising therefore that the Act is difficult to enforce.

Criminal Law Review, February, 1981 (£2.60).

Young hopefuls: *A small selection of* thousands of children who arrived at the Apollo Victoria Theatre, in London, yesterday *to audition for roles in the stage* revival of *The Sound of Music*, which is due to open in August. In all, about ten thousand children *and parents* went to the theatre. Mr Ross Taylor, the producer, said: "I am *overwhelmed*". He had *mentioned* on television last week that he was looking for children to play the two sons and five daughters of the von Trapp family in the musical, which will star Petula Clark. The children went on stage to sing in batches of 30. Mr Taylor picked five at a time to return for full auditions on Thursday.

£24m insurance claim over 'scuttled' tanker

A £24m insurance claim over an oil cargo that disappeared from the tanker, Salem, 213,928 tons, before it was alleged to have been scuttled off the coast of West Africa on January 17 last year started in the High Court in London yesterday.

Shell International Petroleum Company is seeking to recover the sum from a Lloyd's underwriters' syndicate, which is refusing to pay. It is suing Mr Caryl Anthony Vaughan Gibbs, as representative of the syndicate, who denies liability.

Mr Alan Pollock, QC, for Shell, told Mr Justice Mustill that the claim was over the loss of the cargo of 179,000 tons of crude oil bought by Shell after it had been loaded at a Kuwait port destined for Italy.

The ship, "under a conspiracy", Mr Pollock submitted, was diverted to Durban and the oil discharged. Later the vessel sailed with its tanks full of seawater to give the impression that it was still loaded, and was scuttled. "The sinking was not fortuitous, it was a deliberate act." Mr Pollock said.

Shell had recovered £14m from the SFF Association, the South African oil purchasing agency; that would be credited to the underwriters if they were held to be liable for the total *loss, Mr Pollock said*.

The oil was shipped from Mena for carriage to Italy in the tanker, which was then called the Southern Sun. It had been chartered by a firm called Pontoil, which sold its *cargo to Shell, counsel said*.

When it sailed and the insurance was taken out, its documents showed Italy as the country of intended discharge.

After it *sailed the owners* gave the charterers an estimated time of arrival for Italy. Thereafter they received messages from time to time through agents that it was on course for the Italian port. Later it was discovered that it had sunk in the Atlantic off Senegal.

"In due course Shell took up and paid for the documents relating to the cargo and took steps to try to recover some or all of the oil in South Africa, but these *efforts were fruitless*. All they managed to do was to obtain compensation in a certain sum", Mr Pollock said.

Shell had paid Pontoil $56m for the cargo. "These matters having come to light, Shell *asked the underwriters to pay* and were prepared to give them credit for the amount recovered from South Africa. But their expectations proved to be naive. The underwriters refused to pay", Mr Pollock said.

Shell argued that the vessel had embarked on a voyage from Mena to Italy during which there was a loss from peril for which the underwriters had issued the insurance.

The underwriters *claimed* the tanker never embarked on that voyage but sailed from Mena to Durban, and therefore they were not liable.

Mr Pollock submitted that a conspiracy had been planned from October, 1979. The "conspirators" had collected the price of the oil from SFF and scuttled the ship in the Atlantic to conceal what had happened.

The hearing continues today.

Diplock report on phone tapping ready

By Our Political Staff

Lord Diplock's report on the extent of telephone tapping authorized by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to be published on March 3.

Last June Mr Whitelaw appointed Lord Diplock, a senior Law Lord and chairman of the Security Commission, to be the continuous "independent monitor" of communications interceptions authorized by the Home Secretary.

The decision to appoint a monitor was the Government's sole concession to the concern *aroused over the alleged* extent of tapping reported in the *New Statesman*.

Television series to be abandoned after High Court ruling on union blacking

The television series, *Unforgettable*, is to be abandoned after a High Court judge in London yesterday refused to *stop a union blacking* the series.

An official of Hadmor Productions, of Croydon, south London, which made the 13-part series about pop music stars, said the studio would be made redundant and the 120 staff laid off from today pending the result of the appeal.

Mr Justice Dillon said yesterday that in his view there was not sufficient evidence of any unlawful conduct by the union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, or its officers.

Hadmor had sought temporary orders *forcing the* union and three named officials to lift the blacking instruction.

Four of 13 half-hour episodes had been broadcast before the programme was taken off the air by *Thames Television*.

Mr David Heath Hadfield, a director of Hadmor, said: "This is a blow, not only to our company, but also to a lot of people like us".

Mr Robert Hamilton, a *union national organizer*, said he was delighted with the decision.

Giving judgment, the judge said that at the *full trial* of Hadmor's action it would be "more than likely" that the *union could establish the existence* of a trade dispute. The terms under which films made by facility companies such as Hadmor should be shown on Thames were capable of being the subject of such a dispute.

The *judge* said the union had claimed that its objection to the showing of the *Unforgettable* films was that they had been *sold* to Thames at *cut* price with the object of getting publicity for a band with which one of Hadmor's directors was connected.

Hadmor's claim that they had sold at the market price would *have to be examined at the* full trial, the judge said.

Protesters delay inquiry on house sales

From Ronald Faux
Dundee

About a hundred demonstrators pushed their way into Dundee's council chamber yesterday as a public inquiry opened into the council's defiance of the Government over the sale of council houses. The start of the hearing was delayed as the protesters crowded into the room; when they were told that standing was not allowed they sat down in front of Mr Hugh Morton, QC, the inquiry chairman.

After about twenty minutes the police were called. Mr Charles Bowman, leader of the Labour group and convener of housing for the city, appealed for order as demonstrators outside the building chanted slogans and demanded that the council keep up its hostility to Council house sales. They eventually withdrew.

The hearing comes after numerous warnings from the Government that action would be taken against any local authority that failed to give tenants the opportunity to buy. Dundee was thought to be the *only council in Britain still* defying the Government

Tax claim case against Clore estate begins

The Jersey-based executors of the estate of the late Sir *Charles Clore, the financier*, began a High Court action in London yesterday to block a hearing in English courts of a £15m tax claim against the estate by the Inland Revenue.

Stype Investments (Jersey) asked Mr *Justice Goulding to* rule that the Inland Revenue does not have a worthwhile chance of winning its case, which states that the company is liable to pay capital transfer tax on the proceeds of a sale of a Hertfordshire estate.

The company is also submitting that ancient charters granted to the people of Jersey provide immunity from United Kingdom taxation.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, for *Stype Investments, said* that before Sir Charles died last July he had transferred the Guys estate in Hertfordshire, to the company. It therefore held the legal estate as trustee. When Sir Charles died that contract still had to be completed, and was completed in September.

The Inland Revenue's case against the company is that by completing the contract and receiving the sale proceeds it had "intermeddled" with Sir Charles's estate so as to become liable for capital transfer tax.

The hearing of the company's motion is expected to last a week.

Firms' staffs abroad may be watching pirated TV

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thousands of Britons working abroad may be watching illegally *broadcast* television programmes "pirated" by their companies, *it* was claimed yesterday.

The boom in video-recordings has resulted in many internationally known companies deliberately breaching copyright to record popular British programmes for staff in the Middle East, Africa and the North Sea *oilfields, according to Mr Iain* Muspratt, managing director of Guild Sound and Vision Ltd.

He was speaking after an action by his company, supported by the BBC and an independent television company, against Sir *Alfred* McAlpine International Ltd, the construction group.

McAlpine has paid £8,500 damages in an out-of-court settlement over the unauthor*ized use of television material* for its project staff in Sudan.

According to Guild Sound and Vision, about half the estimated £5m "expatriate" television market is catered for by illegally acquired material.

The company has gone to the courts after investing some £750,000 in buying the copyright for programmes from the television *companies* and arranging for the export of recordings.

McAlpine said last night that the programmes had been recorded for more than 100 British staff, including families, in Sudan. "*We did not believe* we were infringing copyright, but we took legal advice and it *turns* out that we were."

Under the terms of an injunction, all showings of recorded British television programmes at the *Sudan camp* had now stopped.

Dentist will not be prosecuted over man's death

From Our Correspondent

Workington

No criminal proceedings are to be taken *against a dentist* who administered an anaesthetic to two patients, one of whom subsequently died.

The patients visited the surgery of Mr Neil Forker, at Egremont, Cumbria, last September *and collapsed after* the anaesthetic was injected.

Both were admitted to hos*pital and* Mr Paul Pickering, aged 23, a married man with two children, of Longcroft, Egremont, died after two weeks in hospital on a life support machine.

A police file on the incident was submitted to *the Director* of Public Prosecutions and Cumbria police said yesterday *that he had decided* that there will be no criminal proceedings.

Science project for schools wins minister's approval

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

When A level pupils are unaware that a cow must have a *calf before it will give* milk, and particularly when some of those pupils live in a dairly county like Devon, there is something amiss in *teaching*, according to Mr John Lewis, senior science master at Malvern College and director of a project called Science and Society.

Introducing the scheme, he *said in London yesterday* that ignorance among students about agriculture was disclosed in a survey which also indicated a similar lack of understanding about matters affecting health and medicine.

The purpose of the Science and Society venture was to create an awareness among all groups of pupils, whether or not they were following science courses; it was not an alternative to any part of the curriculum.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Parlia*mentary Under-Secretary for* Education and Science, gave the project his support, describing the venture as one of the most significant and optimistic developments in school science

He said awareness of the close relationship between science and the everyday world should be encouraged among young people of all levels of ability.

The Science and Society syllabus includes short essays prepared by the Association for Science Education working with Heinemann, the publishers. The course has been tried in colleges of further education and in 51 schools, including comprehensives, sixth-form colleges and independent schools.

EEC grant for energy from waste tests

A grant of £100,000 from the European Economic Community will enable a team from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology to test the theory that a worthwhile contribution to the nation's energy needs could be made by reprocessing industrial waste and effluent.

With the grant the institute's *pollution research* group intends to build a pilot plant at the sweet factory of Swizzels, Matlow, in New Mills, Derbyshire.

The waste products should reduce factory fuel costs by 15 per cent.

WEST EUROPE

Tornado jet gives Bonn new set of problems

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 23

West Germany's dilemma over arms exports has been deepened by a request from Britain to sell jointly produced Tornado aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The British move finds Bonn already torn by the prospect of a huge arms deal of its own with the Saudis.

The strategic, political and economic advantages to the West Germans in selling arms to Saudi Arabia—its biggest oil exporter and creditor—have clashed with the Government's own export restrictions and its historically sensitive relations with Israel. Large sections of the ruling Social Democratic Party oppose such a deal.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under-Secretary of State for Defence (RAF), is understood to have pressed the Germans, during a visit here last week, to agree to a possible sale of Tornados to the Saudis.

The supersonic multi-role combat jet is produced jointly by Britain, West Germany and Italy and can be exported only with the consent of all three.

Saudi Arabia has not actually asked for the Tornados, informed sources said, but Britain, which already equips virtually the whole Saudi Air Force, is aware of Saudi interest in the aircraft and is anxious to take advantage of it.

Unconfirmed reports put the number of aircraft involved at 100, while some West German newspapers claimed today that it was 200. If West Germany did not consent to the deal the Saudis would be expected to turn to American or French competition.

Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, has said the Cabinet will discuss the question at its weekly meeting on Wednesday.

Until now the Government has banned all arms exports to areas of tension as a matter of principle. Now the Chancellor and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, are pressing for a change in the rules so that the Government can permit exports to such areas if it is in the overriding national interest.

It appears doubtful however whether Britain will get a quick answer. Since the prospect of selling some 300 Leopard 2 tanks and other modern weapons to Saudi Arabia arose, the Government and the two coalition parties have been in the process of re-examining their arms exports policies.

EEC Parliament move leads to controversy

By David Wood

The decision of the managerial bureau of the European Parliament to hold a second plenary session in March, mainly to discuss the European Commission's proposals for 1981 farm prices, has already become a subject of controversy.

Carried by 11 votes to nine in the bureau last week, the decision means that Parliament will meet in Strasbourg on March 23-26, simultaneously with the summit council meeting in Maastricht and the meeting of the council of agricultural ministers on March 23-25.

The main purpose of the plenary session is to influence the council of agricultural ministers and the national governments in their attitude to farm price increases.

The likelihood of a strike by parliamentary staff is growing. Parliament is moving resolutely towards one seat for all plenary sessions, which would have the effect of cutting out Luxembourg where the staff have their homes and work.

Paris schoolboy routs burglars

Paris, Feb 23.—French newspapers today paid tribute to a 12-year-old boy who fought off four burglars with an airgun and a penknife.

Nicolas Mataresse was alone at home in the Paris suburb of Franconville when the gang burst in. He shot one in the arm, stabbed another in the shoulder and sent all four running. — Agence France-Presse.



Police standing by as a tank smashes through a barricade erected by squatters in Nijmegen.

Police use tanks to evict squatters in Nijmegen

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Feb 23

Violent confrontation between police and squatters today spread for the first time to the Dutch provinces. In the centre of Nijmegen, near the border with West Germany, nearly 2,000 policemen used tear gas and three tanks as bulldozers to evict 150 squatters from 14 houses and one warehouse which are being demolished to make way for a car park.

The police first had to remove forcibly hundreds of demonstrators who had blocked the streets leading to the houses. Then 500 policemen moved in behind the tanks and stormed into the buildings.

The police went into action in the early hours of this morning after a court had given the squatters until midnight last Saturday to leave of their own accord. Before the action, a police helicopter dropped leaflets warning the squatters that the police had orders to shoot if molitov cocktails or other incendiary devices were used against them.

The operation took two and a half hours, and eight policemen were injured by bricks hurled by the demonstrators. It is not known how many squatters and their sympathisers were injured. Five people were arrested.

The city centre and the bridge over the Waal river, one of the main routes into the city, were sealed off for the operation. Later there were several more clashes between the police and demonstrators supporting the squatters.

It is estimated that the operation cost nearly £200,000.

An ungallant reward for madame

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 23

French justice is ungallant. It has just dished out to a highly respectable if not respected—woman of 80 a suspended sentence of ten months imprisonment, and a fine of 250,000 francs (about £24,000) for exercising the oldest profession in the world in an establishment in the residential 16th *arrondissement* of Paris which had a high reputation in its heyday and was frequented by leading personalities of successive regimes.

She was in fact described as the "pink eminence" of the fourth and fifth republics, and very surprised to find herself in the dock of the Paris police court for infringing a law which since the Liberation has been much more conspicuous in the breach than the observance.

Madame Marie Louise Soccodato, née Roblot, alias "Madame Billy", said: "I practised in the full knowledge of the authorities. I worked quietly. The police often came to see me.

A tax inspector, according to Maitre Ceccaldi, for the defence, even wrote in 1973 that "the illicit activities of her establishment were notorious. . . . Madame Billy is supervised and guided in her activities by the police".

Her establishment had prospered from 1941 to 1978, and if the book she published is to be believed, she welcomed within its portals many of distinction in French politics, and quite a few foreign personalities. The Quai d'Orsay even sent her official visitors.

Then why was this spry and smart old lady, perfumed and permed and wrapped in mink, with bejewelled fingers, sitting on the bench of infamy? The Public Prosecutor was not very convincing when he argued that no one had known of her activities.

Maitre Ceccaldi said: "At an investiture of the Legion of Honour, presided over by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing himself, at which Madame Billy was present, she recognized a goodly number of her clients among the guests.

"You say she does not provide any proof of what she maintains, but who would want her to do so, and to have her mention names?" He added to a gale of laughter: "By prosecuting her, you cast aspersions on the fate which the state reserves to its old and faithful servants."

Basque kidnappers dictate terms for consuls' release

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 23

Taking a leaf from the book of Italian terrorists, Basque extremists who kidnapped three consuls in northern Spain today demanded widespread publication and broadcast of reports and photographs relating to alleged police brutality, in exchange for releasing their hostages.

The military political wing of ETA, the separatist organization, which last Thursday seized the consuls of Austria and El Salvador in Bilbao and the Uruguayan consul in Pamplona, said in a communiqué issued to a radio station in the Basque country that the consuls' release will be subject to the following conditions:

The broadcast in full of an Amnesty International report in 1980 on police brutality, by Spain's state-run television network and the country's principal radio stations, and publication of the same report in full by all national daily newspapers;

Similar publication and broadcast of the full text of a report on alleged violations of human rights by the national police and the paramilitary Civil Guard, prepared by the Basque regional Parliament:

Broadcast on prime time by the state-run television service and publication by newspapers of 18 photographs, said to be of the body of Señor José Arregui, a member of ETA who died early this month in Madrid after nine days of police interrogation.

The pictures, one of which was published by the respected Madrid daily *El Pais* prior to the terrorist demand, show what appear to be bruises on the body of the dead man and burns on the soles of his feet.

There was no immediate reaction from the authorities to the Basque demand for publicity, and none was expected since parliament was due to vote on the proposed candidacy for Prime Minister of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotalo, of the Centre Democratic Union, Spain's biggest party, who was nominated by King Juan Carlos.

One of the first reactions came from the leader of the right-wing Democratic Coalition, Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, who told a group of foreign newsmen; "Amnesty International's reports have never been worth any special consideration on my part".

Apart from the attitudes of individual editors concerned, the fulfilment of the Basque revolutionaries' conditions was considered highly unlikely here, on the ground that Spanish legislation penalizes the publication and dissemination of what is known as "apology for terrorism".

The ETA's hostages and their consular representations are: Señor Herman Diez de la Sel, aged 45, of Austria; Señor Antonio Alfaro, aged 47, of El Salvador, and Señor Gabriel Biurrun, of Uruguay.

Dialect of Alsace recognized

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 23

The Alsace dialect has, after many centuries, acquired respectability and achieved official recognition by the French state. That is no small achievement.

Ever since the French Revolution, Jacobinical centralism, and the revolt of the peasants of the vendée, regional cultures and idioms have been suspect.

Until not so long ago, the Breton language was banned in schools and universities, and on the air; and little Alsatians who chatted with one another in their native Germanic dialect got boxed on the ears at school, even though it remained the language of the ordinary people after the return of the lost provinces to France in 1918. The teaching of German was banned in Alsace primary schools.

Generations of Alsace public men, whose patriotism was never remotely suspect, have pleaded in vain for the official recognition of the dialect.

The second cultural charter of Alsace, solemnly signed this week in Strasbourg by M Jean-Philippe Lecat, the Minister of Culture and Communication, solemnly acknowledges that the Alsace dialect is "a fundamental and very vigorous element of the Alsatian cultural heritage".

The Ten shape up for farm price fight

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 23

Agriculture Ministers of the European Community shaped up here today for their opening skirmish in the ritual battle over the level of the minimum prices to be guaranteed to the Community's eight million farmers for the year ahead.

After an informal exchange of views over dinner tonight, Mr Peter Walker, of Britain and his colleagues were due to be formally presented tomorrow morning with the European Commission's proposals by Mr Poul-Dalsager, the new Agriculture Commissioner.

The Commission's package envisages an average 7.8 per cent price rise coupled with financial penalties, in the form of taxes or price cuts for farmers whose production exceeds specified limits.

During discussions before dinner today, the ministers agreed to hold their first full debate on the price proposals on March 16 and 17 in Brussels and to try to reach a final settlement at a marathon meeting on March 30 and 31 and, if necessary, on April 1.

Before leaving for home tomorrow, Mr Walker will insist on extending for at least another month the arrangements for New Zealand butter imports to Britain.

Since the beginning of the year the French have been blocking a proposed new three-year regime for New Zealand butter imports during which their volume would be brought down by stages from 95,000 tonnes to 90,000 tonnes a year.

The French want the imports reduced to a much lower level immediately to leave more room on a shrinking British market for EEC suppliers. They also refuse to agree to any arrangements lasting longer than one year.

For his part Mr Walker insists that only a three-year deal will do. Given this stalemate, the agriculture ministers have been renewing existing arrangements on a monthly basis pending a settlement of the dispute.

First reactions to the Commission's price package have revealed a wide range of objections from member states, as is only to be expected at this stage in the negotiations.

Mr Walker's main problem is with the proposal for a 5 per cent revaluation of the "green pound" which would reduce by the same amount the benefit to British farmers of any common price rise agreed.

Mr Walker could not possibly accept this without incurring the wrath of his farmers who claim to have suffered a 24 per cent drop in income last year.

How 'Liberation' was imprisoned by harsh economic facts

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 23

For seven years, the leftist daily newspaper *Libération* successfully defied the accepted rules of modern newspaper production and management. Its staff took pride in the fact that they were not professionals in business or in journalism; that there was no editorial hierarchy, or indeed any hierarchy at all; that all those who worked for it were paid exactly the same token salary, whatever their responsibilities; and that it was produced by consensus of all its members on the lines of a collective or commune.

But the harsh realities of economic life—and paradoxically, its success—have in the long run got the better of this last concrete survival of the great libertarian dream of May, 1968, of which it is a belated offshoot.

A last "memorial" issue was on sale today at kiosks and bookstalls. Publication is now being suspended for several weeks while a more down-to-earth, workmanlike pattern of this unique contribution to the Paris press is hammered out.

A transitional version of *Libération* will fill the gap until the autumn, when the new look version will be ready. According to its editor-in-chief, M Pierre July, himself one of the survivors of the militant students of 1968, this will combine the changes necessary for survival with loyalty to the newspaper's original ideas.

"An editor who has to obtain the consensus of his staff every day is not in a position to edit", he explained before handing in his resignation early last week, along with three other key members of the team.

The decision to suspend publication was taken on Saturday on his recommendation at a meeting of the 140-odd full-time salaried members of the staff. It marked the culmination of a crisis, from which the newspaper has suffered since 1978, when M July had already threatened to resign. But this time he meant it.

In 1980, he had succeeded in obtaining that this "monster, which operates as a horde or a tribe, in predemocratic fashion", should give itself a proper head, an editor-in-chief in all but name, for the first time in its existence. He was chosen for the job, but still the malaise persisted.

From the first day of its foundation in 1973 by Jean-Paul Sartre, *Libération* had the ambition of being a "different" newspaper—the "other daily" people would want to read to discover "that extra little bit of soul" in their lives, as M July expressed it. The aim was to create an "echo of popular opinion as opposed to the public opinion concocted in the corridors of power".

It began far out on the left of the organized left, so to speak, in the afterglow of militant Maoism, but it gradually evolved into a more genuine journalistic venture, of a novel, challenging type. Irreverent, iconoclastic, unorthodox, but without any party political axe to grind, it became an organ of the "anti-culture", born of the decline of leftist ideology.

M July's ambition, when he came to the paper in 1974, was to be a kind of public scribe through whom the people could make themselves heard when their voice was stifled elsewhere. It espoused all manner of lost and wayward causes, and provided a forum in which prisoners, prostitutes, homosexuals, drug addicts, all the "rejects" of the modern bourgeois consumer society could get a hearing and plead their case. But it also gave its readers some first class investigative reporting and stimulating political comment.

Circulation rose steadily, to a comfortable 60,000; its independence—except from its own rather marginal view of society—was complete. Although it refused all forms of advertising, and opened its columns to the small ads of its readers free, its finances were sound, and its credit with the banks good. It became an intrinsic and picturesque part of the Paris press scene.

But apart from the internal problems which had begun to crop up between the Ancients and the Moderns, and their different conceptions of how a paper should be run and what it should contain, the practical difficulties of "worker participation" in management began to be felt. The rejection of specialization and the material difficulties for each staff member of making ends meet on a uniform salary of 3,500 francs (about £300) a month, brought serious problems. Sales began to stagnate, routine was creeping in, and the old crusading spirit was wearing off.

That was why M July and those who supported him argued last autumn that *Libération* needed a complete face-lift, to turn it into a modern newspaper, and not just a journalistic gimmick, however provocative and stimulating. It needed more orthodox management and methods of production, a departmental structure in charge of permanent specialists, possibly even the introduction of advertising, and more "normal" pay scales.

The nostalgics of May, 1968, on the paper fought a powerful rearguard action. But a majority felt that if M July left, the paper would cease to exist, and that survival was the price of these concessions. But it is hard for an organization which has always rejected any form of hierarchy to be forced to adopt it, and to compromise with some of the principles of a capitalist society it has always condemned.

"It is a leap into the unknown", M July remarked. "But those who do not change are under sentence of death." Even revolutionaries must renew themselves.

OVERSEAS

South Africa plans tough line against black unions

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 23

The South African Government is planning to take a tougher line with the country's rapidly expanding and increasingly militant black trade unions.

At the weekend Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, said that the newly-established industrial court may be used to discipline certain unions.

The warning follows a speech last week by General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, in which he said that labour unrest was being planned by the banned African National Congress, using "front organizations" for this purpose.

Taken together the two speeches represent the sharpest government attack on sections of the labour movement for some time, reflecting official impatience with black worker militancy and the growth of an unregistered (pre-dominantly black) union movement.

Under present legislation, unions are supposed to be "registered" with the Department of Manpower Utilization. Once registered, they are expected to follow certain practices and disputes procedures.

However, the department has shown itself to be choosy over which unions it decides to register. Last week, for example, it agreed to register four unions affiliated to the non-racial Federation of South African Trade Unions, but only on a racial basis.

The federation and another umbrella body, known as the Council of Unions of South Africa, are the only members of the independent black union movement which have agreed to seek government registration.

Others have preferred to remain "unregistered"—and it is these unions in particular against which the Government has issued its latest warnings.

If the vast majority of the independent black union movement remains outside the official bargaining system, this would not only weaken the credibility of the new labour system within South Africa but also with trade unions overseas.

White officer accused of killing child

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 23

A national service subaltern in the South African Army bragged to four privates as he aimed at a group of black children: "See how frightened a Kafir is when he sees a rifle", a court was told today. [The term Kafir for black is one of the most insulting in the white vocabulary.]

An officer is charged with the murder of an African child.

Rifleman Jan Hattingh, aged 20, told the court at Klerksdorp, 100 miles south west of Johannesburg, that he, Lieutenant Jacobus Botha, aged 19, and four other soldiers piled into a car at their barracks in Kimberley, 300 miles from Johannesburg, where they planned a weekend free from Army discipline.

Private Hattingh said Lieutenant Botha was shooting at traffic signs along the road.

A group of children was walking along the road, homeward bound after a morning at school, the court was told. Among them was Petrus Makwabe, aged nine, and Chrisjan Thipe, aged 12.

Another soldier, Private Johannes van Zyl, said Lieutenant Botha aimed the rifle at the children from across the car roof.

Lieutenant Botha is charged with murder and attempted murder, and Private Hattingh with the attempted murder of Chrisjan Thipe. Three other national servicemen, Privates Christo Gouws, aged 20, Lester de Beer, aged 19, and Hendrik Koekember, aged 20, are charged as accessories. They have pleaded not guilty.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

Dr Runcie expects missionaries to leave Iran tomorrow

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The release and imminent return of the three British missionaries held in Iran was announced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to the opening session of the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday.

"You will share, I know, my delight at such an outcome after so many months of prayer and anxiety." He also paid a striking tribute to the Iranian authorities.

He expected the missionaries to return tomorrow, and referred to the "extraordinary Christian dignity and fortitude" which they had maintained throughout their imprisonment. He praised the rôle of Mr Terry Waite, his special envoy in Iran, who had taken some risks and shown great courage in the course of his "nerve-wracking couple of months".

"The Iranian authorities have pursued their investigation to a point where the case has been dismissed, and the evidence seen to be forged and the result of a conspiracy, in a way that illustrates a concern for truth and justice, even in the midst of war and internal difficulty.

"I hope very much that this will lead to better understanding between the Iranian authorities and the Anglican Church, as well as between Iran and Britain, and that we can look forward to a new chapter of cooperation."

He offered as an example to all the missionaries' refusal to react with accusations or rancour.

Spy trial fear: Iranian officials will be asked today to explain why they have changed their minds about releasing Mr Andrew Pyke, a British businessman held for the past six months (Tony Allaway writes from Tehran).

Sources said there were growing indications that Mr Pyke would be tried by a revolutionary court on charges of espionage and embezzlement. One source said a trial was "almost certain".

Diplomats concerned with the case would approach the Iranians to ask why they had backed down from earlier "clear cut" assurances that Mr Pyke would be freed to-.

But the sources denied that the Iranian decision was at the root of the delay in releasing the three Anglicans, Doctors John and Audrey Coleman, and Miss Jean Waddell. The three were released from prison at the weekend but are still being held in "government detention" before their promised release.

According to Mr Waite, who has also been negotiating the release of four Iranian Anglicans, the only bar to the missionaries' release is the preparation of the necessary exit documents an dthe desire of the Iranian authorities to publicly exonerate the Anglican church of spying allegations.

Fresh passports had to be produced for the Colemans, whose previous ones had been "mislaid" since their arrest. Sources said that work was completed. But officials still have to make good their promise of exoneration.

Mr Waite indicated that he knew the exact date when the Anglicans would be released "but I am afraid I cannot tell you".

Hojatoleslam Ali Ghodussi, the Revolutionary Prosecutor-General, confirmed that while the Anglicans would be freed "very soon", Mr Pyke would not be joining them.

"Mr Pyke has been arrested on charges of espionage and embezzlement . . . and his case has nothing to do with the other three. Mr Pyke will remain (in custody) pending further investigations."

Behind the discretion being maintained by Swedish diplomats handling Britain's interests in Tehran and British diplomats working with them, it was possible to detect an air of frustration at the latest twist in the story. The diplomats emphasized that as far as they were concerned the cases of all four were inseparable.

Man in the News

The unusual career of the Archbishop's envoy

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs
Correspondent

Mr Terry Waite's rôle in the freeing of the Anglican missionaries in Iran is the latest chapter in an unusual church career.

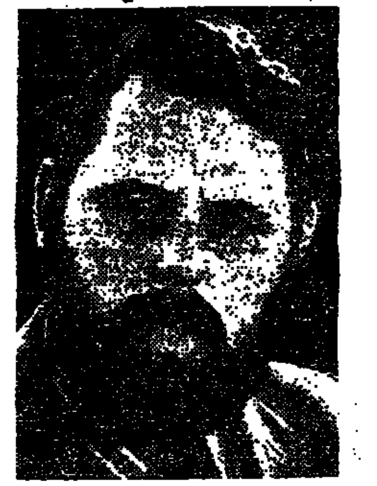
He is a lay member of the Church of England with degrees in Theology. Immediately before joining the personal staff of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace last year, his employer was the Roman Catholic Church, in Rome.

He spent eight years as a consultant to the Medical Mission Sisters and subsequently to the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, two Roman Catholic teaching and nursing orders. Based at the orders' headquarters in Rome, his rôle was to visit their mission organizations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to advise on the development of missionary work.

That included helping the orders to adapt to the changing circumstances of missionary activity in a post colonial society. The work has equipped him with valuable insight into the situation of Anglican missionary activity in Iran, particularly the problems which arise when a European form of Christianity encounters non-Western cultural barriers and misunderstandings.

His selection as a non-Catholic for the unusual post in the Roman Catholic Church was based on his reputation in Uganda, where he worked from 1968 to 1971 as adviser to the first African Archbishop in the Anglican Church in Uganda, the Most Rev Erica Sabiti.

That was in turn a development of his earlier work in England, as a Church Army officer with the Church of England Board of Education and then as Director of Lay



Mr Terry Waite: "A straightforward lay Anglican."

Training in Bristol. He was educated at the Church Army College in London, and subsequently studied in the United States, Louvain, and Rome.

During this varied career—he is still only 41—Mr Waite has also played a representative rôle in such organizations as The House of Laity of the Church Assembly, which he represented on the Anglican Consultative Council at its first meeting in Nairobi.

He has also held an appointment at St George's College, Jerusalem, and was joint founder and director of the Sudan Relief Programme.

He is married with four children and lives in Blackheath, London. At the time of his appointment to Lambeth Palace, he was described as an adviser to the Archbishop on international and ecumenical affairs. A colleague from his Bristol days remembers him as "a straightforward lay Anglican, who played everything down the middle".

Carter policies blamed for Soviet 'ring of steel'

From Michael Leapman
New York, Feb 23

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the new United States representative at the United Nations, says that President Carter's human rights policies are partly responsible for "the threat of a ring of Soviet bases being established on and around our borders".

She made the claim in an interview in *US News and World Reports* in which she gave the most articulate exposition yet of the Reagan Administration's approach to human rights.

The Carter policy, she asserted, was Utopian and arbitrary, it took no account of political and historical context, and it did not work. It used a concept of human rights that was far too broad, embracing not only democratic rights but also economic rights.

It was a mistake, she argued, to excoriate and humiliate people publicly, to treat them like moral pariahs, rather than to use quiet persuasion and diplomacy. "The principal function of the policy has been to make us feel good about ourselves. But that is not an appropriate foreign policy goal."

She said the new Administration would not turn its back on human rights: "but our approach will be different".

Taking the specific example of El Salvador, she said that the Government was reformist, but should be allowed to judge for itself when and how to carry out reforms. They could not be expected to do so during a civil war.

Rebels' denial: Rebels fighting the military government in El Salvador have denied American allegations they are receiving military aid from Cuba and other communist countries (John Witherow writes).

In a telex relayed to *The Times* from West Germany, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) said they had not received weapons from Vietnam, Ethiopia, Cuba or the Soviet Union.

The arms used by the rebels, estimated to number about 8,700 full-time and part-time combatants, were instead made, captured or bought

The statement was issued after recent claims by the United States that communist countries had agreed to supply the rebels with lavish military aid channelled through Cuba.

The group also criticized the efforts of Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the designated Assistant Secretary for Europe, who has been touring European capitals seeking support for the American stand on El Salvador.

US 'proof' of communist aid to Salvadoreans

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 23

The State Department has released a collection of documents captured from Salvadorean guerrillas. The papers sustain a claim that Salvadorian insurgency is actively supported by communist power.

At a press conference this morning given by a department official, and in a broadcast given yesterday by a senior White House official, the possibility of drastic action to stop the supply of communist arms was specifically kept open.

The documents were captured by Salvadorean security forces in two lots, the first in an art gallery belonging to the brother of the general-secretary of the Salvadorean Communist Party, the second from the People's Revolutionary Army, another of the four main groups that make up the insurgency. The documents weighed 18lb.

The papers mention 600 tons of arms to be supplied from a number of countries, including Vietnam, Ethiopia, several east European countries and the Soviet Union. Photographs of a lorry load of these arms that was intercepted in Honduras are included in the publication.

The State Department dismisses charges that the documents are a fabrication

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Camp David accords are shelved as America concentrates on wider threat from Soviet Union

rom David Cross
/ashington, Feb 23

The United States is more ›ncerned with the Soviet ıreat to the security of the liddle East and South-West sia than the stalled Palestinian ıtonomy negotiations, Mr lexander Haig, the Secretary State has told Israel.

For this reason, President eagan's Administration is in no ırry to reappoint a successor Mr Sol Linowitz, who was esident Carter's special envoy r the autonomy talks, or to volve itself in the Camp David ace process, well-informed ficials said here today.

They were commenting on ks between senior foreign licy advisers and Mr Yitzhak amir, the Israeli Foreign nister.

Mr Shamir, who is the first mber of the Israeli cabinet visit Washington since Mr agan took office met Mr Haig Friday and will see Mr agan at the White House torrow.

According to the officials, Haig explained to Mr amir that if the new Adıistration was to be con-ent with its overall strategy must first devote its atten-ı to Soviet expansionism in ious parts of the world.

Hence it was studying Soviet l Cuban arms supplies to the ıtral American state of El vador because this was where the problem was most urgent at the moment.

But in the longer term, one of the priorities of the Soviet Union was to take over by various means—including subversion—the whole of the Middle East region between Israel and the Gulf, Mr Haig was reported to have said.

It was essential, therefore, for America's allies in that area, particularly the Israelis, but also the Egyptians and the Saudi Arabians, to bend their attention to this strategic problem.

Mr Haig apparently made it clear to Mr Shamir that Washington would do all it could to strengthen its Middle Eastern allies both militarily and economically to withstand the Soviet threat. Predictably the Israeli Foreign Minister was delighted to hear that his country would continue to receive some $2,200m (£977m) worth of assistance next year in spite of the 26 per cent cut in America's foreign aid programme next year.

Equally predictably, he was less pleased to hear that Washington will probably agree to supply the Saudi Arabians with additional military equipment for their American-built F15 jet fighters.

The Israelis are concerned that the extra fuel tanks, bomb racks and aerial refuelling equipment likely to go to Riyadh could conceivably be used to attack Israel.

By all accounts, Mr Shamir was keen to persuade the new Administration to engage itself swiftly and actively in the continuation of the Camp David peace process when he first arrived here last week.

One of Israel's main concerns during the run-up to its general elections on June 30 is to do everything it can to avoid any new confrontation with its Arab neighbours, and a resumption of the Palestinian peace talks was regarded as a possible means of helping to assure a relatively calm atmosphere in the Middle East.

But, according to Israeli officials, Mr Shamir willingly accepted Mr Haig's line of reasoning for not involving Washington in the peace process at this early stage in the life of the new Administration.

One point of particular concern to the Europeans which emerged from United States-Israeli talks here was an apparent lack of enthusiasm by the new Administration for the European Community's separate peace initiative in the Middle East.

According to the officials, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, is expected to be asked by Mr Haig later this week to do all he can to prevent the initiative from developing any further.

European role in Middle East vital for US

George Clark
litical Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher has the opporıity in Washington this week convince the Reagan Adminiation that their suspicions out the European initiative in ing to settle the Arab-Israeli pute are misplaced, Dr David en, MP for Devonport and reign Secretary in the last oour government, said last ht.

The involvement of Europe ın essential step towards the lening of the peace process, building on Camp David ile not challenging the ited States leadership role", told a meeting of the Catern branch of the United ions Association.

European involvement could be the key to the involvement of the Soviet Union in the process, not as a prime mover or an initiator, but as an important and indeed probably essential factor in clinching a settlement and maintaining it.

"It would be unwise for the United States or for anyone committed to peace in the Middle East to toss aside President Brezhnev's wish to become once again involved in a search for a peace settlement."

Dr Owen said there were important nations in the Middle East region which would seek to undermine any settlement if the Soviet Union did not exert on them a restraining influence.

President Sadat of Egypt had shown enough vision in the past on this issue to justify the hope that he, too, would recognize that there was a limited, though not dominant, role for the Soviet Union.

Dr Owen argued that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute remained of central importance to world peace. Few other international conflicts were potentially as explosive.

"A settlement requires that the new American Administration gives the issue the highest diplomatic priority", he said. "Few people doubt that this is an area for United States leadership, but that does not mean an exclusive relationship.

"Just as there is a European interest and European influence to be exercised, so also it is impossible to envisage shutting out completely the Soviet Union from the peace process."

Beirut calls for help after Israeli attack

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, Feb 23

Mr Chafik al-Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, today appealed for "pan-Arab help" to confront what he called repeated Israeli "attacks on Lebanese territory".

His appeal came less than 24 hours after Israeli commandos attacked the southern Lebanese village of Kfour, which is a few miles from the Israeli frontier.

At least seven people, including four guerrillas, were killed and about 15 others wounded, according to Palestinian sources. Israeli military sources said 10 Palestinians were killed and all Israeli troops returned home safely.

The main target of the attack was a guerrilla base belonging to the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front, which Israel holds responsible for a commando raid on the Misgav Am settlement in northern Israel last year. Three Israelis were killed and 13 others were wounded.

Israeli gunboats also bombarded Palestinian guerrilla targets yesterday between the coastal towns of Sidon and Tyre, but no casualties were reported. Long-range artillery duels were also reported between the guerrillas and Israeli-backed Lebanese right-wing militias, led by Major Saad Haddad.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, said yesterday that the United States and Israel were in collusion regarding their plans "to crush the Palestinians in southern Lebanon".

Speaking at a rally in Beirut, Mr Arafat said that Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, had "given the green light" to his Israeli counterpart, Mr Yitzhak Shamir "to activate plans for striking at the Palestinians and their Lebanese (leftist) allies". Mr Haig and Mr Shamir met in Washington over the weekend.

The Lebanese Government was considering today whether to submit a formal complaint to the United Nations Security Council against the latest Israeli raid.

Mr Wazzan said: "Condemnation (of Israeli attacks) is no longer sufficient. All Arab countries are called upon to take part in the defence of southern Lebanon."

Israeli justification: The Israeli Military Command, in a paper released today, claimed hard-hitting pre-emptive raids such as last night's had paid off by saving Israeli blood (Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv).

The paper said that in the 10 months since the policy of preventive attacks was renewed, not a single Israeli civilian had been killed by terrorists on the border.

The Army's losses in the Israeli-initiated actions were four dead and 17 injured. Terrorist losses were put at 140 dead and 120 injured.

Israeli troops leaving their aircraft after returning from a raid in south Lebanon.

Italy seeks extradition of Jew in Norway

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 23

A renewed zeal in seeking alleged perpetrators of international assassinations on Italian soil is confirmed by the news that the authorities have called for the extradition of a Jewish woman living in Norway.

She is accused of having been involved in the murder here in October, 1972, of Wail Zwaiter, a Palestinian.

The accused woman is best known as Sylvia Rafael, her name when she lived in Paris is said to have been Patricia Lesley Roxburg. In 1976, she married her Norwegian defence lawyer in a ceremony in South Africa and two years later she went to live in Norway.

Last December, the Italian authorities renewed their request for her extradition.

After Mr Zwaiter's death, his close friend and fellow Palestinian, Mahmoud Hamchari, was killed in Paris. The following month, Bachir Husain was killed in Nicosia, and, in April, 1973, Kubaisi Basil was murdered in Paris.

In June, 1973, Muhammad Boudia was killed in Paris and Aled Bouchiki was murdered in Oslo.

Six people were arrested, including Sylvia Rafael. She is said to have rented a flat in Paris which served as a headquarters for terrorist operations.

After her arrest in Norway, she was jailed for 23 months. Soon after her release she married her lawyer. After her return to Norway, the Italian authorities formally re[illegible]ed the request for extradition.

New road overlooking Jordan Valley tightens grip on West Bank

From Christopher Walker
Ma'aleh Edumim, Feb 23

Israel's tightening grip over the occupied West Bank was defiantly displayed to the world today with an elaborate military ceremony in the Judean desert to open the longest and most expensive new road built in the territory since it was seized from the Arabs in 1967.

With heavily armed Israeli troops ringing the surrounding barren hilltops, against a backdrop provided by a giant Star of David, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, cut the tape on 30 miles of road named after Mr Yigael Allon, the late Foreign Minister.

Costing an estimated £4.5m, the new asphalt road runs northwards from this chain of Jewish settlements between Jerusalem and occupied Jericho, along a strategic and inhospitable ridge overlooking the Jordan Valley. Its completion brings to more than 125 miles the length of road built by the Israelis since they conquered the West Bank.

Designed to a master plan intended to link the growing number of Jewish settlements, and provide maximum security in time of war, the rapidly expanding Israeli road network is changing the map of the area. Western military experts claim it has already greatly increased the facility with which the West Bank could be defended.

Addressing a crowd of some 250 Jewish settlers, Mr Begin stressed that the Allon Road was situated in Eretz Israel, or the Biblical land of Israel. A senior official told reporters that the presence of a right-wing Prime Minister, opening a road named after one of his former left-wing rivals, was a sign of the "national consensus" over that part of the West Bank which would never be handed back.

Also present were the housing minister, Mr David Levy, a noted Cabinet hawk, tipped as a possible successor to Mr Begin as leader of the Herut Party, and General Eitan, the Israeli Chief of Staff

West needs to refine strategy for Third World, report says

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Western heads of government should meet regularly to decide their strategy in the Third World, according to a study published today. Britain, it says, is well placed to take an initiative in creating this transatlantic forum.

The study is produced by the British Atlantic Committee's Defence and Overseas Policy Working Group, whose chairman is Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron.

The main members of the forum, supported by its own international staff, would be Britain, France, West Germany and the United States, together with other members of Nato. There should also be links to Japan and possibly China.

Its first purpose would be to stem the Soviet advance in the Third World, where the Russians have built up a "spectacular" capacity to interfere with the flow of oil, raw materials and trade. They now have many more airborne troops than the United States and could land 50,000 men in 1,000 aircraft in the Gulf within 48 hours.

Sir Neil says in a foreword that one reason for the Western failure to match Soviet global strategy is its lack of planning machinery.

The study complains of "chronic slowness" in the Western response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, with no meeting of heads of government for six months after the events. Forum powers should form regional groupings with Third World countries to deal with crises as they arise.

A more constructive overseas aid programme, freer trade—with an end to "creeping protectionism"—more effort in the areas of peacekeeping and disaster relief, are also among proposals put forward. But the West should also ensure that it gets the credit. Few realize that it already provides 30 per cent more aid than does the Soviet Union—two-thirds of whose aid is military equipment anyway.

A permanent maritime presence in the Indian Ocean is among the military proposals. Britain could contribute a small naval task force, but other European powers who could help are West Germany, France, Holland and Portugal. The Government should also make sure that it could deploy a brigade group-size force overseas if it needed to.

Britain's official aid programmes are criticized for being often less cost-effective than those of volunteer bodies. The study complains particularly about inadequate help for Zimbabwe at a critical stage in its development.

Much of the study's section on Britain is reserved for criticism of Whitehall which, it says, lacks the machinery to initiate in foreign affairs.

The Foreign Office, it says, keeps only a small planning staff, which is largely ignored by the other departments. It does not even have to produce an annual White Paper and the Queen's Speech tends to be "bland and cursory" on foreign affairs. The Ministry of Defence has "extremely able" planners—but these do not have time or the training to plan politico-military strategy. The Cabinet Office, it says, though the envy of Nato, is not in the business of initiating. "Whitehall has been almost clinically in the grip of withdrawal symptoms", it adds. "It is no wonder that having lost an Empire we have not yet found a role, when nobody is being paid to look for one."

Yet Britain has "four aces"—an energy surplus, nuclear power status, armed forces which were recently invited to 46 countries in one year (a world record)—and the unique authority of the BBC. The study says however that the volume and penetration of BBC External Service broadcasts need improving.

It proposes a small planning staff in Whitehall, containing diplomatic, military and economic specialists, who would filter and analyse the advice now coming from different departments, and present its findings to the Defence and Overseas Policy Committee of the Cabinet. Advice should also be sought from unofficial sources and the staff should be answerable only to the Prime Minister.

"But the important thing is a political recognition that we have a role to play and that this requires an apparatus for thinking" it says.

A Global Strategy to meet the Global Threat: A British Initiative (The British Atlantic Committee, RUSI Building, Whitehall, London SW1A 2ET, £1).

Moscow assures Poland of full support

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 23

President Brezhnev's message to the Poles from the rostrum of the Soviet Communist Party Congress reaffirmed what has been said for the past few months from Moscow and other East European capitals reassuring the Polish communists that they would not be abandoned.

Adversaries were again warned against trying to destabilize Poland.

The key sentence was Mr Brezhnev's emphasis on the socialist community's ability to guarantee its interests and in the pledge that the Polish communists can count on the firm support of their friends and allies.

Thus, Mr Brezhnev reaffirmed Moscow's confidence in the ability of the Poles to keep the "enemies of socialism" under control; but also gave warning that the Soviet block would defend its interests: Poland's difficulties were the affair of the entire socialist community. That is nothing new: Mr Brezhnev said as much at the Warsaw Pact summit in Moscow last December.

The question is to what extent Soviet anxieties have been allayed by recent developments in Poland. For the first time in many months, the Government is beginning to take the initiative and, furthermore, is obtaining results.

All strikes have stopped and work on outstanding legislation, notably the new trade union law is making progress showing that the new Government and the independent trade union movement, Solidarity, are nearing a compromise.

The Polish leader has done much to reinforce links with neighbouring countries. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party secretary, met President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, before the Soviet party congress. Both have been among the severest critics of the changes in Poland.

Economic ties with Moscow have been intensified further with the Soviet agreement to defer by four years the repayment of Poland's debts, and an earlier agreement to grant Poland a hard currency credit and other facilities to see it over the worst.

Against the sombre economic picture which was presented after General Jaruzelski, the new Prime Minister, met Poland's 49 regional governors, closer economic integration with Russia makes sense.

In January, industrial production was 10 per cent down on January, 1980, while wages were up 20 per cent.

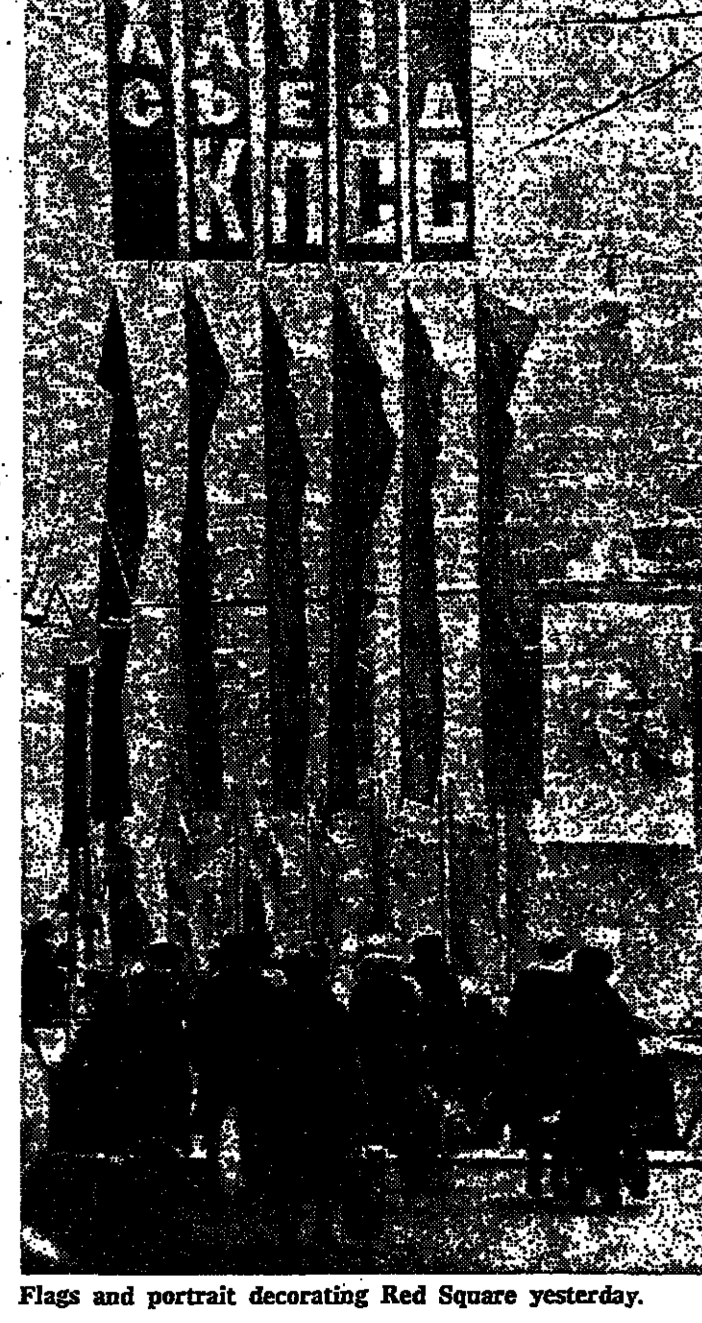
Poland will rely increasingly on Russian raw material supplies. Last year the trade deficit with the Soviet Union was about £440m.

Union support: Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, has told farmers they of union organization as industrial workers, it was confirmed today with the release of the text of an address (UPI reports from Warsaw).

Cardinal Wysnzski received a delegation from the Farmers' Rural Solidarity group at his palace in Warsaw on February 6.

He told them: "The people who work in agriculture have the same right to associate themselves as the people who work in industry.

With Mr Kania and General Jaruzelski in Moscow for the Soviet party congress, a strike-free period asked for by the have the right to the same sort Prime Minister was being observed by all main groups.



Flags and portrait decorating Red Square yesterday.

Dr Obote's overthrow planned by guerrillas

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 23

A new Ugandan underground organization, provisionally named the Movement of the Struggle for Political Rights (Mospor), says it has more than 5,000 armed men operating in Uganda with the aim of overthrowing President Milton Obote.

Mospor says its men, including many former members of the Ugandan army, were responsible for some of the recent attacks on police and army installations in Uganda.

President Obote recently denied that the attackers had achieved any significant success and said their claim to control territory in Western Uganda was false.

But a Mospor spokesman said today that the movement, led by Mr Yoweri Museveni, a politician sought by the Ugandan authorities, had the full support of the population over a large area north and west of Kampala.

It is not directly linked with the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) which also carried on some of the recent attacks.

The spokesman accused Ugandan and Tanzanian soldiers of conducting savage reprisals, including burying alive civilians who were alleged to have given support to Mr Museveni. He said Tanzania should keep its forces out of an internal Ugandan struggle.

Mospor says it will continue attacks on army and police installations to destroy morale and will work to consolidate its support among the Ugandan people.

"Museveni estimates that his forces could encircle Kampala within four to six weeks", the anonymous spokesman said, adding that the movement opposed President Obote because he came to power through a rigged election, and because his Uganda People's Congress is committing the same excesses as Idi Amin, the former dictator.

The spokesman said Mospor would be tempted to capture Government ministers if the wave of arrests among officials of Mr Museveni's political party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, continued.

In Kampala last night, the headquarters office of the Uganda Patriotic Movement was ransacked by men in army uniform. Government officials say they want to find Mr Museveni in connexion with the recent attacks. So far, he has eluded all attempts to find him, but Mospor says he moves freely within the area now controlled by its forces.

Right-wing protest as the Pope visits Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Feb 23

So long as the sun warms the Earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan—Official decree in 1825.

The sun was not exactly shining this afternoon as the Pope knelt down in the rain to press his lips to Japanese soil soon after arriving at Tokyo today. He is the first Pope to visit Japan.

Draconian laws drove Christians underground for 235 years in Japan until a ban on the church was lifted in 1873. Today there is a small, but flourishing community of Japanese Catholics here.

More than 8,500 police are helping to guard the Pope during his four-day visit to Japan from a minority movement of right-wing fanatics who still deify Emperor Hirohito as a God-king.

At least 20 policemen have been equipped with steel instruments resembling tennis rackets to strike away objects which might be tossed at the Pope.

A few nationalists from the right-wing Patriotic Party drove through the streets of Tokyo this afternoon carrying placards stating: "This false religious leader is polluting Japan".

Police confirmed reports tonight that one fanatic was arrested today when he attempted to enter St Mary's Cathedral in Tokyo before the Pope was due to visit the premises.

In sharp contrast to the Pope's tumultuous welcome in the Philippines—Asia's single predominantly Catholic nation—only a small group of Catholics and Japanese officials, including Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Foreign Minister, turned out to welcome the Pope at Tokyo airport.

The mood of indifference is not surprising, only 1 per cent of Japan's population of 117 million people are Christian and within this religious minority, only 400,000 are Catholics. The majority of Japanese worship the Shinto religion or are Buddhists.

Addressing Japanese priests and lay workers in St Mary's Cathedral, the Pope referred to the large number of Japanese Christians who were executed and tortured since St Francis Xavier introduced Catholicism to Japan in 1549.

"Since those days, the church in Japan has steadfastly continued in her task of evangelization. The total number of Catholics in this country is still very small, but all over the country there still exist fervent Christian communities", he said.

He praised modern Japan as a country which upholds the freedom of religion. In one of the most emotional moments of his Asian tour, the Pope tonight blessed Brother Zeno Zebrowski, an ailing 83-year-old Polish priest, who has spent a lifetime caring for the poor and destitute in Japan.

The Pope is expected to drive to the Imperial Palace in Tokyo tomorrow to meet Emperor Hirohito, who was stripped of his divine image by the American occupation forces at the end of the Second World War.

The Pope is also expected to meet Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, and visit Tokyo's Korakuen baseball stadium to celebrate an open-air Mass.

During his visit, the Pope will pray for peace and nuclear disarmament at the site where an atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima in 1945 and then visit Nagasaki, a stronghold of Japanese Catholicism.

Abortive attack: The man who died in an abortive bomb attack at the place where the Pope held Mass in Karachi on February 16 was today officially identified as a student leader from Sind (Hasan Akhtar writes from Islamabad). Officials said today that he had been an activist with the Pakistan People's Party of the late Mr Bhutto. It was alleged that he had a bomb in his hand which exploded and led to his death when police prevented him from entering the area reserved for the Pope.

Kuwait general election opens for 42,000 voters

Kuwait, Feb 23.—Voters went to the polls today to elect a Parliament. More than 500 candidates are contesting 50 seats (two in each of 25 constituencies) in an election that has featured low-key but intense campaigning. Most of the candidates are professional men and government officials.

Kuwait has no political parties. Everyone runs as an individual. Campaigns have included lavish private dinners and intimate meetings in the several luxury hotels.

As an oil producer Kuwait has a current account surplus of nearly £10,000m. Potential voters number less than 42,000 out of the population of about a million and a half people.

The number of voters is small because only male Kuwaiti citizens over 21, estimated to number 90,000, are eligible and less than half of them have registered to vote.

Neither women nor the nearly 60 per cent of the population which consists of foreigners, brought in to man the oil-boom economy, are eligible to vote.

None of the Gulf states has an elected Assembly and Kuwaiti candidates say the success or failure of their new Parliament will influence other Governments which are uncertain whether to allow greater political freedom.

One candidate, sitting in the richly carpeted marquee where he entertains and debates with voters each evening in a mixture of traditional Arab hospitality and modern vote-catching, said: "We will be an example to all the other countries in the Gulf."

A series of international upheavals has buffeted the Gulf oil exporters in the past two years and diplomats say that although Kuwait has decided parliamentary democracy can help to guarantee security and stability, other states such as Saudi Arabia have misgivings.

The cause of their concern is clear from the political crisis which led to the Kuwaiti Assembly being suspended in 1976

The National Assembly will have wide powers and no law can be passed without its consent.

That the Gulf State, which has a ruling family, is holding a democratic election is a matter of considerable pride. Leaders are angry that the Western press has all but ignored the election.

One former Member of Parliament said: "It is typical of the Western press that it takes no notice of such an important event in a Gulf country, while a demonstration of 2,000 people would make headlines."

A government official who is not running for Parliament said: "That we are making this experiment (in parliamentary government) is praiseworthy and quite courageous."—AP-Dow Jones and Reuter.

Success of Polish plans for radical agricultural reforms will depend upon powerful industrial lobby in Warsaw

By Timothy Garton Ash

The Polish Government's broad outlines of agricultural reform contain a tacit admission of past mistakes. Food prices, may be increased dramatically, Professor Zdzlislaw Grochowski, deputy Minister of Agriculture, suggests, by as much as 140 per cent in the case of pork; a blow to the consumer which would be softened by special allowances and rationing.

State cooperative farms will be given new autonomy, matching the general decentralization envisaged in the national plan for economic reform. Wages will be linked to profitability.

The distribution of resources between the state and private sectors will be equalized. More radical still, over the next five years private farmers will be deliberately favoured in the sale of land.

The total area of state-owned agricultural property may even be slightly decreased as some arbitrarily requisitioned fields are returned to the Land Bank for resale; an extraordinarily self-denying ordinance on the part of a communist state.

The maximum size for private farms is to be increased to 50 hectares in southern and eastern Poland, and up to 100 hectares in the prosperous western parts.

Priority will be given to the needs of agriculture in the planning of industrial development. The controversial Ursus Two factory plant, for example, should be producing 75,000 Massey-Ferguson tractors a year (under licence) by 1985.

On paper the plan is not unimpressive. It remains to be seen if in practice the priority for agriculture will be accepted by the very powerful industrial lobby in the Administration, and if the same local officials who are largely responsible for the present mess can convincingly execute a U-turn and implement the new policy.

The fact is that these party placement in rural administration have, in many areas, completely lost the confidence of the people through incompetence, corruption and self-enrichment.

Rural solidarity demands their immediate dismissal, and prompt punishment of the worst offenders. In the longer term it envisages the free election of local officials and extensive power-sharing between government and private farmers' representatives. This is a political challenge of the first order. It threatens not only the foundations of communist power in the countryside but also the internal cohesion of the already crumbling Communist Party.

The challenge is formidable, firstly, because the peasants, unlike the workers last summer, appear to have the unequivocal support of the Roman Catholic Church.

"You have the right to own your own land and to form your own trade unions", Mgr Tadeus Blaskiewicz, the Bishop of Przemysly told the farmers occupying the former state trade union headquarters in the south-eastern town of Rzeszow.

"Jesus the Worker of Nazareth is here among you the workers of Rzeszow", he said. He talked about the official lies and hypocrisy. "You make your confessions here", he said. "The Government has never confessed."

The General Council of the Episcopate spoke out clearly for "free association" of private farmers in a recent communique.

The clergy of the Przemysly diocese are exceptionally outspoken and even the Pope has declared himself for Rural Solidarity.

The threat of an immediate confrontation has been averted under the moderating influence of Solidarity's national leadership. On February 19 an agreement was reached with the strikers.

Private farmers are still a long way from accepting the Supreme Court ruling that they have a right to form a "professional association" but not a "trade union".

Until the political problem of Rural Solidarity is resolved there can be no new model of "partnership" in the Polish countryside. But the 90-day truce declared by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, may give a breathing space in which work can begin on solving the agrarian economy problem which is the root cause of the present discontent and a key to its recovery.

This is the second and final part of a series on the crisis in Polish farming. The first part appeared yesterday.

Lévesque hint of Quebec spring election

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 23

Mr René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, has given the strongest indication yet that he plans to call a provincial general election this spring.

He told the national council of the ruling Parti Québécois in Quebec City at the weekend: "This is probably the last council meeting before the next election". The next session had been scheduled for June.

There has been speculation that Mr Lévesque will call the election in April, at least partly to take advantage of divisions between the federal and provincial Liberal parties over the Liberal federal Government's controversial plan to patriate the Canadian constitution from Britain.

Mr Brezhnev urges talks on arms controls and confidence building plans for peace

Moscow, Feb 23.—The following is a partial text of President Brezhnev's address to the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as supplied by the Novosti press agency:

Today the state of world affairs requires additional efforts to remove the threat of war, and buttress international security. Permit me to put before the Congress a number of ideas directed to this end.

In recent years, as you know, flashpoints of military conflict, often threatening to grow into a major conflagration, flared up now in one and now in another region of the world. Experience has shown that it is not easy to extinguish them. It would be far better to take preventive measures to forestall them.

In Europe, for example, this purpose is to some extent served—and fairly well, on the whole—by the confidence-building measures carried out in the military field by decision of the European conference. They include advance notification of military exercises of ground troops, and invitation to them of observers from other countries.

At present, these measures apply to the territory of the European states, including the western regions of the USSR. We have already said that we are prepared to go further and to give notice of naval and air exercises. We have proposed—and propose again—that there should also be advance notificaiton of large-scale troop movements.

The zone for these measures should be substantially extended. We are prepared to apply them to the entire European part of the USSR, provided the Western States, too, extend the confidence zone accordingly. The Soviet Union would be prepared to hold concrete negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East, with all interested scountries.

We make these far-reaching proposals for confidence-building in the belief that their implementation will facilitate progress in the field of disarmament.

It is sometimes said about our Persian Gulf proposals that they should not be divorced from the question of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. What could be said on this score? The Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. It is also prepared, of course, as I have already said, to participate in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. But we do not object to the questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed, together with the questions of Persian Gulf security.

Naturally, this applies only to the international aspects of the Afghan problem, and not to internal Afghan affairs. Afghanistan's sovereignty, like its non-aligned status, must be fully protected.

Once again we insistently call for restraint in the field of strategic armaments. It should not be tolerated that the nations of the world live in the shadow of a nuclear war threat. limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is a paramount problem. For our part, we are prepared to continue the relevant negotiations with the United States without delay, preserving all the positive elements so far achieved in this area.

It goes without saying that the negotiations can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security. We will not consent to any agreement that gives a unilateral advantage to the United States. There must be no illusions on this score. In our opinion, all the other nuclear powers should join these negotiations at the appropriate time.

Call for special session of Security Council

It would be useful to call a special session of the Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of its member-states in order to look for keys to improving the international situation and preventing war. If they so wish, leaders of other states could evidently also take part.

Mr Brezhnev pointed out that the proposed new measures embrace a wide range of issues.

They concern conventional as well as nuclear missile armaments, land forces, and naval and air forces. They touch on the situation in Europe, in the Near East, the Middle East, and the Far East. They deal with measures of a military as well as a political nature. All pursue a single aim, our common aspiration—to do everything possible to relieve people of the danger of a nuclear war; to preserve world peace. Not war preparations that doom the peoples to a senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace—that is the key to the future.

Over the past decade the rates of economic growth in the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have been twice as high as those in the industrialized capitalist states.

The Soviet Union stands for the development of trade and economic relations with the West, regarding them as a factor in stabilizing international relations. It is worth noting, however, that not infrequently capitalist states attempt to use economic contacts as a means of political pressure.

The struggle in the ideological field has sharply aggravated in the last few years. For the West it is more than a battle of ideas: it sets in motion a whole system of means aimed at undermining the socialist world. If imperialism's subversive activities are accompanied by mistakes and miscalculations in domestic policies, favourable conditions are created for the activation of anti-socialist elements. This is what has happened in Poland where a threat to the foundations of the socialist state has emerged. We shall not leave fraternal Poland in need, and will see to it that no harm is done to that country.

Concerning Peking's foreign policy, Mr Brezhnev pointed out that, as before, it was aimed at deteriorating the international situation.

The attempts of the leading imperialist states and their organizations to expand military and political contacts with China were built on a simple calculation, namely: to use China's hostility towards the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole in pursuance of their own imperialist interests, which was a risky gamble.

If Soviet-Chinese relations are still frozen, the reason has nothing to do with our position. The Soviet Union has never wanted, nor does it now want, any confrontation with the People's Republic of China. We follow the course set by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and would like to build our ties with that country on a good-neighbour basis. Our proposals for normalizing relations with China remain open, and our feelings of friendship and respect for the Chinese people have not changed.

On the advancement of Islamic slogans in a number of Eastern countries, Mr Brezhnev emphasized that Communists respected the religious convictions of Muslims and representatives of other religious denominations. The Islamic slogans can be used, however, both as a banner for unfolding the liberation struggle and as a means for the reactionary forces to provoke counter-revolutionary mutinies.

He regarded the Iran-Iraq war as senseless, but very profitable for imperialism. The Soviet Union resolutely favours an early end to this fratricidal war, and a political settlement of the conflict.

Communist forces continue to grow

An analysis of the Middle East situation shows that it is time to return to collective searches for a comprehensive settlement in the region on a fair and realistic basis, which can be done in the situation obtained, only within the framework of a special international conference. The Soviet Union stands ready to work to this end together with the other sides concerned—the Arabs—including the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel, the European countries and the United Nations.

Mr Brezhnev's report emphasizes that the Communist movement has continued to grow stronger: today communists were actively working in 94 countries.

Along with the growth of the Communist Parties and consolidation of their influence, the tasks facing them are becoming more and more complex and diversified, which sometimes gives rise to differing assessments and differences in the approach to the solution of specific problems and stirs up discussions among parties. Life has shown that in spite of the differences it is possible and necessary to promote political cooperation in the struggle against the common class enemy. The party proceeds from the assumption that differences among Communists are surmountable if they do not concern the difference of principle which distinguishes revolutionaries from reformists, creative Marxism from dogmatic sectarianism and leftist adventurism—in such case no compromise is possible.

In the period under review the party has strengthened cooperation with other democratic forces. Its ties with the socialist and Social-Democratic parties of Finland, Belgium, Sweden, Spain and other countries have been further developed, mostly on questions connected with the struggle against the danger of war. Of major importance have been contacts with the leadership of the Socialist International.

Modern social democracy possesses a considerable political weight. It could make a greater contribution to the protection of, above all, the consolidation of the vital interests of peoples, peace, the improvement of the international situation and the rebuff to Fascism and racialism. In the conditions of the current exacerbation of international situation, it is important to promote cooperation between communists on the one side, and social democrats, trade unions, religious circles, all the democratic and peaceloving folk, on the other in the drive to prevent war and consolidate peace.

The USSR has been actively going on with the policy of promoting peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation with capitalist states, and giving firm rebuffs to imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Those who are against detente, the limitation of armaments and improvement of relations with the USSR and other Socialist nations have lately stepped up their activities rather noticeably.

People are being told that a nuclear war can be a limited one. For Europe, however, such a war would mean from the very beginning an end to civilization. The United States would not manage to remain on the sidelines, either. Therefore such plans and "doctrines" pose a serious threat to all peoples, including the American nation.

An analysis of Soviet-American relations shows that the former Administration started destroying the positive element which had been created in these relations with great difficulty. As a result, the bilateral ties in a number of directions have been thrown back. Unfortunately, after the change of leadership in the White House, openly bellicose calls and statements are made in Washington. One would like to hope that the United States leaders will eventually be able to take a more realistic look at things. The USSR has not been pressing for superiority in the military sphere but it will not permit anyone to gain such a superiority over itself.

Concerning the myth about a "Soviet military threat" which is widely spread in the West, Mr Brezhnev emphasizes that a military threat is really hovering over the United States and other countries of the world, but its source is not the USSR but the arms race itself and the persistence of international tension. Relations between the Soviet Union and the US, and the urgency of international problems point to the need for a dialogue at all levels, with summit contacts being the decisive link. The USSR wants normal relations with the United States.

Anglo-Soviet ties are unhappy

It is clear from an analysis of the situation on the European continent, that contrary to the efforts of the enemies of détente, peaceful cooperation among countries belonging to the two systems is developing rather well.

A vast system of contacts has developed in relations between the Soviet Union and France. A practically continued political dialogue is being maintained at different levels, above all, with President Giscard d'Estaing. Although the USSR disagrees with some of France's international moves, relations between the two countries remain a major factor of détente.

Relations with West Germany are developing favourably. The meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and earlier with Willy Brandt have made a positive contribution to detente. However, there are areas, and they are rather significant, where Soviet and West German positions differ noticeably. These concern Bonn's attempts to act sometimes in circumvention of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin and disrespect the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic on a number of questions. The Soviet Union favours strict fulfilment of the agreements reached in the 1970s.

As regards Soviet-British relations, they are in a state of standstill, and this is not through the fault of the Soviet Union.

The USSR is ready without delay to continue negotiations with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms and their reduction, preserving all the positive elements achieved in this field so far. The USSR is ready to conduct negotiations on the limitation of any types of armaments.

The USSR proposes an agreement on establishing even now a moratorium on the European deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles by the Nato countries and the USSR, on freezing the present level of such means, including, of course, United States forward-based nuclear weapons in the region, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The USSR proposes setting up an authoritative international committee consisting of the most prominent scientists, which would demonstrate the vital need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and the calling of a special session of the United Nations Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of member states in order to look for the key to improving the international situation and the prevention of war. The leaders of other states could also participate in the session. All these measures pursue the chief aim of safeguarding peace not only for people who are living today but also for dozens of future generations.

The main task of the new five-year plan is the continued improvement of the Soviet people's wellbeing. In the new, eleventh, five-year plan period the national income is to increase by 18 to 20 per cent; industrial output by 26 to 28 per cent, agricultural production by 12 to 14 per cent. Special significance is attached to the development of heavy industry, above all, its fuel and energy branches, and intensification of the Soviet economy.

Mr Brezhnev dealt at length with the ways for fuller and more efficient utilization of the production potential, acceleration of scientific and technological progress; the standards of guidance of the economy; planning and management and raising the wellbeing of the people.

Mr Brezhnev emphasized that concrete concern for the person, for his needs and requirements was the alpha and omega of the party's economic policy.

Women in China 'are more liberated'

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Feb 23

Chinese women are "more liberated" than their Western sisters in many ways, according to a celebrated Chinese philosopher and writer, Dr Margaret Ng.

"Women in traditional Chinese society have less explicit rights and scope than women in Western society but psychologically they feel less handicapped than Western women because Chinese women have always accepted that it is up to them to manipulate the system to get what they want." Dr Ng told a meeting of the Hongkong Association of Business and Professional women.

"Chinese tradition protects a woman's right to shelter, sustenance and respect due to her station; and the family assumes responsibility for her in the community and before the law, provided she conforms to the duties and role attached to her position."

Dr Ng said that women in Hongkong have the best of two worlds: "On the one hand, they have Western law and with it the Western machinery—education opportunity and job opportunity. On the other hand, in mentality, Hongkong Chinese women can still see themselves in the traditional role of being the responsibility of somebody else."

She pointed out that Chinese folklore and folk drama are "full of strong and brave women and of men with relatively weak characters."

THE ARTS

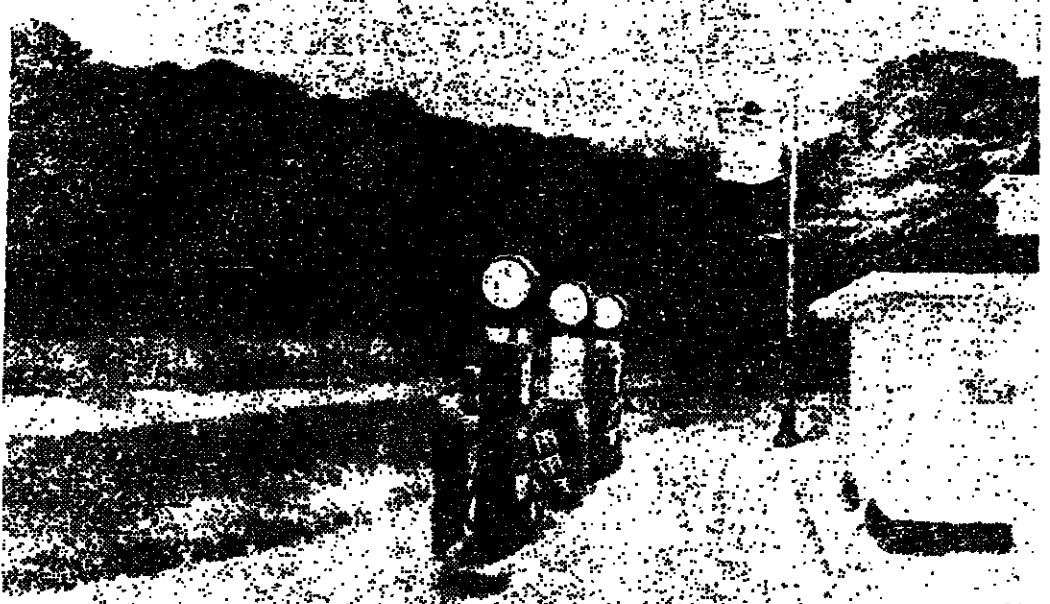
An obsessional creation in his own image

Edward Hopper
Hayward Gallery

Drawing: Purpose and Technique
Victoria and Albert

Thomas Rowlandson Watercolours
Leger Galleries

John Buckland Wright
Blond Fine Art



Edward Hopper: *Gas* (1940)

x the Whitney Museum late st year the New York version the big Edward Hopper trospective ran to some 360 orks, plus a lot of photo-aphs and documentary mate-al. Here at the Hayward until March 29) it has been duced to just over 200, con-ned to the lower levels of the llery. And if there is a small nus in the shape of four chings, that only serves to mind us that we have not d the benefit of the big, mprehensive show of Hop-r's etchings which, together th a show devoted to his rly work as an illustrator, cupied the same two floors the Whitney a year pre-ously.

It is a pity, for Hopper is ter all a painter who looks creasingly important the far-er away from him we get, d in any case it seems unlik-y that we shall soon, or ever ain, have such a good chance get the measure of him this de of the Atlantic. It is no srespect to William John-one to suggest that he might ve been better served in the ore compact, though still spa-ous, Serpentine Gallery, leav-g the whole of the Hayward r Hopper. However, it is a istake to look gift-horses in e mouth: truncated or not, it still a pleasure to have the opper show here at all, and the London catalogue is unu-ally small and slight, even the Hayward's normal indards, at least the Ameri-n book-cum-catalogue by Gail vin, with a wealth of colour productions and lots of infor-ation, is available at the gal-ry and seems a sensible in-stment at £8.

First and foremost, the exhi-ion is there to be enjoyed. course, not everybody may inage to enjoy it: Hopper's ry precise, very American tistic personality rubs some ople up the wrong way, and ough his subject-matter does icompass more than the bare, serted urban landscapes and ofscapes, the drab interiors offices and automats and otel lobbies which everyone members, it would be foolish to suggest that if you do not respond in any way to those you are going to be much happier with his Maine coast seaside scenes or even his very early works from Paris before the First World War. The subjects may change, but the sensibility remains remarkably consistent, and though he is painting the *Pavillon de Flore* of the Louvre in 1909, he might in most respects just as well be painting something within half a mile of Washington Square 40 years later: even then he had the disconcerting habit of chopping off the architecture in unlikely places, and seems anyway more interested in the grubby industrial detailing of the Seine *lavoirs* in the foreground than in the baroque grandeur behind.

Also, how you feel about Hopper depends to a marked degree on how you feel about photographic realism in painting. Oddly, he does not seem to have used photographs very much as documentation, though often from his composition you would swear he must have. One of the most intriguing parts of the show, in fact, is that devoted to the preliminary drawings for some of the most famous paintings: in the series for *Office at Night*, for instance, you can see him experimenting with three or four quite different ways of composing the same basic components, rather like a Hollywood sketch artist showing various possible camera set-ups. And no photographs in sight.

All the same, there is undoubtedly something very photographic—and also, in the unexpected points of view, very cinematic—about Hopper's work. And yet the intensity with which he creates, recreates, and goes on re-creating his own world in paint on canvas is not to be denied: it becomes, after a while, quite obsessional. And this is his strength: he forces real life into his own mould, so effectively that even today a certain rather desolate underside of America, once you have made Hopper's acquaintance, can be seen only through his eyes. Even if travelling by Amtrak is not any more very much like *Compartment C, Car 293* (1938), and there remain few wayside petrol stations outside the deep South which resemble that so poetically caught at twilight in *Gas* (1940), the feeling is still right. Or is it just the power of Hopper's imagination which makes it seem so?

The main thrust of the Victoria and Albert's show *Drawing: Technique and Purpose* (until April 26) is realistic. More than realistic, practical. The reason for the show—or maybe it is just an excuse for getting so many splendid examples of draughtsmanship together—is to explore the various purposes draughtsmanship has been turned to since the ancients, and some of these are very basic indeed: designs for textiles, records of crockery patterns, architect's renderings are all grist to the mill—and often turn out to be beautiful in their own right. But naturally a lot of the show is given over to drawing of some definably artistic intent: exercises in copying (which approach the stratospheric when you have Rembrandt copying Mantegna in *The Calumny of Apelles* and right next door the Mantegna drawing he was copying; exercises in drawing from casts or from life, sometimes quite surrealistic, as in William Edward Frost's unsparing dissections of human bone and muscle or Luke Fildes's giant close-up of a plaster-cast foot; preparatory studies for paintings; and finally the drawing as an end in itself, artistically complete and as proper to be exhibited as any watercolour or oil.

The main mediums for drawing are also exemplified, and it seems that almost infinite riches have been compressed into the relatively little room just next to the Department of Prints and Drawings, which organized the show. The educational point of the show comes over loud and clear, and it is certainly very informative. But that should not be allowed to put off the more sybaritic: from Rubens to Rowlandson, Lippi to Léger, Ingres to Klimt, there is no shortage of wondrous art, worth at least a few minutes of anybody's time.

Mention of Rowlandson reminds me that there is a fine and comprehensive collection of his watercolours on show at the Leger Galleries until February 27. One of them, indeed, is a fantasia in his own style on themes from Rubens, so perhaps the gap is not so large as might be thought after all. Though the connexions are limited by differences of taste and temperament. Rubens seems to have loved his fleshy, mountainous ladies; Rowlandson appears to have had a soft spot for lithe young maidens, but by the time they had swollen to Rubens-esque proportions they came under his lash just the same as lecherous old clerics, befuddled tapsters and the rest.

But there is an ambiguity, and a poetry, in Rowlandson which sets him apart from his contemporaries and successors in caricature, such as Gilray and Cruikshank. The quality comes out most clearly in the coarse yet exquisite illustrations he made for Coombs's *English Dance of Death*, where sometimes, incredibly, there is an almost Watteau-esque sense of the *lachrymae rerum* as old and young, ugly and beautiful alike trip along the road to dusty death. And however rough and ready Rowlandson's subject-matter, the watercolour technique is of an elegance very hard to match—a delicacy no reproduction can adequately convey.

For all his reputation for vulgarity, Rowlandson is really not vulgar, at least where it counts, in the art. For all his reputation for refinement and sophistication, John Buckland Wright really is vulgar, especially where it counts, in the art. Buckland Wright, of course, was the leading illustrator for the Golden Cockerel Press in its latter days, when it tended to specialize in discreetly erotic texts (Swinburne or Classical or minor Elizabethan), titillation for those who liked their porn to come well wrapped in cultural respectability. Consequently there is something saucy and slightly sniggery and smutty about Buckland Wright's parade of pouty, Bardotesque nymphs clad, if Classical, in C & A nighties and, if modern, like his *Camberwell Beauties* of 1954, in Marks and Spencer underwear. I can see that his technique in etching and particularly copper engraving is superb, as everyone says it is but wasted on what tasteless subject-matter!

Of course, if pouty nymphets in fine line are your cup of tea, you could hardly do better than to look into the admirably complete show of Buckland Wright's work in all media now at Blond Fine Art until March 7—the first I know of since the artist's death in 1954. If you do go you will find that Buckland Wright had other veins beside the mildly erotic: his early woodcuts for Edgar Allen Poe and some of the treatments of contemporary scenes such as *Café Dansant No II* (1930) have a strength which is signally absent from his later work. Most of his paintings are a bit weak, but again some of those he did in France in the 1930s are all right. But *in fine* his career looks rather like that of Russell Flint in the previous generation: real talent and astounding skill channelled pressure or perhaps even by personal taste into a narrow and monotonous course where finally one feels that even to the artists themselves one half-exposed breast or nicely rounded buttock was very much like another.

John Russell Taylor

infonietta/Atherton
estival Hall/Radio 3

lax Harrison

ie diversity of style and treat-ent in Stravinsky's music is ten remarked, and it has the lvantage for concert givers at his works can be arranged a great variety of patterns, ith rare and strange juxta-sitions. Sunday night's pro-amme in the Stravinsky estival was a good example, s twin pillars being the terly different *Pulcinella* and mphony of Psalms, composed decade apart, around which ere grouped earlier and later ort vocal pieces. The sym-iony came last, immediately eceded by a considerably ore ascetic religious work, *braham and Isaac*: these two ffecting a large, almost disuieting, shift in perspective.

Pulcinella we heard in its are complete form, including ie vocal parts sung by Eliza-eth Gale, Robert Tear and ohn Shirley-Quirk. Somehow iis longer version emphasizes travinsky's breaking-up of ergolesi's original formal sym-ietries, his distortion of tradi-ional harmonic procedures; nd David Atherton with the ondon Sinfonietta brought out he resourcefulness of the instrumentation. Yet this was gentle music in comparison with much of the rest of the programme's contents.

The Symphony of Psalms uses voices (the London Symphony Orchestra Chorus) and instruments at equal strength, and is one of that small group of scores which towers over the rest of Stravinsky's work. Mr Atherton did well to underline its monumental aspect, which lends it an impersonality that is paradoxical considering that this music could only have come from one source.

Perhaps the second movement, a double fugue, was the most impressive on this occasion. The four parts of the opening orchestral fugue were rendered with firmness and rigour, making it hard to agree with the composer's later view that this passage is "altogether too obvious".

In the finale the first "Laudate" section was hypnotic, as was the coda, their timelessness heightened by the leaping assertion of the instrumentally led passages. In the closing pages rich upper register woodwind harmonies were like an aureole round the calmly devout melody of the treble voices.

This hieratic, tensely reverent music scarcely sounded European at all. Byzantian, *perhaps*.

Murray Perahia
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

On paper, the programme chosen by Murray Perahia on Sunday afternoon for his only London piano recital of the *season looked a little slight.* There was no great classical monument as centrepiece. There were no displays of fireworks. But although comprised of what could almost have been called unassuming miniatures, it was a musician's programme after Mr Perahia's own heart, and he played it exquisitely enough to send everyone home (the hall was sold out) as if after a feast.

It was no surprise that Mozart came first: of the *younger generation, few* players are more closely attuned to his wavelength than Mr Perahia. Einstein always felt the D minor *Fantasy*, K397, was intended as prelude to something else, a view which Mr Perahia possibly shares in that he followed it (even though the admission of latecomers broke the thread) with the D major *Rondo*, K485. Here it was his pellucid sound world, coupled with an *ability to convey in*finite expressive innuendo with a classical poise and purity, that put him on the side of the angels. Right-hand semiquavers streamed and glistened, yet *how much his left hand con*tributed too in artful inflexion.

With the Bartók centenary imminent, it was also no surprise to find the Improvisations on Hungarian Peasant Songs, op 20, included. For this work Mr Perahia found a stylish pungency of rhythm, subtlety of rubato and intensity in *parlando* melody. But it was the quality and variety of his tone colouring that gave the performance special distinction.

Schumann of course had a place. Choosing the *Fantasiestücke* op 12, Mr Perahia favoured a cleaner approach than we often hear, ie, with texture more crystalline and rubato more restrained. Yet the *Innigkeit* of "Des Abends", the humour of "Grillen", the stress of "In der Nacht" and the whirlwind fantasy of "Traumes Wirren" were all the more winning for his aristocratic poise. Only the ebullient "Aufschwung" sounded a little forced.

Schubert's four Impromptus, op 90, again exceptionally translucent in sonority, were done with an affecting blend of expressive urgency and simplicity. And rarely can Chopin's A minor waltz, op 34, chosen as *first encore, have sounded more* richly nostalgic while at the same time so pure.

Book review

The Landscape Garden in Scotland 1735-1835
By A. A. Tait

(Edinburgh University Press, £10)

It is well known that buildings have Codes. The *cognoscenti* look at a building and determine the relevant Orders and trace precedents. The rest of us simply admire good architecture. Dr Tait's book reveals the extent to which our modern *landscape has a code—and one* much more invisible to the untutored eye. His book traces the Scottish garden from the end of the first formal phase to the beginning of the second—signified by Drummond Castle gardens about 1836. What he reveals is how what most of us regard as "natural beauty" *is, in fact, the creation of* steady artifice, according to *rules just as rigid as those* which governed architecture. *Building, landscape and horti*culture were indivisible from art, politics, literature, poetry and music. The 18th century cultivated elite could clearly go from great estate to great estate and decode what they saw so as to identify both the pattern within which the landscapes were designed and, even, who designed them. Dr Tait's pages *stalk with Sir John Clerk,* William Adam, Gilpin, Repton, and lesser known people such as Robinson, Robertson, White, Dalrymple Scott, Nicol and Loudon. Many of the greatest houses in Scotland figure in the tale: Taymouth, Culzean, Mavisbank, Duff House, Castle Grant, and Arniston. The book, moreover, contains a useful appendix of sites, indicating those which have been destroyed. As is typical from the stable of the *Making of Georgian Edinburgh*, the book is beautifully laid out and illustrated.

There is one cavil, however. Dr Tait, to some extent, assumes a certain pre-knowledge in his readers, and then overfeeds them with copious foot and margin notes. As far as I was concerned, the only way to *remain sane and hold* the threads of the argument was to read the text totally ignoring those margin notes, and then return for a second bite.

One is left with an uneasy, marginally Calvinist suspicion that perhaps one should not be making such a fuss about what is now termed "green belt, trees an' floors". But then, looking at some of the colour plates, one has to admit that expensive, artificial and effortful though these landscapes may have been, the result justified it.

Charles McKean

London debuts

The fact that Ng Lai Ming had been recently indisposed may well have had something to do with both a much disrupted programme for her Purcell Room debut and her anxious stage manner, *not helped one* whit by the insecurity of her *accompanist*, Peter Gill, with whom she had frequent whispered *consultations* and who often kept her waiting intolerably long.

But such factors cannot be held responsible for her as yet inadequate grasp of both the musical and verbal language of the Schubert and Wolf songs with which she began her recital. We were given *printed* translations for her German and *French songs, and*, alas, they would not have come amiss for her Vaughan Williams and Armstrong Gibbs—brave but unwise choices.

She has toured China as a recital singer: her three Chinese folksongs found her easier of manner, freer of voice and with well-modulated and interesting tones ringing through the shifting vowels. The gestures, timbres and shaping that helped to project these songs so well must be unlearned *for her Western repertoire* before it can begin to be at all idiomatic.

She shared the recital with *Peter Gill who, in the second* half, played a selection of Brahms Klavierstücke, Op 118, and a Chopin Impromptu: assiduous, strong playing but at times over-earnest and unimaginative. The sense of exploration and true interest in tone values and colours which he brought to the Adagio of *Ginastera's Sonata were mis*sing in the earlier pieces, which seemed to be approached *with more timeworn ears.*

The London Student Chorale, *a choir of singing students on* the threshold of their professional careers, *made their South* Bank debute with a programme of Charpentier and Handel, with Vaughan Meakins conducting the London Bach Orchestra and with professional *soloists.*

With so many first-class pro*fessional and semi-professional* choirs of comparable age, size and *repertoire* in London alone, any new choir must justify its existence by more than the mere, albeit commendable, intention of providing a platform for its members. Charpentier's *Te Deum* and *Magnificat* for double choir (the former in its first British performance) showed little interest in either the powerful words or the polychoral *interchanges:* the ubiquitous dotted rhythms were *rarely enlivened* by *sensitive* phrasing or dynamic variety, and yet so often rhythmic points were inelegantly exaggerated. Handel's *Dixit Dominus* showed a little more enjoyment of the Baroque spirit as well as acknowledgment of its law, and Alison Higham Bell, the *only debut* soloist (yet one of the most *enjoyable*), gave musical heart to the evening with her thoughtful and richly-voiced mezzo soprano solos.

At the *Wigmore Hall*, Clifford Benson, renowned for his *sensitive and intelligent* chamber music-making, gave a disappointing solo piano debut recital. His extrovert Mozart C major (K330) Sonata, refreshingly direct and spontaneous, was too often interpretatively and technically rough-hewn, while a purely external dramatic *representation* of Schumann's Fantasiestücke left *their emotional heart* virtually unexplored. Here, and in the Beethoven Op 31 Sonata in D minor, a cavalier and fitful approach to form and a harsh percussive touch was too often the substitute for music and dynamic depth.

Throughout his programme, but particularly in the Debussy, Mr Benson seemed to underestimate the need to think through and listen attentively to every detail of the shape and texture of the music every bit as assiduously as in the concerted and more *obvious* discipline of chamber playing.

Hilary Finch

Balanchine celebrates Tchaikovsky

George Balanchine has announced that New York City Ballet will present a Tchaikovsky Festival from June 4 to 14 at New York State Theater, Lincoln Center. About 16 or 18 ballets are expected to be given in all. *Approximately* half of them will be mounted specially for the *occasion*, following the precedent set by the *company's previous* festivals honouring individual composers, *Stravinsky* in 1972 and Ravel in 1975.

Mr Balanchine's own contributions will include a *new* version of *Mozartiana*, which he created *to Tchaikovsky's fourth* orchestral suite for Les Ballets 1933. Other choreographers taking part will be Jerome Robbins, Peter Martins, John Taras, and Joseph Duell. Robert Irving, New York City Ballet's music director, said that he hopes they will include *some interesting music* that is not often played.

Only *one setting* will be used, designed by the architect Philip Johnson. He said that Mr Balanchine had specified that he should make "an ice palace".

John Percival

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

SPORT

Racing

Gifford does not know whether to laugh or cry on the way to bank

By John Karter

Stunned spectators shook their heads and muttered darkly; Josh *Gifford, the trainer, did not know* whether to laugh or cry. Random Leg, trained by him and at 33 to 1 the outsider, had just scuttled through the mud like a Husky *skipping over snow to trounce* five Champion Hurdle candidates in the National Spirit Pattern Hurdle at Fontwell Park yesterday.

Many of Gifford's horses, Random Leg included, have been running like has-beens for much of *this season, btu in the last* two weeks the spark of life has slowly but surely been rekindled. Although Random Leg had run by no means badly when second to Celtic Ryde ("He'll win the Champion Hurdle standing on his head" Gifford said), at Sandown Park earlier this month, even Gifford gave him about as much chance yesterday as Long John Silver in the Olympic 1,500 metres final.

The trainer's mixed emotions afterwards were understandable. Random Leg had fully reestablished the exalted reputation he had acquired last year and had also just collected a little matter of £3,000 for his owner; but Gifford's thoughts were on what might have been. The horse was *set to carry only 10 st 11 lb in the* much more valuable Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury 10 days ago, when the meeting was abandoned. "How far would we have won there?" *Gifford asked*, glancing heavenwards.

The rueful expression became one of sheer frustration when somebody told him that Random Leg was not even entered in the Champion Hurdle. "Well, we'll just have to win the County *Hurdle at Cheltenham instead,"* Gifford said. That race, or the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park a few days before, will be Random Leg's next target.

Of yesterday's fallen heroes, only Mount Harvard, the runner-up, put up a respectable showing against the all-the-way winner.

Birds Nest, the favourite, was *up to his old tricks and finished* a distant third. Half a mile from home, he was coasting along behind the leader looking as if he could win by the length of the straight, then the next instant he was sulking at the rear of the field. He has always been something of a prima donna and nowadays he does not seem to like getting his feet wet, either. Not surprisingly, he has been pushed out to 25 to 1 for the Champion Hurdle.

Gifford and his jockey, Bob Champion, completed a double when Eddie, who is *really beginning* to make up for a misspent youth, followed up a recent victory at Leicester by easily winning the Midhurst Novices Hurdle. *Cilium, the favourite, again proved* a good friend to the bookmakers finishing only third.

Jenny Pitman, the leading lady of Lambourn, carried on her seemingly unstoppable march of sucess when Monty Python put on his own flying circus act to win the *Wisborough Green Handicap* Steeplechase from Nampara. Throughout the race Monty Python lost length at his fences by stopping, looking and then *lurching clumsily over. Such* was his courage and speed on the flat, however, that he was able to thwart the more agile runner-up.

Monty Python's victory qualified *him for next year's Grand* National, which will be his target.

STATE OF GOING (official): Huntingdon: Good to soft. Sedgefield: Good to soft (7.30 am inspection). Tomorrow: Catterick Bridge: Good to soft (1 pm inspection). Warwick: Heavy.

Huntingdon programme

1.30 STEVENAGE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m 1f)
1 01 Carven Boy, W. Wharton, 6-12-2 S. J. O'Neill
3 030 Basil's Choice, M. Dickinson, 6-11-6 Carmody
5 0 Fall Over, D. Kent, 6-11-6 .... Haynes
9 Oparau, P. Felgate, 6-11-6 .... —
10 Passerine, C. Spares, 7-11-6 .... Francome
12 3232 Rodshot, D. Grissell, 6-11-6 .... Turnell
15 2/ Social Contract, B. Palling, 8-11-6 .. Candy
18 fuf-0 Yellow Coll, J. Bosley, 8-11-6 .... Wallo 4
20 0222 Admiral Grenville, J. Jenkins, 5-11-4 Reilly
25 Doramba, C. Drew, 5-11-4 .... Pearce
26 000-0 Lord John, N. Gaselee, 5-11-4 .... Linley
29 000 Quite Right, W. Clay, 5-11-4 .... Clay
30 1031 Fearless Seal, R. Hollinshead, 4-10-13 Holt 4
31 4103 Imperium, J. Old, 4-10-13 .... Champion
33 3000 Ceramic, T. M. Jones, 4-10-3 .... Webber
34 El Chaparall, A. Jarvis, 4-10-3 .... —
37 p Koket, R. Redgrave, 4-10-3 Mr B. Powell 7
38 Milly Kelly, Mrs P. Sly, 4-10-3 .. Bastard 4
39 000 Polwick, M. Ryan, 4-10-3 .... McCourt
40 0 Pulham Venture, D. Weeden, 4-10-3 Scudamore
41 Roberts Special, W. Marshall, 4-10-3 Harrington 7
42 000 Royal Power, G. P-Gordon, 4-10-3 Smith-Eccles
11-4 Imperium, 4-1 Admiral Grenville, 5-1 Rodshot, 13-2 Carven Boy, 7-1 Basil's Choice, 10-1 Fall Over, 13-1 El Chaparall, 14-1 Fearless Seal, 16-1 others.

2.0 GRAVELEY CHASE (Selling: handicap: £478: 2m)
203 0200 Caxton Hall, V. Thompson, 10-10-11 .. —
205 3f2f- Old Smokey, M. Bolton, 12-10-9 .. Francome
206 0pp Mona Killa, M. Low, 8-10-7 .. Mr M. Low 7
208 4400 Jackadandy (B), A. Moore, 10-10-3 Moore 4
209 f200 Clever One, W. Clay, 13-10-3 .... Elliott 7
211 2040 Bill's Brother (B), Mrs E. Andrews, 13-10-2 Mr S. Andrews 7
212 20pf Doon Silver, A. Davison, 7-10-2 .. Kinane
213 0f10 Liquidation, H. O'Neill, 7-10-2 .. Gracey 4
214 3310 Pellon, R. Head, 6-10-2 .... Goldstein 3
215 04fo Skerries, R. Head, 6-10-0 .... Rowell
216 0-002 Somers Glance, I. Blair, 13-10-0 Burgoyne 4
217 2014 Izzyfast (CD), H. Westbrook, 8-10-0 Smith-Eccles
218 003o Quick Review (B), Mrs P. Sly, 13-10-0 Bastard 4
220 3p40 Gypsy Roamer, A. Rumsey, 10-10-0 Mr Castell 4
221 2-400 Four Star (B), J. Clark, 13-10-0 Mr Lawther 7
222 304f Flautist, G. Harman, 9-10-0 .... Kinane
223 0040 Weather All, C. Miller, 10-10-0 R. F. Davies
224 0000 Matsuba, M. Chapman, 11-10-0 Charles-Jones 7
225 4p00- Kutuzov, H. O'Neill, 10-10-0 .... McCourt
3-1 Old Smokey, 4-1 Izzyfast, 5-1 Quick Review, 13-2 Bill's Brother, 8-1 Pellon, 9-1 Clever One, 10-1 Caxton Hall, 12-1 Doon Silver, 16-1 others.

2.30 WARD HILL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,599: 2½m)
301 2134 Killer Shark, G. P-Gordon, 6-11-13 Smith Eccles
302 -0000 Gleason (D, B), A. Goodwill, 5-11-11 —
303 2330- Rimondo, L. Carter, 6-11-10 .... —
305 -p033 Bakewa, Mrs J. Stanford, 7-11-3 .... King
313 02-22 My Snip, J. Old, 7-10-11 .... McIlfatrick 7
314 0240 Genovese (C, D, B), D. Grissell, 9-10-11 Mrs D. Grissell 4
319 0-302 Princely Foot (CD), B. Palling, 6-10-4 Candy
320 p-p00 Rig Force (B), B. Richmond, 5-10-4 M. O'Connor 7
322 1u3f Excelsior, H. O'Neill, 7-10-3 .... Carberry 7
326 0004 Alltyre, D. Underwood, 7-10-0 .. Redmond 4
327 0101 Sanskritik, Miss C. S-Deane, 5-10-0 —
329 2030 Migrateur, W. Marshall, 9-10-0 Harrington 7
331 1213 Kathies Lad (D), A. Jarvis, 4-10-0 .. —
333 0004 Chequers Girl, J. Spearing, 6-10-0 .. Dickin
335 0044 Ledigo (B), P. Felgate, 5-10-0 Scudamore
334 3300 Celtic Love, M. Oliver, 5-10-0 .... Hobbs
336 0-000 Gleaming Grass (CD), T. Gillam, 8-10-0 Forsyth 4
338 /000- Temoke, E. Eldin, 6-10-0 .... Wilton 7
340 -0000 Poor Son, R. Voorspuy, 5-10-0 .. Lovejoy 7
3-2 Killer Shark, 4-1 My Snip, 5-1 Princely Foot, 13-2 Kathies Lad, 7-1 Gleason, 8-1 Bakewa, 9-1 Genovese, 10-1 Rimondo, 12-1 Sanskritik, Alltyre, 14-1 others.

3.0 JIM HOLDEN CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,823: 3m)
409 0144 Abbey Brig, J. Gifford, 7-11-1 .. Champion
414 11-02 Captain John, A. Goodwill, 7-11-1 .. Pearce
417 40 Coulbeag, T. Forster, 8-11-1 .... Francome
419 b020 Cregg, Mrs J. French, 8-11-1 .. Mrs French
430 u0fp Downpayment, M. Bolton, 7-11-1 .. Rowell
425 3000- Halls Treasure, W. Marshall, 7-11-1 McNeill
435 /0-00 Jim Butt, G. Lee, 7-11-1 .... Brown
450 00p0- Officers Reject, N. Henderson, 8-11-1 Smith Eccles
434 2402 Prairie Green, W. Wharton, 7-11-1 Bennion 4
438 -0443 Score, C. Blum, 8-11-1 .... Barlow
441 -0003 Tarzan, J. Gifford, 6-11-1 .... Kinane
443 3-0p3 Timber Queen, Mrs E. Kennard, 8-11-1 Mr Trelogger 4
447 040-2 White Heron, D. Grissell, 7-11-1 .. Bastard 4
449 04-00 Descendant (B), D. Morley, 5-10-7 Davies
5-2 Captain John, 100-30 Tarzan, 5-1 Prairie Green, 13-2 Abbey Brig, 7-1 Score, 10-1 Timber Queen, White Heron, 16-1 others.

3.30 WARD HILL TOP TABLE HURDLE (4-y-o: £2,285: 2½m)
503 311 Ra Tapu, P. Mitchell, 11-3 .. R. G. Hughes
505 12 Ansumdus, N. Henderson, 11-0 Smith Eccles
506 0321 Chaplins Nightclub, W. Guest, 11-0 Goodall
508 431 Jade's Double, Mrs E. Waring, 11-0 Keightley 7
509 1044 Seaway, J. Jenkins, 11-0 .... Reilly
512 0 Ballywackmacroo, G. P-Gordon, 10-7 Smith Eccles
515 4 Cowdenbeath, R. Hollinshead, 10-7 Astbury
516 4000 Grims, I. Dudgeon, 10-7 .... Linley
518 ul20 Lord North, A. Pitt, 10-7 .... Cox 4
519 p0 Pert Lad, M. Chapman, 10-7 Charles-Jones 7
520 003 Poyle Crusher, J. Gifford, 10-7 .. Enright
521 0 Rock Concert, R. Whitaker, 10-7 .. Bowker
522 000 Simbonu, H. O'Neill, 10-7 .... Gracey 4
524 0p Weston Favell, A. Jarvis, 10-7 .... —
5-1 Ansumdus, 4-1 Cowdenbeath, 5-1 Chaplins Nightclub, 11-2 Ra Tapu, 6-1 Poyle Crusher, 8-1 Jade's Double, Ballywackmacroo, 14-1 others.

4.0 WARD HILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,496: 2m)
601 1412 El Cardo, Mrs E. Kennard, 11-11-13 Mr Treloggen 4
602 3302 Socks, J. Gifford, 8-11-0 .... Champion
609 001o- Dancing-in-Irish, J. Old, 9-10-9 .... Candy
610 0233 Caravino, R. Whitaker, 8-10-7 .... Bowker
611 2041 Spin Again (C), D. Morley, 6-10-6 .. Davies
618 0-422 Marshal Night, M. Ryan, 6-10-2 .. McCourt
619 33/3 Irish Quicksteps, M. P. Dickinson, 11-10-0 Mr Webber
5-2 Socks, 100-30 El Cardo, 4-1 Spin Again, 6-1 Marshal Night, 8-1 Caravino, 10-1 Dancing-In-Irish, Irish Quicksteps.

4.30 JIM HOLDEN CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,823: 3m)
5 0112 Major Knight, R. Head, 7-11-8 .. Francome
13 -00up Cairn Royal, Mrs J. French, 8-11-1 Mrs French
15 00ff Carraig Dubh, G. Kindersley, 7-11-1 Hobbs
18 -0pu0 Countless, Mrs C. Marriage, 9-11-1 Hives 4
23 00p4 Geetaebee, A. Moore, 7-11-1 .... Moore 4
24 2222 Haybale, J. Spearing, 7-11-1 .... Morshead
26 0040 Kyle of Lochalsh, M. Dickinson, 7-11-1 Carmody
31 f-f0f Palace Royal, R. Tate, 8-11-1 .... Mr Tate
33 0p0f Rabid, J. Millington, 7-11-1 Mr Millington 7
34 -f0pf Scrumping, J. Gifford, 8-11-1 .. Champion
40 00ff Silent Tango, A. Blackmore 7-11-1 Coogan 4
44 p-00f Vaubezon (B), D. Morley, 6-11-1 B. R. Davies
45 f-pp0 Vulrory's Kid, C. Miller, 10-11-1 .... Lloyd
48 02p4 Williamson, Mrs M. Easton, 7-11-1 Mr Batters 7
Evens Major Knight, 4-1 Williamson, Haybale, 5-1 Kyle of Lochalsh, 12-1 Vaubezon, 16-1 others.

5.0 STEVENAGE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m 1f)
1 000p Katumba, B. Richmond, 5-12-0 .. Crawford
2 001 Virgin Soldier, J. Old, 5-12-0 McIlfatrick 7
3 p0- Arctic Vantor, Mrs P. Sly, 6-11-6 Bastard 4
4 Bewick, D. Arcil, 6-11-6 .... J. King
5 0004 B.M.C. Special, J. Gilbert, 6-11-6 .. —
10 00-42 Graf Metternich, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-11-6 Smart
11 Lucky Seventeen, D. Weeden, 9-11-6 Scudamore
20 001 Amberdora, J. Gifford, 5-11-4 .. Champion
23 000 Marcellino, N. Henderson, 5-11-4 Mr A. J. Wilson
25 000 Panaman, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-11-4 Keightley 7
26 0442 Quistador, M. Chapman, 5-11-4 Charles-Jones 7
27 f0-0 Scottish Agent, M. Ryan, 5-11-4 .. McCourt
28 Side Track, G. P-Gordon, 5-11-4 Smith Eccles
30 Vulboy, W. Wharton, 5-11-4 .. S. J. O'Neill
34 Cardiff, R. Head, 4-10-5 .... Goldstein 3
35 1000 Doall, R. Shelley, 4-10-5 .. Miss Vergette 7
37 0000 Hunting Heir, Mrs J. Pitman, 4-10-5 A. Jones 7
39 00 Sky Walk, W. Guest, 4-10-5 .... Barlow
40 100 Stuck For Words, A. Moore, 4-10-5 Moore 4
41 2024 Tip Tool, W. Marshall, 4-10-5 Harrington 7
42 p0p Tops, D. Dale, 4-10-5 .... McLaughlin 7
43 C0 Trent Valley, P. Felgate, 4-10-5 .... —
11-4 Graf Metternich, 3-1 Virgin Soldier, Side Track, 7-1 Marcellino, 9-1 Tip Tool, 12-1 Vulboy, 16-1 others.

Huntingdon selections

1.30 Imperium. 2.0 Izzyfast. 2.30 Killer Shark. 3.0 Captain John. 3.30 Chaplins Nightclub. 4.0 Marshal Night. 4.30 Major Knight. 5.0 Virgin Soldier.

Sedgefield programme

1.45 GILESGATE HURDLE (Selling: £353: 2m)
3 2400 Gay Walk (D), D. Yeoman, 5-11-10 Bradley 7
4 Norman Gold, R. Perkins, 5-11-10 Mr O'Connor 4
5 0004 Shaloira (D), T. Craig, 5-11-10 .... Lamb
6 0000 Tehran Prince (D), T. Kersey, 5-11-10 Kersey 3
7 0p00 *Wind-O-Fortune, Mrs P. Saville, 5-11-10 —
8 0 Burglars Mink, T. Taylor, 4-11-0 Mr Rowley 7
9 n004 'C' Top, J. Mason, 4-11-0 .... Dutton 7
10 p Late Rose, A. Smedley, 4-11-0 .. Mr Smedley
13 000 Stubbington Green, R. Wilkinson, 4-11-0 Atkins
13-8 Shaloira, 9-4 Gay Walk, 5-1 'C' Top, 6-1 Stubbington Green, 10-1 Tehran Prince, 14-1 Burglars Mink, 20-1 others.

2.15 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £345: 2m)
1 7000 Grey Eagle, T. Craig, 5-11-10 .... Lamb
5 00 Caneel Bay, G. Richards, 5-11-0 .... Doughty
6 2- Colleague, G. Lockerbie, 6-11-0 .. Harrison
7 0042 Danny Bidder (B), M. Camacho, 5-11-0 Oldham 4
8 0030- Double Wish, T. Barnes, 5-11-0 .... Barnes
10 000-0 Gay Lucky, Miss E. Williams, 6-11-0 .. Redfern
11 0030- Gin Track, P. Bowker, 7-11-0 .. Mr Bowker 7
12 0000 Lucky Apple (B), C. Pinkham, 5-11-0 .. —
13 0p00- Lucky Duk, N. Waggott, 7-11-0 .... —
17 33-02 Oiro's Folly (B), J. Harris, 5-11-0 J. A. Harris 7
18 Pilora, G. Lockerbie, 5-11-0 .... Balmer
19 0 Polo Pop, Denys Smith, 5-11-0 .... Grant
21 000 Regal Roots, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-0 T. G. Davies
23 0 Safio, P. Burke, 5-11-0 .... —
24 fpf Tirpa, F. Watson, 8-11-0 .... Mr Watson
25 Windlestree, J. Townson, 5-11-0 .. Lancaster 4
27 00 Aladyat, J. Blundell, 4-10-0 .... Dutton 7
28 p Llarae, K. Morgan, 4-10-0 .... —
6-4 Oiro's Folly, 7-2 Colleague, 5-1 Caneel Bay, 7-1 Danny Bidder, 8-1 Grey Eagle, 12-1 Polo Pop, 16-1 Double Wish, 25-1 others.

2.45 HARRY LANE HURDLE (Handicap: £995: 2½m)
1 1112 Hareshaw Linn (CD, B), M. Dickinson, 5-12-0 Carmody
3 1210 Fogbound (CD), P. Curtis, 10-11-5 Wilkinson 4
4 1f4-p Whitby Jet (D), J. Townson, 7-11-2 Lancaster 4
5 2012 Go On Joe (C), J. Richardson, 7-10-12 Oldham 4
6 0000 Bold Challenge, W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-11 Lamb
7 110p Kilroy Manor (C, D), R. Fisher, 5-10-11 Goulding
8 11/0- Suzy Mandol (C), R. Allen, 6-10-10 Hollihan 7
9 141-0 Naighall, K. Morgan, 7-10-10 .... —
10 0001 Solar Emperor (D, B), M. H. Easterby, 5-10-10 Mr T. Easterby
11 0100 Western Man, J. FitzGerald, 6-10-8 .... —
12 00-00 Some Pearl (D), R. Whittle, 6-10-7 Mr Crawford
13 121-f Lottie Lehmann (C), Mrs G. Reveley, 5-10-5 Gray 7
14 2310 Belle Isle Boy (B), W. J. Smith, 5-10-4 Hawkins
15 2/0-0 Urser, M. W. Easterby, 7-10-3 .... P. Tuck
16 4000 Northern Support, A. Scott, 7-10-2 .... —
18 0000 Gold TV, H. Wharton, 7-10-0 .... Youlder 7
20 100 Doubtful Sum (C), I. Jordon, 6-10-0 .. Allen
21 203p Ingham (CD), S. Nesbitt, 9-10-0 .... Nesbitt 4
23 0000 Yonder He Goes, H. Wharton, 6-10-0 Whyte
24 04-0p House Breaker, Mrs M. Thomas, 7-10-0 Tinkler
25 0190 Carat Gold, C. Lamb, 5-10-0 .... Stringer
26 0-000 Gleaming Grass (D), T. Gillam, 8-10-0 .. —
5-3 Hareshaw Linn, 4-1 Go On Joe, 9-2 Kilroy Manor, 11-2 Fogbound, 8-1 Urser, 10-1 Naighall, 12-1 Lottie Lehmann, 16-1 others.

3.15 BRANSPETH CHASE (Handicap: £1,219: 2½m)
1 2323 Kenlis (D, B), M. Dickinson, 10-11-13 Carmody
2 0004 Tangles Brother (C, D), T. Craig, 9-11-8 Lamb
3 p103 Only Money (D), G. Richards, 10-11-7 Doughty
4 3114 Impus (CD), R. Robinson, 8-11-3 .. Pimlott
6 42u0 My Friendly Cousin, K. Morgan, 11-10-9 Grant
8 0412 Easby Gold (CD, B), G. Lockerbie, 6-10-4 Hawkins
9 104o Meldrette, L. Griffiths, 10-10-0 .... —
10 3243 Northern Despatch, A. Corner, 8-10-0 Mr McIntyre 4
11 3303 Princess Token (B), J. Gill, 9-10-0 Mr Gill 7
12 404p Ballyknock Boy, Mrs M. Thomas, 8-10-0 Tinkler
11-4 Kenlis, 3-1 Easby Gold, 5-1 Impus, 11-2 Only Money, 8-1 Northern Despatch, 10-1 My Friendly Cousin, 14-1 Tangles Brother, 20-1 others.

3.45 TOW LAW CHASE (Div I: Novices: £705: 3m abt 600yd)
4 2p0f Amazon Ruler, R. Jeffrey, 8-11-0 .... —
6 ulnp Athon's Pride, J. Blundell, 7-11-0 .. A. Brown
11 0000 Bush Lady, C. Lamb, 6-11-0 .... R. Lamb
13 p030 Ellen Louise, T. Robson, 8-11-0 .... —
16 pp0f Fanshawe Fabiola, Mrs J. Cundall 8-11-0 —
19 00p Holbrook, K. Stone, 7-11-0 .... Mr Williams 7
21 0040 Kyle of Lochalsh, M. Dickinson, 7-11-0 Earnshaw
22 f-f0f Palace Royal, R. Tate, 8-11-0 .... Mr Tate 4
25 000p Reikolime, W. Timming, 10-11-0 .... —
28 p/ The Urchin, M. Naughton, 10-11-0 .... —
31 300p Toonfit Brig, C. Renilson, 8-11-0 .... Atkins
3-1 Kyle Of Lochalsh, 4-1 Ellen Louise, 5-1 Bush Lady, 11-2 Toonfit Brig, 6-1 Holbrook, 8-1 Palace Royal, 10-1 Amazon Ruler, 20-1 others.

4.15 TOW LAW CHASE (Div II: Novices: £700: 3m abt 600yd)
5 03ff- Anything, T. Fairhurst, 9-11-0 .... Fairhurst
10 0000 Pushello, I. Jordon, 6-11-0 .... Allen
12 0-afD Carumba, Mrs L. Brown, 6-11-0 .... —
15 0004 Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 8-11-0 P. Tuck
17 000-p Filmstar, A. Smedley, 6-11-0 .. Mr R. Smedley
20 Knockeen Lad, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-0 Lamb
22 0p43 Powers, F. Taylor, 8-11-0 .... Hawkins
25 2003 Sea Lad, T. Craig, 6-11-0 .... Grant
30 p043 Three Brethren, C. Pinkham, 7-11-0 .... —
33 /320 Waite (B), M. Dickinson, 11-11-0 .. Carmody
35 /p-2p Wilton's First, J. Fitzgerald, 9-11-0 .. Atkins
2-1 Estate Agent, 11-4 Waite, 9-2 Wilton's First, 6-1 Sea Lad, 8-1 Three Brethren, 12-1 Powers, 20-1 others.

4.45 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £345: 2m)
1 0-000 After Shave, K. Stone, 5-11-0 .... Flint
2 2-000 Another Move, J. Calvert, 5-11-0 .... Grant
3 030 Basil's Choice, M. Dickinson, 6-11-0 Earnshaw
5 p22-0 Comerce, R. Barr, 6-11-0 .... —
6 f304 Copper Tinsell, T. Barnes, 5-11-0 .... Barnes
8 0-000 Dras Lass, J. Parkes, 6-11-0 .... McCaskill 7
9 0000 Kunuma, M. James, 6-11-0 .... Mr Browne 7
10 u-p My Agio, R. Whitaker, 6-11-0 .... Stockton 7
12 0000 Saucy Moon, R. Tate, 6-11-0 .... Mr Tate 4
13 3 Scalby Suzie, R. Robinson, 7-11-0 .. Pimlott
15 /000 Tarropeke, D. McCain, 7-11-0 .. Beardwood 7
16 0000 The Sampson Boys, R. Fisher, 5-11-0 Errington 4
17 f Valsong, K. Stapleton, 6-11-0 .... —
18 4024 Wilton Beacon, J. Harris, 5-11-0 J. A. Harris 7
19 300 Buxton Road, J. Vickers, 4-10-10 .. Hawkins
20 Gibbs Garden, R. Jeffrey, 4-10-0 .... —
21 033 Hyde (B), M. W. Easterby, 4-10-0 .. P. Tuck
5-1 Scalby Suzie, 7-2 Basil's Choice, 9-2 Hyde, 6-1 Copper Tinsell, 7-1 Wilton Beacon, 8-1 Another Move, 12-1 The Sampson Boys, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Sedgefield selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Gay Walk. 2.15 Colleague. 2.45 Hareshaw Linn. 3.15 Kenlis. 3.45 Ellen Louise. 4.15 Waite.

Fontwell Park results

1.45 (1.48) WITTERING HURDLE (Selling: £607: abt 3m 2f)
MISS KUWAIT, b f, by The Brianstan—Dry Island (R. Short) 3-10-6 .... B. Reilly (4-9) 1
Julie Emma .... George Knight (11-2) 2
Prevoking .... C. Mellifatrick (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 17p, 15p, 16p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: £3.08. J. Jenkins at Horsham. 25l, 3l, 7l. Silent Prayer 11-4 fav. Charlie Flower (6-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Daddy's Daughter.

2.15 (2.16) WISBOROUGH GREEN CHASE (Handicap: £3,544: 3m 2f)
MONTY PYTHON, b g, by probably Bargello—Beggar's Birthday (W. Gaff) 9-10-2 .... B. Smart (8-1) 1
Nampara .... R. Linley (12-1) 2
Physicist .... C. Kinane (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 15p, 52p, 15p. Dual F: £3.39. CSF: £10.20. Mrs J. Pitman at Upper Lambourn. 3l, 1l, 3l. Colonel Christy 2-1 fav. Royal Exile (11-4) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.47) NATIONAL SPIRIT HURDLE (£4,049: 2m abt 2f)
RANDOM LEG, b g, by Random Shot—Zaley (Maj D. Wigan) 6-11-11 .... R. Champion (33-1) 1
Mount Harvard .... S. Smith Eccles (16-1) 2
Birds Nest .... A. Turnell (3-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.80; places, 53p, 42p. Dual F: £4.71. CSF: £40.41. J. Gifford at Findon. 6l, 8l, 4l. Connaught Ranger (100-30) 4th. 6 ran. NR: Jugador.

3.15 (3.18) ITCHENOR HURDLE (Amateurs: handicap: £1,437: 2m about 2f)
SLEEPNESS KNAVE, br g, by Raise You Ten—The Love Machine (M. Bradstock), 6-10-4 .... M. Bradstock (20-1) 1
The Club .... Miss B. Kirkby (10-1) 2
Speed of Light .... S. Bush (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.67; places, 66p, 19p, 56p. Dual F: £35.98. CSF: £20.31. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 2l, 2½l, 8l. Upton Bishop (7-4 fav), 4th. 22 ran.

3.45 (3.47) STORRINGTON CHASE (Novices: £1,287: 2m abt 2½f)
GLENHAWK, b h, by Glen—Glenarzani (Express Newspapers 'Daily Express' Ltd) 5-10-9 .... D. Gwilliam (4-9 fav) 1
Don't Touch .... J. Francome (4-1) 2
Brown Bowler .... M. Floyd (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 13p, 13p. Dual F: 20p. CSF: 24p. H. Price, at Findon. 6l, 30l, ol. Grand Armagnac (50-1) 4th. 7 ran.

4.15 (4.16) MIDHURST (Novices: £523: 2m abt 2f)
EDDIE, b g, by Prince Regent—Wild Wings (P. Hopkins), 5-11-6 .... R. Champion (9-4) 1
Falcon's Revenge .... B. Reilly (12-1) 2
Cilium .... J. Francome (6-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 26p, 11p, 14p. Dual F: £1.15. CSF: £5.04. J. Gifford, at Findon. 4l, 1½l, 8l. Ragstar (33-1), 4th. 17 ran. NR: Game Sir, Tamorco, Lover's Zest.
JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £624.50 carried forward to Huntingdon today. PLACEPOT: £81.00.

SPORT

Rugby Union

England's seasonal choice is a Rose to make them blossom

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England's rugby selectors have dropped their full back, "Dusty" Hare, and offered a first cap to Marcus Rose, of Cambridge University, for the international against Ireland in Dublin on Saturday week. The side in all other respects is that which took the field against Scotland at Twickenham but lost the services of Nick Jeavons with an eye injury early in the game. The Moseley blind side flanker is making a rapid recovery, and must be hoping for better luck when he wins his second cap.

"Budge" Rogers, chairman of the selectors, explained yesterday that the marginal decision to bring in Rose for Hare was made only after considerable debate. He said: "Against an expected tight defence in Dublin we needed to increase our attacking options, and we feel that Rose offers us something extra in this respect. His record shows that he can produce some high quality goal kicking. He's got a good temperament. He's a 'big match' player and full of confidence which sometimes has been his undoing through making him attempt a bit too much".

Rose is 24, and a husky 5ft 11in and 13 stone 4 lbs. There can be no doubt about his pace and strength, his exciting vision of the attacking opportunity and his exceptionally powerful goal kicking. The selectors must also have considered that he would bring a greater security to the job.

Hare, as splendid a trooper as they come, contributed invaluably to last season's grand slam success with 34 points out of 80. This season, in his ninth and tenth internationals, he has scored 30 points, which puts him well on course to eclipse the championship record of 46 established by Ireland's "Ollie" Campbell last year. But in the course of those two games, his peccadilloes in defence directly or indirectly have given away far too much. On a harsh though realistic assessment he yielded 12 points to Wales. Last Saturday he conceded another four, in the shape of Scotland's first try, revealed a new and alarming tendency to let the ball bounce in front of him and did not kick for goal as well as he can.

On balance, then, the selectors' decision undoubtedly can be justified. I thought they might just decide to soldier on with Hare to the championship's end. But, if all goes well in defensive areas, the presence of Rose certainly should add an exciting dimension to a back division which is now expressing its talents in no uncertain fashion.

"We were moving to a change in emphasis last season". "Budge" Rogers said. "Last year's Calcutta Cup match was proof of that. Now the loss of some outstanding forwards has accelerated the process. It's nice to have everyone wanting now to see the backs given their heads."




Rose of tomorrow: the full back buttonholed by England.

It was refreshing, indeed, to see so much flair and initiative last Saturday. The coach, Mike Davis, must take much of the credit for that: at no time has he laid down any laws about set moves."

England's latest full back, whose father had an England rugby trial in Bedford's colours, always looked a senior international in the making from the days when he played for Leicester and Leicestershire at the age of 17 and made ten appearances for England's 19 group side in 1975 and 1976. He went on to represent England Under 23, the UAU and English Students, and played twice for Midland Counties against the All Blacks. Around that time his career seemed threatened by persistent shoulder injuries, but a successful operation last March set it on a consistent course again.

By then, having moved on from Durham University to Cambridge, he had made a first appearance—no happy experience—at stand off half in the University match. Last December, having inherited the Cambridge captaincy from the injured Ian Peck, he was back to his proper position and playing with impressive strength and panache. His sporting versatility at Durham enabled him to represent the University at tennis, hockey, football, cricket and swimming. He had a football trial for Leicester City in his days at Loughborough Grammar School.

Huw Davies began his international career so handsomely in the exciting victory over Scotland, that, even if John Horton had been fit, the selectors almost certainly would not have felt able to restore the Bath stand-off.

The England team and six reserves, among them Hare, will train at the Stourbridge club at 6 pm next Monday.

New Zealand have proposed to the International Board that the total of players permitted for a short term should be increased from 25 to 26. So England may be taking a slightly larger party to Argentina in May, on an expedition for which it is still not certain that several players will be available. These, it seems, include Peter Wheeler, Maurice Colclough, Mike Slemen, and the Cambridge men Davies and Rose, who cannot yet be sure of relief from academic demands.

ENGLAND: W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University); J. Carleton (Orrell), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); G. H. Davies (Cambridge University), S. J. Smith (Sale); C. E. Smart (Newport), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), N. C. Jeavons (Moseley), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins). Replacements: W. H. Hare (Leicester), N. Preston (Richmond), N. C. Youngs (Bedford), G. Sargent (Bristol), A. Simpson (Sale), R. Hesford (Bristol).

Plan for new county competition format

By Peter West

It was confirmed yesterday that the RFU committee, after their rejection of the Burgess report as a total package, will discuss on May 1 a proposal for a two-tier structure of the county championship.

It was a proposal by the Burgess playing subcommittee for a downgrading of the county championship that more than anything else stuck in the gullet of the 30 representatives who voted against the report last Friday. The full committee will now examine an alternative put forward by the county championship subcommittee which provides for 16 teams, seeded on playing performance and split evenly through four divisions, in a senior competition to be played on five fixed Saturdays. Each division would, as now, produce one county team for the semi-final stage.

There is nothing inherently new in this proposal, which was first aired by the forward planning committee under the chairmanship of John Kendall-Carpenter, who is now the enlightened and persuasive president of the union. On the evidence of David Brooks, the union's senior vice-president, it does not at present have unanimous support within the championship subcommittee of which he is chairman. It is easy then to understand why Mr Kendall-Carpenter observes that everything on this issue remains "embryonic".

The president confirmed that no firm commitment to a club league system had been made, but there is little doubt that he will be urging the competition's subcommittee to investigate the problems involved as quickly as possible. He also welcomed the reconstitution of the major clubs subcommittee which must be a good thing for those they represent when all their interests and opinions need ventilating at the right level.

When the RFU talk about the prospect of leagues they speak of building, with their 2,000 clubs, a structure from the bottom upwards. The Burgess report postulated a building downwards from the top of the pyramid involving 20 premier clubs. Most of the leading clubs—their administrators it seems, but certainly not too many of their players—are more interested in merit tables, which, without a promotion and relegation system, must preserve an elitist society.

Cowley record

Cowley School's last match of the season was cancelled yesterday. They are left with the remarkable record of 22 wins from 22 matches, they have not conceded a try and they have scored 714 points to 36.

Football

Trip to the post office convinces McDonagh he really is Irish

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Before returning to the more consequential business of qualifying for the 1982 World Cup final competition in Spain, the Republic of Ireland and Wales take soundings tonight in Dublin (8 pm) where they meet in a friendly match that has become an engaging occasion despite withdrawals. Both lead their qualifying groups and are growing in confidence.

Wales confirmed their development under Mike England when beating Czechoslovakia, the Olympic champions, by 1—0 in Cardiff last November, when Thomas's baffling footwork was the spur. Also that month the Irish swamped Cyprus 6—0, the biggest win in their history.

Should the Irish qualify some credit will go to those administrators who comb all football playing countries to find eligible players. Of the 19 in the squad originally chosen for tonight's game, more than half were born outside the Republic, and one, McDonagh, the Everton goalkeeper, was only recently told that he qualified because his father was born in the Republic.

Yesterday Wales left for Dublin with a party reduced to only 13. Among the injured missing players were Thomas and Jeremy Charles, nephew of John. Jackett, a Watford player who might have been given his first cap, has also dropped out with an ankle injury, so with two goalkeepers left in the depleted party, Mr England's team virtually chose themselves.

Mr England sent out an emergency call to Steve Lovell, the Crystal Palace utility player, but Dario Grad, the Palace manager, refused to release him. Mr England has also tried to obtain the services of Byron Stevenson, the Leeds United defender, but has yet to hear from Elland Road. Among the players in Dublin who are fairly injured are Dai Davies, a heavy cold, Joey Jones, leg strain, Paul Price, groin injury, and Leighton Phillips, leg strain. The manager hopes some of these players will announce themselves fit after a training session this morning.

The Irish party was also weakened when Arsenal rearranged a league match against Manchester City for tonight and Brighton and Southampton also decided to play. These fixtures immediately ruled out two of the most talented Irish players, Lawrenson and Stapleton, from defence and attack respectively. The result is that six changes have been made from the side who started against Cyprus. Givens returns and Holmes reappears for the first time since breaking his leg playing against Bulgaria in 1979. Waddock, the promising and fiery Queen's Park Rangers player, is included and McDonagh and O'Keefe both win first caps.

The Irish learnt last night that Jerry Peyton, the Fulham goalkeeper, would not be joining the squad because of a pelvic injury. They have called up 40-year-old Mick Smyth, from Athlone Town, who won his only cup in 1968.

When the Welsh heard about McDonagh's discovery of an Irish background, they sought advice from the European organizing body (UEFA) because the goalkeeper appeared in half a game for the England youth team. UEFA confirmed McDonagh's qualifications and he traced his own ancestry by going to the Dublin Post Office and discovering his grandfather's signature among those of the Irish rebels.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: J. McDonagh (Everton); D. Langan (Birmingham City), B. O'Callaghan (Stoke City), J. Holmes (Tottenham Hotspur), C. Hughton (Tottenham Hotspur), G. Daly (Coventry City), A. Grealish (Luton Town), G. Waddock (Queen's Park Rangers), E. O'Keefe (Everton), D. Givens (Birmingham City), S. Heighway (Liverpool).

Rose of yesterday: McDonagh now wears a shamrock.

Scots find the heat turned on in Tel Aviv

Jock Stein's Scotland squad received a warm welcome when the party touched down at Ben Gurion Airport, Tel Aviv, on Sunday night. The humid temperature was both an instant warming to the Scots, and a warning that the heat may have a decisive bearing on tomorrow's World Cup qualifier against Israel in the Ramat Gan Stadium.

Even by local standards, the weather had been unusually warm over the past few days and at the kick-off the players will find the temperature reaching up to 75 degrees for their Group Six match.

The game will be of special significance to Danny McGrain, Scotland's fullback for almost nine years, who will be in distinguished company if, as expected, Stein picks him. The 30-year-old Celtic captain can join an exclusive club by reaching the half-century of appearances for Scotland. Only Kenny Dalglish (77 caps), Denis Law (55), Billy Bremner (54) and George Young (53) have topped the 50-cap barrier. The bearded Scot's story is a tale of courage and determination. Less than two years ago, he had been written off, due to a persistent ankle injury. After winning 40 caps and acclaim as one of football's most exciting full backs, he was on the scrap-heap.

Making a successful comeback against Belgium at Hampden Park in 1979, six years after winning his first cap, McGrain has won nine more caps.

Yesterday's results

[illegible]

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round, second replay: Finchley 0, Staines 5.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Lancing 1, Newport GS (Essex) 1.
RUGBY UNION: Club match: Tredegar v Abertillery—cancelled. Schools match: Dartford GS 7, Maidstone GS 9.

Disputed penalty keeps Hamburg joint leaders

Crowd trouble affected matches in West Germany and Spain last weekend. Two policemen were injured and four youths arrested as police used water cannons and truncheons to disperse 500 Frankfurt supporters after Hamburg won a point in controversial manner away to Eintracht Frankfurt in the West German Bundesliga.

At Pamplona, where tension has been high since three honorary consuls were kidnapped by Basque separatists, spectators at the Osasuna v Real Madrid match pelted police with bottles when they tried to stop them throwing oranges on to the pitch, as Real Madrid held on to their 2—1 lead. It was Real's first win for several weeks.

Holzenbein headed Frankfurt ahead two minutes into the second half but seven minutes from time Hamburg were awarded a hotly-disputed penalty for an apparent handling offence. Kaltz scored to keep Hamburg level with Bayern Munich at the top with 34 points from 22 matches. Angry Frankfurt supporters milled around the exits after the match waiting for the referee, until they were cleared away by the police.

Bayern scored four without reply in the first half against bottom-placed Arminia Bielefeld, opening with a penalty by Rummenigge after seven minutes. Janzon and Niedermayer (2) increased the lead before the interval and Sackewitz pulled one back for Bielefeld before Rummenigge scored Bayern's fifth.

The Spanish League leaders, Atlético Madrid, squeezed home 1—0 against Hercules Alicante and Barcelona drew 1—1 at Betis Sevilla. Atlético have 35 points and Barcelona 33, with Valencia, who were held 2—2 at home by Valladolid, third on 32.

Diego Maradona scored twice—both penalties—on his first appearance for Boca Juniors on Sunday against Talleres de Cordoba. Boca won 4—1, in front of about 70,000 spectators.

Players and doctors keep managers on tenterhooks

Transfers worth more than £2 million were still on ice last night as players and doctors kept managers waiting. The manager with least cause for concern about the delay is Terry Venables, of Queen's Park Rangers, who now expects to complete the £150,000 purchase of Gerry Francis from Crystal Palace today.

The transfer of the former England captain was to have been completed yesterday, but Rangers were told that the results of X-rays would not be available until this morning. If they do not reveal any problems, Francis, whom Mr Venables bought for Palace from Rangers for £465,000 in May, 1979, will become the fourth player to make the move from Selhurst Park to Loftus Road since Mr Venables took over as Rangers manager in October.

Meanwhile, Martin O'Neill, Nottingham Forest's Northern Ireland international midfield player, has asked for more time to think over his proposed move to Norwich—and has therefore hampered Forest's hopes of signing the Norwich striker Justin Fashanu.

Norwich expect to receive about £1m plus O'Neill in exchange for Fashanu, but Forest are not thought to have enough cash to buy Fashanu outright if O'Neill decides against a move to Norfolk. O'Neill, who scored twice for Forest in Saturday's victory against Arsenal, has had talks with the Norwich manager Ken Brown but he said: "I still have a lot of things to consider."

Mr Brown is also waiting to learn whether his defender Kevin Bond has agreed to join the American club Seattle Sounders for £400,000. The Seattle manager, Alan Hinton has yet to discover whether he has been successful in his attempt to sign Steve Daley and Tommy Hutchison from Manchester City for a combined price of £300,000. Mr Hinton met all three players in Manchester over the weekend.

Squash rackets

Miss Cogswell broken on potter's wheel

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Lisa Opie, aged 17, a potter's daughter from Guernsey, took only 21 minutes to beat the second seed, Susan Cogswell (Birmingham) by 9—5, 9—2, 9—4 in the British women's open championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, at Hove yesterday. Miss Opie, competing for only the second time, had never before beaten Miss Cogswell, who is Britain's national champion, and was runner-up for the open title in 1974, 1979, and 1980.

The third seed, Angela Smith (Stoke-on-Trent) was beaten 5—9, 9—7, 10—9, 9—6 in 79 minutes by Margaret Zachariah (Melbourne), who thus advanced to the semi-final round for the third time; the fourth seed, Rhonda Thorne (Brisbane), was beaten 9—4, 9—5, 10—8 by Rae Anderson (Melbourne); and the champion, Vicki Hoffman (Adelaide), beat Martine le Moignan (Guernsey), aged 18, by the eventually precarious margin of 9—2, 9—3, 0—9, 9—7.

After such a dramatic series of matches it may be just as well that today is a rest day. Tomorrow's pairings will be Miss Hoffman v Miss Anderson and Miss Zachariah v Miss Opie.

Miss Cogwell's defeat was embarrassing. She led 4—1 but never again threated to disrupt the fluent patterns of Miss Opie's game. Miss Cogswell has had problems with injuries. But what mattered yesterday was her nervous inhibitions (which affected her mobility and her squash as a whole), and what seems to be a serious erosion of her zest for competition.

Miss Smith looks a little short of the natural authority that transfodms close games into games won. The crucial game now was their third, in which Miss Zachariah needed three game balls—and had four against her. Miss Zachariah was te neater in both shots and tactics. The match was dominated—and marred—by crowding, barging and tangled limbs. Miss Zachariah took three falls. Miss Smith one (plus a rap in the face from Miss Zachariah's backswing).

By contrast, Miss Anderson's win over Mrs Thorne was an entertaining education in the game's rigorous geometric patterns. The tireless Miss Anderson was sensible and sound, sharply exploited the value of the volley against cross-court drives, and even made the reverse angle seem a bread-and-butter shot. Mrs Thorne was always the more prone to hit down under pressure.

For two games, Miss le Moignan was outplayed. Miss Hoffmann's strokes were perfectly tailored to fit her tactics, whereas Miss le Moignan often sprayed loose shots into midcourt (or the tin) and took risks when out of hand. But in the third game Miss Hoffmann began to float too many shots cross-court: and the tall Miss le Moignan serenely played a superb combination of volleyed ricks and kills to a length.

These, together with a few angles, worked Miss Hoffmann awfully hard. The promise of glory endured until Miss le Moignan led 7—6 in the fourth game then Miss Hoffmann played a winning backhand drop, Miss le Moignan put two forehands in the tin and a stirring day's squash was over.

RESULTS: quarter final round: Miss L. Opie beat Miss S. Cogswell, 9—5, 9—2, 9—4; Miss M. Zachariah (Australia) beat Miss A. Smith, 5—9, 9—7, 10—9, 9—6; Miss V. Hoffmann (Australia) beat Miss M. le Moignan, 9—2, 9—3, 0—9, 9—7; Miss R. Anderson (Australia) beat Mrs R. Thorne (Australia), 9—4, 9—5, 10—8.

Rugby League

Anger at referee may lead to antipodean approach

By Keith Macklin

Such was the dismay and anger felt by British and some French officials at the refereeing of Guy Cattaneo at the England-France game last Saturday that a drastic proposal is likely to be put to next month's meeting of the Rugby League's International Committee.

Among recommendations will be that the three-cornered European championship should be played on three consecutive weekends with an Australian or New Zealand referee flown specially from the Antipodes to officiate at them. Although the expense would be considerable, the condemnation of Mr Cattaneo's handling of Saturday's game, and the nasty taste it has left, made action imperative.

There is no question of that match being replayed. The English team management will not request this because, in the words of the League's public relations officer, David Howes, "Mr Cattaneo was the appointed referee and in Rugby League the referee's word is final, however badly we may think he has performed".

The French referee depressed

Before the anger had subsided on Saturday there were suggestions that the European championship should be scrapped; but the secretary general of the Rugby League, David Oxley, said yesterday that this would be a retrograde step, since the game needed international rugby, particularly France.

The French are proving an embarrassment in 13-a-side circles and to the French Rugby Union. Yesterday a letter was received from Twickenham at League headquarters in Leeds about the controversy over alleged Union poaching of the international French Rugby League centre, Jean-Marc Bourret, and other stars.

The letter said that the RFU's representatives, Albert Agar and Mickey Steele-Bodger, would raise the matter at the five-nation conference before the International Board meeting at Cardiff next month. Before then there will be a meeting between René Mauries, president of the French Rugby League, and Albert Ferrasse, his counterpart in the French Rugby Union, to thrash out problems facing both codes in France.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	70	125	Icy	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Very hard all over							
Davos	90	195	Good	Varied	Fair	Sun	-5
Upper slopes good							
Flaine	140	490	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
New snow on hard base							
Grindelwald	80	180	Varied	Good	—	Fair	-8
Good piste skiing							
Kitzbühel	75	200	Good	Varied	Good	—	-9
Excellent skiing everywhere							
Klosters	120	220	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-8
Excellent off piste							
Les Arcs	80	180	Fair	Crust	Fair	Snow	-14
Worn patches on lower stages							
Verbier	50	210	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fair	3
Some icy patches							
Wengen	70	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-3
Piste good but hard							
Wildschönau	100	220	Good	Crust	Good	Cloud	2
Good skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

AUSTRIA	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	65	200	—	—	-7
Axamer-Lizum	0	160	—	—	-5
Badgastein	80	170	—	—	-7
Brand	80	240	—	—	-6
Berwang	180	125	—	—	-6
Hochsölden	40	180	—	—	-7
Igls	60	100	—	—	-4
Ischgl	120	230	—	—	-10
Kaprun	—	400	—	—	-10
Lech	180	220	—	—	-10
Lermoos	100	225	—	—	-8
Lienz	10	90	—	—	-9
Mayrhofen	40	130	—	—	-8
Mitterndorf	30	335	—	—	-9
Obergurgl	130	280	—	—	-6
Obertauern	250	290	—	—	-4
Saalbach	115	220	—	—	-5
Schruns	60	150	—	—	-8
Serfaus	70	220	—	—	-8
Söll	40	180	—	—	-7
Zürs	210	370	—	—	-8

FRANCE	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	140	300	—	—	—
Chamonix	40	650	—	—	—
La Clusaz	100	200	—	—	—
La Plagne	160	240	—	—	—
Les Contamines	100	310	—	—	—
Les Deux Alpes	120	280	—	—	—
Les Gets	120	180	—	—	—
Les Menuires	100	240	—	—	—
Megève	75	185	—	—	—
Méribel	110	290	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	70	90	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	20	40	—	—	—
St Gervais	50	200	—	—	—
Superdévoluy	100	100	—	—	—
Tignes	150	240	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	135	270	—	—	—

ITALY	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Abetone	50	60	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	10	25	—	—	—
Bormio	30	40	—	—	—
Canazei	20	60	—	—	—
Cervinia	55	100	—	—	—
Claviere	75	50	—	—	—
Cortina	5	40	—	—	—
Livigno	45	90	—	—	—
Macugnaga	0	70	—	—	—
Madesimo	5	40	—	—	—
Madonna di C	10	60	—	—	—
Ortisei	125	110	—	—	—
San Martino	0	35	—	—	—
Sestriere	20	30	—	—	—
Vipiteno	10	35	—	—	—

SWITZERLAND	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	60	150	Pwdr	—	-10
Arosa	120	160	Hard	—	-10
Braunwald	180	220	Pwdr	—	-8
Champéry	20	130	Hard	—	-3
Château d'Oex	60	200	Hard	—	-5
Disentis	110	230	Pwdr	—	-5
Engelberg	120	230	Hard	—	-10
Gstaad	100	200	Pwdr	—	-11
Kandersteg	80	220	Pwdr	—	-10
Laax-Flims	90	260	Pwdr	—	-3
Lenk	80	180	Pwdr	—	-12
Lenzerheide	90	150	Hard	—	-17
Les Diablerets	70	130	Hard	—	-3
Leysin	60	130	Hard	—	-7
Pontresina	25	70	Hard	—	-17
Saas-Fee	20	60	Pwdr	—	-8
St Cergue	170	170	Hard	—	-6
St Moritz	20	40	Hard	—	-15
Savognin	30	100	Hard	—	-9
Unterwasser	100	150	Hard	—	-9
Villars	80	250	Soft	—	-6
Zermatt	70	140	Pwdr	—	-10

Tennis

NASHVILLE: Women's singles, final: S. Leo (Australia) beat K. Sands (US), 7—6, 6—3. Doubles final: S. Barker (GB) and A. Kiyomura (US) beat M. Platek (US) and R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia), 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

PERTH: Exhibition match: B. Borg (Sweden) beat V. Gerulaitis (US), 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

HOUSTON: Women's singles final: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat B. Bunge (WG), 6—4, 6—4.

PALM SPRINGS: ATP tournament, final: J. Connors (US) beat I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 7—6.

Skiing

THUNDER BAY: World Cup, 90m jump: 1, J. Broman (US), 248.9pts; 2, I. Mobekk (Norway), 241; 3, A. Felder (Austria), 238.5. Standings: 1, A. Kogler (Austria), 178pts; 2, H. Neuper (Austria), 158.

Fencing

PARIS: Duval foil tournament: Semi-final round: P. Omnes (France) beat D. Mackenzie (GB), 10—6; R. Bruniges (GB) beat F. Pietruska (France), 10—5. Final: Bruniges beat Omnes, 11—9.

Boxing

Cal may win if he calls up all the President's men

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

One of Britain's leading stars, Charlie Magri, is appearing in what looks like the equivalent of a B movie at the Albert Hall tonight. The European champion's defence of his flyweight title against Enrique Rodriguez Cal, of Spain, has been graded B by *Boxing News*, which means that there is a clear difference in the ability of the two men. In other words, Cal will have to call in the US Cavalry, the US Marines, Rommel's tanks, Battleship Potemkin and a monster or two from the depths of BFI archives to win.

But there are, of course, B movies and B movies, and if Cal wins it will be the biggest surprise since Errol Flynn conquered Burma. It is a pity that the championship bout has been given a second rating. But it is nobody's fault. Western Europe just does not have the man to trouble Magri. Still, there have been great men who have been great B movie men, too. Ronald Reagan knocked out many a varmint in many a dusty gulch. So one could say that there has been a celebrated precedent in playing B roles.

Cal has an impressive amateur record: a bronze in the 1972 Olympics and 1974 world championships, a silver in the 1975 European championships. He is a clever and durable boxer as anyone who has pit his skills five times against the formidable East Europeans must be. But his professional experience since 1978 is sketchy. The one common opponent the two have is Neil McLaughlin. Cal had to struggle over eight rounds to beat the Irishman and had his jaw broken into the bargain in 1979, and McLaughlin was knocked out in two rounds by Magri in his first professional appearance.

The former tailor's cutter from the East End of London has come a long way since then, and grown greatly in confidence as the world title has come tantalizingly into view many times. Magri is now the WBC No 2. The only way to beat Magri is to stop him, for he is exceptionally fit; a smart tap on the chin, as demonstrated by Ian Clyde in the Montreal Olympics, will do, or else try to outbox him in the later rounds when he tends to do the same thing over and over again.

All this, of course, if you have not dropped your arms and started running. Cal, who was only a light-flyweight in the Montreal Olympics, does not appear to have the firepower to floor the champion, who has height and reach advantage as well.

Dave Green, the Chatteris light-middleweight, faces a Spaniard, too—Jose Ramon Gomez Fouz, who holds his country's light-welterweight title. Fouz is not a hard hitter, but can jab a bit. But jabs have never worried Green who, I expect, will sail in after blinking a few times. This bout also is graded B. But gradings will not deter Magri and Green supporters.

Champion has to fight: Lupe Pintor, of Mexico, successfully defended his WBC bantamweight title for the sixth time when he outpointed the ninth-ranked Jose Uziga, of Argentina, in Houston. Pintor started strongly but inaccurately, Uziga's longer reach keeping him at bay. The Argentine, a slow starter, made the Mexican lose his momentum between the fourth and sixth rounds and again in the ninth and tenth. That second spell shook him up to the point of attacking Uziga furiously in an attempt to put the outcome beyond doubt.

Wilkins plays for European XI

Ray Wilkins, England's outstanding player in the European Championship finals last summer, will play for a European XI against Italy in Rome tomorrow in a match to raise funds for victims of the recent Italian earthquake. Kevin Keegan and Kenny Sansom were invited to join the squad but had to decline because of club commitments.

ITALY: D. Zoff (Juventus), I. Bordon (Inter Milan), G. Baresi (Inter Milan), A. Cabrini (Juventus), F. Collovati (A. C. Milan), C. Gentile (Juventus), G. Scirea (Juventus), G. Antognoni (Fiorentina), G. Marini (Inter Milan), M. Tardelli (Juventus), C. Ancelotti (Roma), S. Altobelli (Inter Milan), S. Bagni (Perugia), R. Bettega (Juventus), B. Conti (Roma), F. Graziani (Torino).

REST OF EUROPE: H. Schumacher (WG), D. Stojkovic (Yugoslavia), M. Kaltz (WG), R. Wilkins (England), B. Pezzey (Austria), R. Krol (Netherlands), A. Simonsen (Denmark), J. Zamora (Spain), W. Hrubesch (WG), H. Müller (WG), A. Woodcock (England). Reserves: L. Arconada (Spain), M. Camacho (Spain), E. Gerets (Belgium), C. Botteron (Switzerland), Z. Nehoda (Czechoslovakia), B. Halilhodzic (Yugoslavia).—Agencies.

Radford: reviver and revived

The chances of John Radford, the former Arsenal and England forward reappearing at Wembley, improved yesterday when his Isthmian League club, Bishop's Stortford, were given a home quarter-final tie with Hastings United or Worcester City in the fourth round of the FA Trophy on March 14.

Radford, who is now a publican, joined Stortford, the winners of the last Amateur Cup in 1974, on a free transfer from Blackburn Rovers last season. He played in four cup finals at Wembley with Arsenal and his one international appearance was also there, against Romania 12 seasons ago.

"I'm enjoying playing in non-League football. I packed up the game full-time because of a hamstring injury, but now I have three days rest between games", Radford, who has scored 20 goals this season, said. His arrival has stimulated interest at the club: crowds have doubled and the team are still involved in seven cup competitions.

The favourites, Altrincham, who lead the Alliance Premier League and who missed out on a place in the Football League by one vote last summer, visit Dartford, who on Saturday disposed of Blyth Spartans. Altrincham had been hoping for a home tie after winning at Leytonstone.

Bangor City, the other Alliance side through to the last eight, have ground advantage over the Northern Premier League club, Mossley, and Sutton United, of the Isthmian League, who like Stortford are enjoying their best run in the competition, are at home again, this time against the winners of the replay between Aylesbury United and Northwich Victoria, who drew for a second time last night.

DRAW: Sutton United v Aylesbury United or Northwich Victoria, Bishop's Stortford v Hastings United or Worcester City, Bangor City v Mossley, Dartford v Altrincham (matches to be played on March 14).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Republic of Ireland v Wales (Dublin, 8.0).
FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal v Manchester City; Brighton v Southampton (7.45).
SECOND DIVISION: Bolton v Oldham.
FOURTH DIVISION: Scunthorpe v Port Vale (7.15).
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Falkirk v Motherwell.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Stenhousemuir v Albion Rovers.
FA YOUTH CUP: Quarter-final round: Everton v Manchester United; Leeds v Tottenham; West Ham v Queens Park Rangers.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final, second leg: Bognor Regis v Basingstoke.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury v Trowbridge; Bedworth v Enderby; Merthyr T. v Taunton; Redditch v Corby. Southern division: Hillingdon v Chelmsford.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, semi-final round, first leg: Barrow v Kettering.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Clapton v Kingstonian; Wembley v Bishop's Stortford. Second division: Letchworth v Harwich and Parkeston.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Hounslow v Willesden.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Cheshunt v Bromley.
RUGBY UNION: Neath v Ebbw Vale (7.0).
HOCKEY: Cambridge University v Oxford University (Lord's, 2.30).

Golf

Fistful of dollars may limit Faldo's home appearances

From John Hennessy
Orlando, Florida, Feb 23

Outside Nick Faldo's hotel here today stood a man wearing the legend "pest control". Apparently it had nothing to do with golf. Faldo may have become something of a nuisance to American players, but for the moment at least the controllers are more concerned with mosquitoes.

Faldo arrived on an overnight flight from Los Angeles where he achieved one of the best results for sometime by a British golfer in these parts. His share of ninth place in the Los Angeles Open not only added $7,800 (about £3,500) to his bank balance; it also added significantly to his growing reputation.

He has now played five tournaments in the United States and, having survived the half way cut every time, has thus still used only one of his three Ryder Cup exemptions. His prize money now comfortably exceeds the $9,100 he needed to obtain his American playing card which, oddly, can be a source of disappointment for golf addicts in Britain. We are certain to see less of him this year than we might have hoped. There are so many imponderables, depending on what happens from now onwards, but, as he now has to play 15 more tournaments in the United States, it seems unlikely that he will compete in more than nine in Britain and none at all on the contient of Europe.

His final round of 70, one under par, at Los Angeles, steady support though it was to his earlier scores of 69, 70 and 67, could have been significantly better, so steady had his play become in the fierce competition that he has met here. He started with a birdie four at the first and a fiev iron to 4ft at the third gave him another birdie. Twice thereafter he took three putts on difficult greens, having in the meantime threatened the hole to within a millimetre on several occasions, but another birdie four at the 17th carried him two strokes clear of such illustrious challengers as Nicklaus and Watson and three clear of Trevino.

It goes without saying that his game is sweetly in tune but he particularly points to his 5, 6 and 7 irons as his "scoring clubs". They are giving him a fair share of birdie putts, often laying the ball "stiff".

He ate a dauntingly hearty breakfast this morning, with the air of a man who cannot wait to storm into action again on Thursday, the first day of the Bay Hill tournament here. This time he will not be something of a lone Briton but one of a number who are chancing their arms on the American circuit, among them Brown, James, Oosterhuis, Jacklin, King and Smyth (saving Dublin's pardon). British camp followers have no need to feel out of place.

LEADING SCORES: 270: J. Miller, 66, 69, 67, 68; 272: T. Weiskopf, 71, 65, 68, 68; 273: M. Barber, 66, 67, 71, 69; G. Morgan, 65, 70, 69, 69; 274: G. Archer, 70, 68, 70, 66, B. Lietzke, 66, 70, 69, 69; 275: B. Crenshaw 70, 67, 66, 72, C. Stadler 69, 70, 66, 70; 276: N. Faldo (GB), 69, 70, 67, 70, R. Gilder, 70, 67, 69, 70, G. Cadle, 69, 70, 68, 69, L. Ziegler, 70, 69, 69, 68; 277: E. Sneed, 71, 67, 64, 75, J. Fought, 69, 68, 75, 65; 278: J. Nicklaus, 71, 70, 67, 70, T. Watson, 72, 67, 70, 69. Other British scores: 284: M. King 68, 72, 71, 73.

SARASOTA: Bent Tree LPGA tournament (US unless stated): 276: A. Alcott, 71, 67, 71, 67; 277: J. Carner, 68, 71, 69, 69; 283: S. Post (Canada), 68, 70, 73, 72; 284: B. Solomon, 75, 70, 69, 70; 285: D. Germain, 69, 74, 73, 69; B. Daniel, 70, 71, 75, 69; 286: M. Dwyer, 75, 71, 74, 66; J. Washam, 70, 71, 70, 75; 287: H. Stacy, 73, 69, 74, 71; 288: D. Caponi Young, 71, 73, 74, 70; A. Okamoto (Japan), 67, 71, 74, 76; 289: S. Little (SA), 71, 71, 75, 72; 290: J. Lee Smith (GB), 74, 72, [illegible]

Table tennis

Selectors omit Miss Knight from team for Novi Sad

By Richard Streeton

Carole Knight, the 1980 English champion and runner-up this year in the National championships, has failed to win a place in England's team for the World Championships in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from April 14 to 25. After meeting for more than two hours in London last night, the selectors added Douglas Johnson, Robert Potton and Alison Gordon to the players originally chosen last month.

Miss Knight and Graham Sandley were the players omitted from those put on a short list for the extra places. The selectors have followed the guidelines laid down by the national rankings list in their choice, though it was hardly as straightforward for them as tat. In the case of the men, it was felt that Johnson and Potton have done enough in recent weeks to merit their choices and that the 18-year-old Sandley could await his turn another time.

It was the final women's place which occupied most of the debate. Miss Gordon, an 18-year-old girl, has won two three-star tournaments this winter, and reached the final of a third, and her form in domestic events overall has been better than that of her rival. Miss Knight, a 23-year-old Middlesbrough player, has seldom takenadvantage of the opportunities she has received at international level and has not always been avalable for training camps. At 23, Miss Knight is too good a player not to return tothe the England side in the future if she is determined enough.

Both Sandley and Miss Knight become non-travelling reserves and will join the England party in their pre-World championship traning camp. The former North Vietnamese nternatonal, Chu Van Que, who is now a player and coach with the City of Newcastle team in the National league has agreed to help in the preparations. Chu, who escaped from his country as one of the refugee "boat people", is a leading exponent of the penholder style and should help the English players a great deal.

This weekend could settle the championship of the National league's premier division. Soham, who are visiting the bottom club, Dunlop Sports (Birmingham), have only to win to take an unassailable lead. Dunlop have recently signed Sanjay Kathuri, an Indian studying at Oxford, who is the English Universities champion, but he is not expected to make any difference against the strong Soham side.

Soham, who will be able to choose from their full squad, recently gained a crucial 7—2 win against Ormesby, with Paul Day, their No 1, beating both Donald Parker and Nicky Jarvis. Soham's last match on March 29 is against the holders, Sealink Milton Keynes, one of the three teams with a chance of second place. Ellenborough look the best placed to be runners-up as they complete their programme with two easy matches, against Unity this Sunday, and then Dunlop.

TEAM: Men: D. Douglas, J. Hilton, P. Day, D. Johnson and R. Potton. Women: J. Hammersley, L. Jarvis, K. Witt, A. Gordon.

PRAGUE: Czechoslovakian championships: Women's singles final: C. Hellman (Sweden) beat K. Witt (GB), 21—10, 21—19, 19—21, 21—17.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Los Angeles Lakers 95, New York Knicks 93; Milwaukee Bucks 102, Washington Bullets 95; Phoenix Suns 116, Philadelphia 76ers 110; Atlanta Hawks 121, Chicago Bulls 116; Dallas Mavericks 132, New Jersey Nets 105; Golden State Warriors 104, Kansas City Kings 96; Houston Rockets 111, Seattle Supersonics 96; Portland Trail Blazers 117, Indiana Pacers 107; San Antonio Spurs 133, Denver Nuggets 127; San Diego Clippers 108, Utah Jazz 93.

SPORT

Cricket

The tide continues to run against England in Guyana

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Georgetown (Guyana) Feb 23

For the third day running, the four-day match between the England cricketers and Guyana has not been started. The ground is still waterlogged, not so much because of any heavy rain in the last 24 hours as from the several inches that fell here in the 48 hours before that.

At high tide the city of Georgetown is some six inches below sea level. It is drained by a system of dykes, or canals, the main hatches, or kokers, of which can be opened only when the tide is going out. The Bourda Oval drains into a moat surrounding it, which in turn runs into a dyke which is then discharged into the sea when the kokers are open, which is only for a few hours at a time.

This morning, while the groundsman waited for the tide to turn and the kokers to be raised, he could only slosh about with half a dozen others, shovelling a tiny part of the surface water into buckets and carrying it to the moat. Not even all Edgbaston's most modern equipment could have got the ground fit for play. Tomorrow's cricket is also in doubt, so little rain is needed to top the outfield up again. The pitch itself is said to be comparatively dry.

The news from Berbice, where there is due to be a one-day international on Thursday, is somewhat better. The ground there is above sea level for one thing. Other than by air though, which is how the teams will be travelling, it is an awkward journey, involving a ferry across the Demerara River. Communications, too, are uncertain, like most other things at the moment, except for the fact that Jackman arrived in the middle of last night and Boycott is still nursing a sore throat, which he claims to have been brought on by having to shout to make himself heard at receptions, above the sound of the steel bands. A temperature rather rules this out. Having been a regular visitor to an indoor cricket school in England Jackman has probably had as much recent bowling as most of those already here.

This morning Miller played himself in as vice-captain, answering with care and commonsense all the questions asked of him. Yes, he gets on well with Ian Botham, without their necessarily thinking alike in cricketing terms.

No, he does not approve of the way cricket in England is orientated towards the one-day game. Nor does he see himself, either, as being certain of a Test place or having the ability to bat at number three for England. This emphasis on one-day cricket was picked up by Alan Smith, the England manager, who made the point which cannot be made too often, that it is Test cricket and not the one-day version which provides the English counties with their main source of revenue.

It is now midday in Georgetown. The sun is shining and a breeze blowing, and the kokers are about to be opened to let the water out. The team are hoping to put up a net on some fairly level piece of concrete which they have found. Having been bitten to pieces by mosquitoes at the National Sports Hall they are all for getting into the open air if they can. All other cricket grounds in the city are as wet as the Bourda Oval.

LAHORE: Under-19 International: Australia 208 and 151 (D. Harris 62; A. Hafeez 3 for 15); Pakistan 268 and 95 for 3. Pakistan won by 7 wkts.
BRIDGETOWN: Shell Shield: Combined Islands, 13? and 132 for 5; Barbados, 391 (E. Trotman 163, D. Murray 62; N. Guishard 4 for 101).
NEW DELHI: Women's International: India 208 for 9 dec; England 212 for 5 (C. Hodges 75, J. Tedstone 42).
DURBAN: Currie Cup: Natal 176 (C. P. Wilkins 65, B. Whitfield 50; E. J. Barlow 5 for 29, P. D. Swart 4 for 42) and 165 for 8 dec (N. Daniels 75, R. A. Woolmer 3 for 151); Western Province 106 (L. Seeff 41, V. A. P. van der Bijl 5 for 43) and 94 (Woolmer 28, van der Bijl 6 for 30). Natal won by 141 runs.

Kapil Dev tears through slap-happy batsmen

Wellington, Feb 23—New Zealand, leading by 152 runs on the first innings, collapsed to 100 all out in their second on the third day of the first Test match against India today. That sizable lead seemed a millstone round their necks as their batsmen, apparently overconfident, foundered against the Indian bowling.

Kapil Dev, aided by slap-happy batting, tore through the top order to take four wickets for 34 runs and the new cap, Shastri, skittled out the tailenders, taking three for nine in his last over.

With two days' play remaining—tomorrow is a rest day—India require just 253 for victory, a result that seemed unlikely after New Zealand had bowled them out for 223 today. India had resumed at 133 for four with Patil on 30 and Azad on 6. Patil, scoring freely, quickly amassed 64 before being caught behind by Ian Smith off Troup.

India were all out shortly after lunch with Cairns returning the splendid bowling figures of five wickets for 33 off 20 overs. The rot set in early in the New Zealand second innings when the opener, Wright, went for eight with the total on 17.

Edgar attempted to take hold of the situation when joined at the crease by Reid, but Reid's innings ended when he was trapped leg-before by Kapil Dev for seven with 35 runs on the board. The captain, Howarth, after an unbeaten 137 in his first knock, also reached seven before lazily flicking at a ball from Patil.

Edgar succumbed to frustration shortly after when, attempting to hook a leg-side ball from Binny, he skied a catch to Patil at deep backward square-leg when on 28.

Smith, in his first Test, was the only other New Zealander to reach double figures when he finished 15 not out.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings, 375 (G. Howarth 137 not out; R. Shastri 4 for 54)

Second Innings

J. G. Wright, c Viswanath, b Kapil Dev	8
B. A. Edgar, c Patil, b Binny	28
J. F. Reid, l-b-w, b Kapil Dev	7
*G. P. Howarth, c Kirmani, b Patil	7
J. V. Coney, c sub, b Kapil Dev	8
G. N. Edwards, c sub, b Kapil Dev	6
I. D. Smith, not out	15
R. J. Hadlee, c Kirmani, b Binny	7
B. L. Cairns, c Vengsarkar, b Shastri	0
M. C. Snedden, c Vengsarkar, b Shastri	0
G. B. Troup, c Vengsarkar, b Shastri	0
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 3)	14
Total	100

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—35, 3—37, 4—58, 5—73, 6—78, 7—99, 8—100, 9—100, 10—100.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 16—4—34—4; Binny, 12—4—26—3; Patil, 17—10—12—1; Shastri, 3—0—9—3; Azad, 1—0—5—0.

INDIA: First Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, b Cairns	23
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Coney, b Troup	17
D. B. Vengsarkar, l-b-w, b Cairns	39
G. R. Viswanath, b Cairns	0
S. M. Patil, c Smith, b Troup	64
K. Azad, b Cairns	20
Kapil Dev, c Smith, b Troup	0
S. M. H. Kirmani, run out	18
R. Binny, b Snedden	11
R. Shastri, not out	3
Y. Singh, c Smith, b Cairns	4
Extras (lb 13, b 10, nb 6)	29
Total	223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—70, 3—70, 4—116, 5—183, 6—183, 7—198, 8—215, 9—218, 10—223.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 16—4—62—0; Cairns, 19.4—8—33—5; Snedden, 20—7—56—1; Troup, 17—5—43—3.

Rowing

Why Cambridge may decide to go on a diet

By Jim Railton

Cambridge University are giving Oxford up to 2½ lengths start in this year's Boat Race on April 4 (1 pm), and that fact cannot have escaped their attention. It is all a matter of deadweight, an advantage in what could be described as a boffinland exercise. The Cambridge president, James Palmer, has opted for a wooden shell this year, while Oxford have indicated they will row in last year's plastic-reinforced boat. The British manufacturers of both shells have informed me that the all-up weight of the Oxford boat will be 223lb which is 35lb lighter than the Cambridge wooden boat.

Add to that the dead weight of Oxford's coxswain, Susan Brown, who aims to weigh-in on Boat Race day at a maximum of 6st 8lb, and Cambridge might well find themselves now considering a slimming exercise. Assuming Oxford's "deadweight" advantage is between 60lb to 70lb (boat plus coxswain) then according to Dr John Wellicome, lecturer in ship science at Southampton University, that could be worth up to seven or eight seconds advantage over the Putney to Mortlake 4¼-mile course.

Coxwains may not take kindly to hearing themselves described as deadweight, particularly as they are the cerebral guiding system of the crew. In practice, too, boat stiffness and riding rough water conditions not to mention hull shapes are considerations. But Cambridge University for theoretical or practical considerations may think twice about their boat and finding a lightweight coxswain.

Whatever Cambridge's opinions on that subject, the first requirement of the Boat Race organizers must be to ensure a situation where justice prevails in the knowledge that the coxswains will aim their shells for what they claim to be their rightful tide at the start. Last year engine problems caused the umpire's launch to be so far back at the race's start that a jousting exercise took place. Since this year's umpire, who incidentally comes from Oxford, will find himself in an independent smaller launch, he should consequently be much closer to the action. That much will be welcome.

Hockey

Better University match in prospect

By Sydney Friskin

The annual University match between Oxford and Cambridge, which is now played for the Sun Life Bowl, will take place at Lord's today, starting at 2.45pm. This is the 81st match in the series but only the 13th at Lord's. It was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, before it came to Hurlingham Park in 1961.

Both Oxford and Cambridge have had a fair measure of success this season in the London League and their results foretell a better match than last year, when Cambridge won an undistinguished game 1-0 with a late penalty stroke conversion. The stronger material available for today's game should raise its standard, Dodds, the Cambridge captain, as well as Precious and Westcott, of Oxford, are in the England senior squad. Haddock, the Oxford goalkeeper, also plays for Wales.

Paul Kumleben, the Oxford captain, was a member of the South African junior international team. Luddington gained his Blue for both hockey and rugby at Oxford last season and Gordon, who strikes their corners, was captain of the England schools team in 1978-79.

Both sides have strong midfield resources and the balance of power will tilt in favour of the one who wins control there. Of the 80 matches played so far, Cambridge have won 36, Oxford 30 and 14 have been drawn.

The sponsors have invited all the players who took part in these matches in 1951, 1961 and 1971 for a reunion. The curtain-raiser will be between Langley Park and Chatham House schools.

OXFORD: *N. Haddock (St Edward's & St Edmund Hall); J. Gordon (Kingston GS & Lincoln), *A. Jenns (Tonbridge & Brasenose), *R. Luddington (KCS Wimbledon & St Edmund Hall), *P. E. Kumleben (Michaelhouse, Natal & University, capt), *M. Precious (Scarborough College & University), *R. S. Tanner (Hastings GS & Lincoln), *D. G. Westcott (Cranleigh & Brasenose), *S. P. Shrimpton (St George's, Weybridge & Trinity), H. Blackett (St Edward's & Christ Church), C. Stirling (Wellington & St Peter's).

CAMBRIDGE: *P. W. Long (Perse & St Catharine's); *R. D. A. Dodds (Kingston GS & St Catharine's, capt), N. J. Reeves (Windsor GS & Fitzwilliam), A. C. Locke (Burnham GS & St Catharine's), R. M. Mitchell (Halstead & St John's), *A. N. Diamond (Kingston GS & St Catharine's), *D. J. Mansfield (Bishop's Stortford & Pembroke), *D. C. M. Atkinson (Millfield & Downing), *G. M. Cowan (Bishop's Stortford & St Catharine's), T. J. Walker (Stewart's Melville, Edinburgh & Pembroke), *R. W. Meritons (Uppingham & St Catharine's).

*A Blue.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 11, Washington Capitals 7; Montreal Canadiens 4, Buffalo Sabres 1; Hartford Whalers 6, New York Rangers 5; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, Colorado Rockies 4; Toronto Maple Leafs 7, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Calgary Flames 5, Vancouver Canucks 3.

Fashion

by Suzy Menkes

Post punk

The retreat from punk has been so sudden, so total and so stage-managed, that one wonders whether it was ever anything more serious than style.

Punk, you may remember, was hailed as the first genuine anti-fashion street movement. Born of dole queues and depression, it expressed more succinctly than the drop-out cult of the early 1970s, a distaste for society. Punk was described as "the hippies revenge": if you can't change the world by spreading love and peace, then spit in society's face.

High camp Romance has now taken over from the cult of spit and sick. By Errol Flynn out of the Pirates of Penzance, has come a swashbuckling style that has been adopted in toto by the same people who gave us aggressive spikes of hair, torn T-shirts, safety pin decorations and sado-masochistic bondage trousers and black leather.

I remember feeling genuinely threatened when Fred Spurr showed his first collection of zipped vinyl punk clothes with hard rock backing and flick knife accessories at his end-of-term collection for the Royal College of Art in 1975. I only once had the courage to go into the World's End shop called Seditionaries. I never quite came to terms with parakeet pink lacquered crests and ugly plastic clothes, even when they were being worn by that nice newspaper delivery boy who was warming his ego over the dying embers of the trend.

The New Romantic look is anything but threatening. It is jolly, extravagant, and must be a lighthearted relief for the jeans-and-sweatshirt generation who have had precious little chance to dress up. They are putting on the fancy dress—brocade waistcoats, slashed sleeves, fancy hose and hats—mostly in the clubs of Covent Garden (and their equivalent in other urban centres).

They are buying the clothes from PX in Covent Garden and from World's End in Chelsea, where designer Vivienne Westwood has switched style from punk to romance as deftly as a scene shifter on the stage.

The point about punk is that those involved in the fashion side never made money out of it, says John Krivine, whose Boy shop is still purveying punk through a nationwide catalogue, and now making it pay. I don't believe that the manipulation of the Sex Pistols group or the posturing with pins through the nose was ever done for anything but money. Other nihilists have expressed themselves without the need for an identifying uniform and music.

It is quite certain that the New Romance is being marketed by its founders. I don't know (or care) enough about pop music to understand how far the music of Spandau Ballet, Steve Strange's Visage or Adam and the Ants differs musically from the other groups around. What they clearly have is a totally different style of dress and make-up—a style which can be copied and packaged.

The World's End collection (its labels say "born in England") is already being marketed. Joseph Ettedgui of the Joseph shops is so convinced that Vivienne Westwood's new style is the incoming trend that he has bought in the collection for his shops in Sloane Street and South Molton Street.

The significance of moving the new style away from its natural habitat in Chelsea or Covent Garden and into the selling heartland of London's West End will not be lost on the fashion industry.

Because romance has a far wider appeal than punk (even in its most watered-down version) could ever have, it is going to be Big. The Biggest Thing, say the fashion people, since the mini and the Sixties. What the peasant skirt did for Seventies fashion, pirates will do for the Eighties.

Since the fashion industry needs a money-spinning street movement, there is an element of super-hype in the enthusiasm for Romance. Come the autumn, the ruffles and lace, the brocade jackets and big sleeved shirts will be on sale at all levels from street cheap to high fashion.

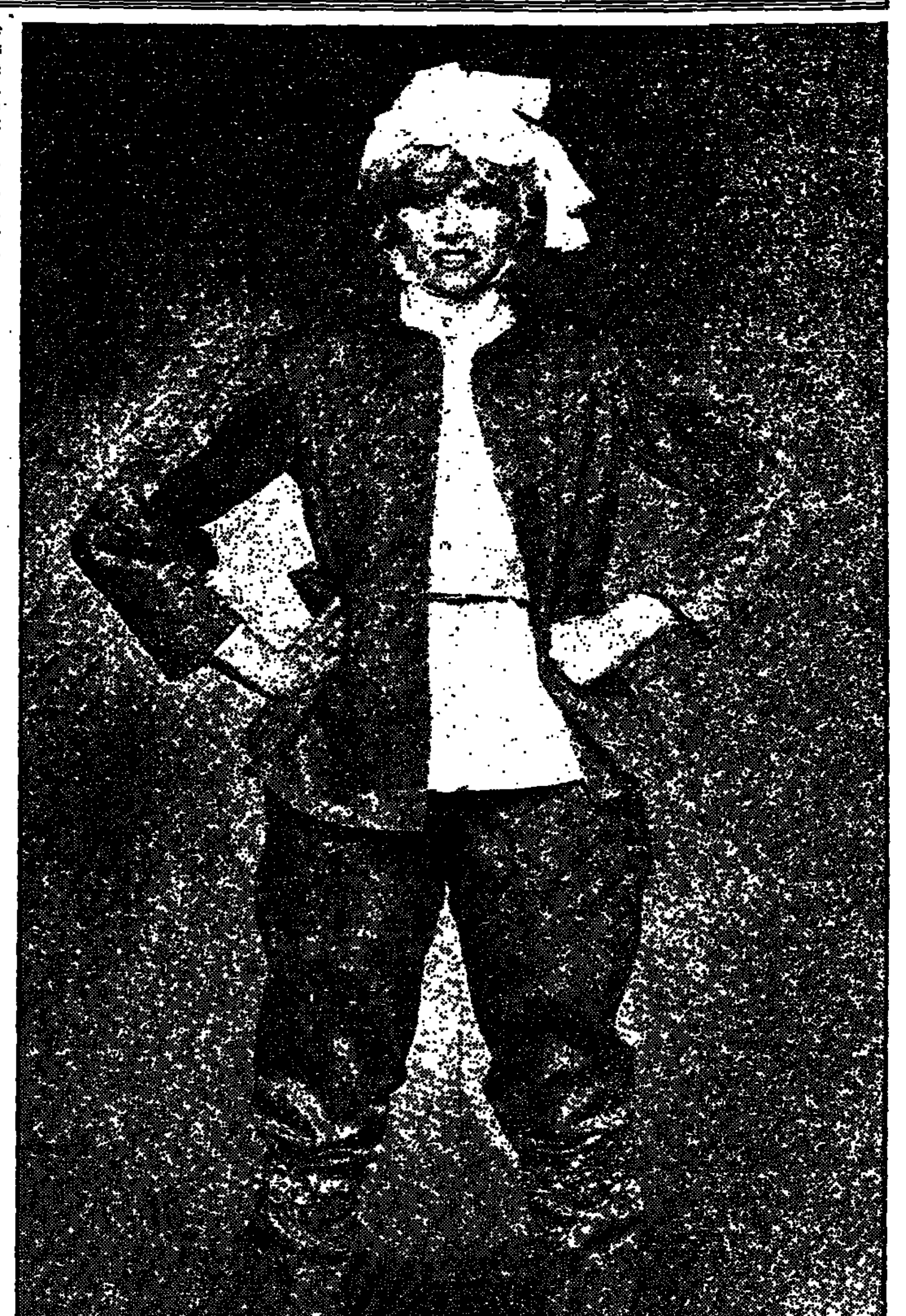
We have been here before with punk, which was swiftly taken up by high fashion designers like Zandra Rhodes, whose posh punk frocks at £400 each made punk's original motivators particularly wild with rage. There was a season when even Paris went Punk, with designers Claude Montana and Theirry Mugler espousing aggressive zippered black leather.

So was punk, in retrospect, anything more than a fashion cult, which has been superseded by a newer trend? I think we were all (and especially the sociologists) fooled by punk into mistaking style for substance. Under most of the punk plumage has been a quite ordinary generation wanting desperately to be different (but not from their peers.) Punk was taken up with especial fervour by middle class kids whose parents were the most shocked by the negative values it was supposed to represent.

There may have been a spark of genuine anger and frustration which lit the fuse of the punk movement. If so, it was extinguished by an over-kill of style.

Fashion has a habit of absorbing, trivializing and ultimately rejecting the new, in favour of the newer still. It happened in the Thirties, when Modernism was finally reduced to mass-market Bakelite bathroom fittings and Cubist printed chintz. The hippie trail that brought us Afghan coats and Moroccan robes at the height of the ethnic era, has now petered out into rows of Indian cotton factory-made skirts.

Long live Romance! Long live King Adam and his Ants! When I bumped into him by chance at a studio last week, I am afraid that I failed to recognize him. But then, as the photographer explained, he had just taken his make-up off.



Post-punk: swash-buckling brocade jacket with slashed sleeves, £70 in black, white, red, cream, blue or madras stripe; matching trousers, £35; brocade waistcoat, £30, in black, gold, cream, or pink; garters, £4 per pair; cotton sash with tied tassle ends worn as Sinbad turban, £12 in various plains and patterns, all by Vivienne Westwood from her shop: World's End, 430 King's Road, London, SW10. Broderie anglaise collared white cotton blouse from Arté, 12 South Molton Street, London, W1, and 51 Brompton Road, London, SW3.

Hair by Lundy at Toni & Guy. Photograph by Tony Boase.

Snippets





Left: Tiered skirt, soft trousers and fitted jacket all in silk by Angela Southwell, a 23 year old student from Ravensbourne College, now in her second year at the Royal College of Art. Available to order from Harrods Evening Separates department.

Below: Reversible striped silk blazer and assorted menswear separates by Sue Nicholson from the Royal College of Art.

Pictures by Harry Kerr.

■ A waterfall of fuchsia pink pleats, a slither of silken trousers and a shimmering curry-coloured jacket of glazed shantung—Angela Southwell's clothes are a rich tapestry of colour and texture. You need a pocket calculator to work out the possible permutations of all the outfit's different layers: T-shirt with trousers, with the underskirt, the overskirt, or jacket and trousers as a suit.

Judging the silk design competition at Harrods last week was rather like evaluating all those different permutations. Each of the 12 second year students from the Royal College of Art had a particular style or skill and it was hard to decide whether superb stitchcraft, imaginative cut or exceptionally clever use of fabric rate the highest marks.

All the students, working with the European Silk Commission, produced the kind of easy separates in sumptuous fabrics that are the current look for evening wear. I particularly admired Sue Nicholson's wadded silk parka (she won a special prize for her menswear) and Bronwyn Main's silk trench coat over soft chiffon separates.

The winning garments are going on display this Saturday (first in the fabric department as an inspiration to us all) as part of Harrods mammoth month long Hoist the Flag promotion, which is putting the emphasis on all things bright and British, with a special accent on youth.

At a time when we seem to be hearing only the bad news about British fashion, it is heartening to find a store bypassing the big names of France, Italy or America, in favour of our native talents like Jean Muir, Zandra Rhodes, Janice Wainwright, Marisa Martin, Roland Klein (and many more fashion names happily too numerous to mention).

The idea behind all the jolly in-store events, from growing your own cotton plant (you win a raincoat if you don't overwater it) to watching a saddle-making demonstration, is naturally to make you buy.

But anyone who can take time off from spending money should be pleased to find a real life concert by students from the Royal College of Music taking place every day in the piano department.

■ Red-rimmed eyes and puffy lids are a hazard for women whose eye make-up reacts on the most sensitive part of their face.

Advances in eye care have, ironically enough, aggravated the situation, especially for women trying to mix mascara with their contact lenses.

Hypo-allergenic products which are guaranteed free of irritants go some way to solve the problem. In particular, the Optique range, originally available only through opticians, but now more widely distributed, is especially formulated for contact lens wearers and other women with problem eye areas.

This month Optique have added chunky colour pencils at £1.55 in good fashion colours like mahogany brown, sage green and navy blue, to their range, which includes eye shadow and non-fibrous mascara (both at £1.65).

Their moisturizer (£1.90) and eye make-up remover are both allergy and irritancy tested and fragrance free. All available from Selfridges optical department and good chemists nationwide.

Bernard Levin

£18.50 down or the devil to pay . . .

I have been carrying about with me for weeks a letter which appeared in *The Guardian*, and has been haunting me ever since: today, I shall try a little exorcism. Here it is in full:

> As a young, unemployed, first-class honours graduate contemplating the amount of "freedom" provided by my weekly £18.50 Giro cheque, I would be very happy to have Mr Benn as Prime Minister, or even to become part of the Eastern block, if this meant that I could get a job.

Now that, I must admit, chilled the blood a trifle, for more than one reason. Before discussing the reasons, let us agree to leave Mr Wedgwood Benn out of the discussion; it is not Mr Wedgwood Benn I want to argue with on this occasion. Nor, indeed, is it necessary to argue with him, in view of *The Guardian* correspondent's succeeding words. Here is a young man at what I believe is known as the threshold of life, obviously ("first-class honours") clever, who expresses himself as willing to barter the freedoms of this country for a regular wage-packet larger than the £18.50 which he gets, and which presumably represents unemployment or other social security payment.

It is possible, of course, that given a real choice between the two, he would not in practice choose as he suggests: there is a closely analogous precedent in the famous "King and Country" motion at the Oxford Union. All the same, he did say it, and we have to consider the implications of the fact that a young man in Britain would be willing to accept the belot status of a subject of the Soviet Empire, because, and only because, he is unemployed and thus financially far from well off.

There is a debating point to be made first, and since this is something of a debate I may as well make it; what makes our young friend so sure that he would get a job in the Eastern block, or that if he did it would be paid, in real terms, at a rate better than he gets by being unemployed in Britain, or that if it were he would be able to buy anything worth having with it? As, I presume, a regular *Guardian* reader, he no doubt saw the excellent report from Warsaw by John Torode in that paper shortly after his letter appeared, and if so he might have stopped to wonder whether this passage was at all relevant to the dilemma he posed:

> I turned for a reaction, to a middle class Warsaw housewife. She insists that things have been getting steadily worse for the past two or three years. "If there is meat in the shops there is a queue. It is automatic. If there is no queue there is no meat. You queue for chicken, for pork fat, for hard cheese, for milk, butter and eggs. In the past few days in central Warsaw there has been no bread in the shops until four pm."
>
> An Orwellian system of shops . . . has been created quite cynically. "There are the normal shops which are usually empty or sell rubbish. Then there are 'commercial shops' where you can sometimes get good meat, pork loin, sirloin, steak, decent sausages, if you pay twice the official prices. Next there are 'super-commercial shops' with even higher prices. Finally there are special subsidized shops restricted to the security police, to government and party officials and senior military men. They get the best of what is going." My housewife smiled. "There is the black market, too", she said. ". . . We buy. It is illegal but very helpful if you are hungry."

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, but at least he got the pottage; our unemployed first-class honours graduate would look fairly blue, I imagine, if he struck his devil's bargain and then found the devil defaulting.

But that is not the most important question at the heart of this matter, and the most important question is a very terrible one indeed. Are there really young people in this country, not themselves possessed by the frenzied fear and hatred of freedom which consumes the far-left *groupuscules* who wish to do away with the liberty of others because they cannot bear the thought of it for themselves, who would nevertheless be willing to sacrifice it to fill their bellies? For I think that the letter I have quoted makes it clear that the writer is not moved by any ideological admiration of the Eastern block; he does not *want* to be a Soviet colonial subject, he is merely—merely!—*willing* to be if he could get a job out of it.

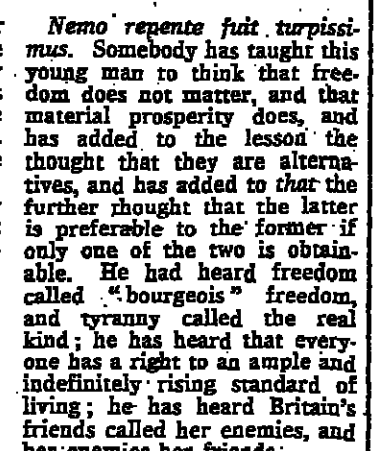
It is no use saying that young people today have no first-hand experience of the struggle for freedom, that if the letter-writer is not much turned 20

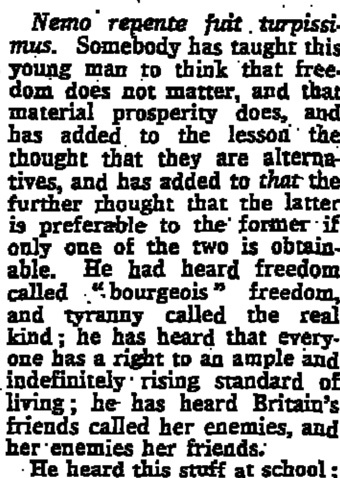
> **Believing what we hear is always easier than thinking for ourselves**

he would hardly have been born at the time of the Hungarian revolution and would have been only a child during the Czech Spring and the killing frost that engulfed it, while as for the Second World War, his father was probably an infant when it broke out, let alone him. (The Korean War he has probably never even heard of.) He does not say in what subject he got his first-class honours, but even if it wasn't history he could hardly be unaware that for centuries men and women have sacrificed jobs and homes and marriages and life itself to preserve or regain even a fragment of freedom. Why does he suppose they did that?

Nor can it be (by which I mean, alas, nor *should* it be) that he knows nothing of the conditions in which the subjects of the Eastern block live, of the pervasive fear that runs among them, of the system by which injustice is built into the very foundations and pillars of the state, of the incessant din of lies from official mouth and mouthpiece, of the corruption of power, of the cruelty with which dissent is crushed, of the moral squalor in which millions are compelled to live. Our letter-writer does not have to read me to know about such things; there is a good deal even in *The Guardian*, and presumably his sources of information are anyway not entirely limited to the morning newspapers.

And yet, it seems, he feels that all this is less important, and less painful, than unemployment accompanied by a Giro cheque for only £18.50 a week, and that he would swap freedom itself for the relief from his conditions of financial stringency.





Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. Somebody has taught this young man to think that freedom does not matter, and that material prosperity does, and has added to the lesson the thought that they are alternatives, and has added to *that* the further thought that the latter is preferable to the former if only one of the two is obtainable. He had heard freedom called "bourgeois" freedom, and tyranny called the real kind; he has heard that everyone has a right to an ample and indefinitely rising standard of living; he has heard Britain's friends called her enemies, and her enemies her friends.

He heard this stuff at school; he heard it at university; he sees it on television; he reads it in magazines; eventually, he comes to believe it. Millions are exposed to the same influences and do no such thing; but believing what we hear is always easier than thinking for ourselves, and there will always be many who wish to avoid even the limited amount of discomfort involved in doing that.

And yet our young friend has surely one question to answer that no amount of accepting other people's answers will silence. What does he imagine material prosperity is *for*? For its own sake? Then a pig is the most fully realized creature on earth, at any rate until it gets its throat cut. Human beings, surely, are not so easily satisfied. They wonder, like Captain Boyle, "What *is* the stars?", and the more they wonder, the more questions they ask. They ask, like Montaigne, "What do I know?"; they ask, like Tolstoy, "What do men live by?"; they ask, like Pilate, "What is truth?", and frequently stay for an answer.

And however they answer their questions, they must think the questions more important than filling their heads with tripe and their guts with onions, and prefer their eternally unresolved enquiries to the condition of

> . . . the wretched slave,
> Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
> Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.

Or so I believe. But a young man with a first-class honours degree and no job believes otherwise, and for the sake of letting his belt out a notch is willing to have the handcuffs tightened on his wrists. I do not know how widespread such an attitude is among young people in Britain, but if there are many of them we are in a bad way. As I say, our correspondent gave no clue as to the subject of his degree, so in case it was not German Literature, I will quote Goethe in translation, and beg him to remember the lines:

> Possessions lost, something lost;
> Honour lost, much lost;
> Courage lost, everything lost.



Armed Zanla guerrillas: can they ever become comrades-in-arms with the Zipra forces?

The spark that set the tribes alight

Nicholas Ashford on Zimbabwe's guerrilla armies

Salisbury

Is Zimbabwe heading for a civil war? This is the question which many people inside and outside the country are asking following the recent violence in and around Bulawayo.

The answer is no, with the caveat that Zimbabwe is likely to experience more factional disturbances until the country's Shona-speaking majority and the Ndebele minority work out a way of co-existing. And that could take some time.

A major confrontation between former Zanla guerrillas loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and ex-Zipra guerrillas led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, had been expected ever since last year's election results showed that, despite the facade of unity established by the two leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance during the struggle for . . independence, the country's black inhabitants remained deeply divided along tribal lines.

The equation is a simple one. The Ndebeles support Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front party and its military wing, Zipra. The Shonas on the whole back Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and its guerrillas, Zanla. However the balance of the equation is heavily weighted in the Shonas' favour. There are almost six million of them and their votes gave Mr Mugabe 57 out of the 100 seats in Parliament. There are only one million Ndebeles and as a result the Patriotic Front was only able to capture 20 seats, all but one of them in Matabeleland.

With the electoral scales tilted permanently against them, the Ndebeles' only real power base lay with Zipra. Although less than half the size of the Zanla guerrilla army, Zipra was considered to be better trained, better disciplined and better equipped with modern Soviet weaponry. It was believed that so long as Zipra continued to exist as a separate entity this would strengthen the bargaining position of the political leaders in the Patriotic Front party.

The moves which have taken place since independence to integrate the two rival guerrilla armies into a new national army were designed to defuse the long-standing, tribally-based hostility which has existed between them. Under the direction of a British military team, 12 integrated battalions (consisting of about 500 Zipra and 500 Zanla men each) have been established since independence last year, and new battalions are being established at the rate of three a month. It is planned that all of the 36,000 guerrillas who were in assembly points at the time of independence will have been integrated into the new army by the second half of this year.

However some Zipra men have recognized that their power base was being systematically reduced as the integration process proceeded. Furthermore, many Zipra men resented what they believed to be the continuous humiliation of their political leaders by Zanu (PF), culminating in Mr Nkomo's demotion to Minister without Portfolio in last month's Cabinet reshuffle.

Thus it only required a spark to set Zipra against their new Zanla comrades-in-arms, and that spark was provided by a bar-room brawl involving members of one of the new integrated battalions. By the time the violence subsided over 200 people had been killed, most of them Zipra, and three of the new integrated battalions were riven by factional fighting.

The insurrection has raised the question whether the whole of the integration process has not been a shown to be a failure. Sceptics have argued that the deep-seated mistrust which exists between Zanla and Zipra cannot simply be spirited away by forcing the two factions to train together and join the same army.

Mr Nkomo himself expressed doubts about the cohesion of the new army some time ago when he compared it to a brick wall which had been built with bricks placed direcly on top of each other rather than overlapping each other. It would only take a small amount of pressure, he said, for the bricks to come tumbling down like dominoes. In the disturbances part of that wall fell down.

The Government has, in fact, derived some satisfaction from the way it handled the crisis. Some observers believe that the position of Mr Mugabe's administration has even been strengthened. For a start, the Government showed it could move swiftly and decisively to deal with a challenge against its authority. If troops and the Air Force had not been ready to deal with the rebellion, the death toll would have been infinitely higher.

Similarly, the joint high command, comprising the leaders of Zanla and Zipra and the former Rhodesian security forces, showed that they could operate efficiently together even though their respective forces were killing each other.

Furthermore the Zimbabwean authorities and the British military training team have derived satisfaction from the fact that the rebellion involved only three out of the 12 integrated battalions already established. There new battalions which are in the process of being formed were unaffected as were the integrated commando and parachute units. "There has been a crack, but not chasm", remarked a British officer.

At a political level too it would seem that Mr Mugabe's position has been strengthened simply because the position of his chief rival, Mr Nkomo, has been weakened. Mr Nkomo's main source of power, Zipra, has taken a hammering at the hands of the security forces which proved to be loyal to the Government. He has also been shown to have lost control over part of his guerrilla army which was acting in clear defiance of its leaders.

At the same time Mr Mugabe has been skilfully wooing key members of the Patriotic Front on to his side by giving them important posts. Mr Josiah Chinamano, Vice-President of the Patriotic Front, was recently made Minister of Transport. Two other members of the Patriotic Front's National Executive, Mr Ariston Chambati and Mr Willie Musarurwa, have respectively been appointed Ambassador to Bonn and Editor of the *Sunday Mail* newspaper.

Significantly most of the Patriotic Front appointees have been Shonas who were brought in by Mr Nkomo years ago to demonstrate that his party was a national and not a tribal organization.

There always remains a danger, however, that the powerful anti-Nkomo clique within Zanu (PF) might contrive a situation which was designed to force him out of government. If that happened it would not only accelerate the transformation of Zimbabwe into a one-party state but would also revive Ndebele-Shona antagonisms and the possibility of a new conflict between them.

The real roots of the new group

Whatever else they may have, the social democrats as yet lack a distinct philosophy. In some ways that is an advantage. As the Conservative and Labour parties become increasingly ideological and doctrinaire, there is something to be said for pragmatism and practical common sense in the centre.

However, every political party needs at least a set of guiding principles, as well as policies, both to inspire and motivate its supporters and to establish its identity in the minds of voters. The Liberals have tended to suffer from a lack of a clear philosophical position. The social democrats could well find themselves in the same situation.

The Limehouse Declaration will not do as a statement of philosophical intent. It borders on the platitudinous. In an interesting if slightly cheeky exercise the Ecology Party has set its high-sounding utterances against those made on the same issues in Mr David Steel's ten point plan, the 1970 Conservative manifesto and the 1974 Labour manifesto. They are virtually identical in every case.

The social democrats (and, for that matter, the Liberals, too) would do well to begin the search for their philosophical roots by studying the political ideas of that remarkable group of progressive Liberals who were at their most productive and influential before the First World War. It was in the writings of J. A. Hobson, L. T. Hobhouse, J. L. Hammond, Graham Wallas and others of the group that British social democracy was born.

What these New Liberals did was to dissociate themselves from the *laisser faire* doctrines, the individualism and the hostility to the state that characterized Victorian Liberalism. Instead they developed a more "constructionist" philosophy which stressed social rather than political reform and gave a more positive role to the state.

The philosophy which the New Liberals developed was distinct from both classical liberalism and pure socialism. Its most important and distinctive element was perhaps its stress on the idea of society as an ethical entity and a community which cooperated in public action for its own good. In that idea lies one of the fullest expressions of that elusive concept of fraternity which Dr David Owen commended in his recent book, *Face The Future*.

This common philosophical base may help to strengthen any Liberal-social democratic alliances that may be made before the next election. It should not, however, lead to a blurring of the very real differences between the two parties. Those New Liberals who remained in the Liberal Party did so because they put the pursuit of liberty before the pursuit of equality and preferred voluntary action where possible to compulsory action by the state. Those who joined the Labour Party did so because they took the opposite position.

These differences have persisted ever since. William Beveridge and John Maynard Keynes are arguably two of the greatest British social democrats of the twentieth century. Yet they were both firmly Liberal rather than Labour in party terms because of their overriding commitment to the principles of liberty and voluntarism.

By the same token, Mrs Shirley Williams and Dr David Owen have shown by their overriding commitment to the principle of equality that they are social democrats in the Labour rather than the Liberal tradition. Dr Owen devotes nearly 100 pages in his book to the theme "The Pursuit of Equality" which he makes clear that he regards as a higher and more important goal than the pursuit of liberty.

The distinction is an important one. On the subject of private education, for example, it produces a clear divide between the Labour social democrats, including Mrs Williams, who have said that they would like to see public schools abolished in the interest of achieving equality, and the Liberals who would regard such a move as a clear infringement of individual liberty.

In a letter to *The Times* on January 28 Mr Russell Johnston asked if someone could tell him what the social democrats in the Labour Party disagreed with the Liberals about. The answer is that while there may be widespread agreement on immediate practical policies to be pursued in Britain's present predicament, there are significant philosophical differences. They derive, however, from a common inheritance. It is time for both parties to look to that inheritance and re-read the works of the New Liberals which form the basis of their modern philosophies.

Ian Bradley

LONDON DIARY

King Louis at the Court of St James?

I promised to pass on any straws in the wind concerning the next United States ambassador to London. I therefore give you the name of John Louis.

Louis is being strongly tipped in Washington as the successor to Kingman Brewster, the Carter appointee who spent his last day in office at the Grosvenor Square embassy yesterday. Louis is a 51-year-old communications executive from Illinois, and a generous contributor to Republican presidential campaign coffers.

If I have the right man (and I am assured from Washington that I do), then it proves that President Reagan is returning to the time-honoured tradition of choosing his ambassadors by political affiliation, after four years of theoretical adherence by Carter to a system based purely on merit.

Like so many of President Reagan's friends and associates, Louis is a successful businessman who ran an advertising firm in the early 1960s before founding in 1968 Combined Communications, Inc, a firm which owned a number of newspapers including the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and the *Oakland Tribune*.

That company was involved in the largest media merger in American history in 1979 when it was acquired by the huge and aptly-named Gannett communications empire.

Louis comes from a very wealthy family which coined its fortune from Johnson's (not the President's) Wax and other products. In addition to campaign contributions—he gave more than 250,000 dollars to Nixon's re-election fight in 1972—he has invested some of the family money in such ventures as the Atlantic Braves baseball team, hotels and gambling.

His background in international affairs appears to be less than vast. According to one of his associates it consists mainly of a stint in international marketing of Johnson's Wax based in Racine, Wisconsin, back in the fifties.

In its usual coy way the White House is refusing to confirm or deny the appointment of Louis until an official announcement is made. But among State Department officials, most of whom had never heard of him until last weekend, the name of Louis is the only one being mentioned in the same breath as London.

Leap here

My appeal last week for advice on when a young Wiltshire lad born on February 29 last year should celebrate his birthday has brought an inundation of suggestions. It will be of no help to the parents to know that London Diary readers, applying both irrefutable logic and historic precedent, are deeply divided.

However three main schools of thought emerge. There is strong support for the young man from Whiteparish blowing out his candle on: February 28; March 1; both.

Derek Froome of the Folklore Society leads the February 28 school by quoting an Act of Henry III dated 1236, which he says made the extra leap year day and its preceding day "identical in law".

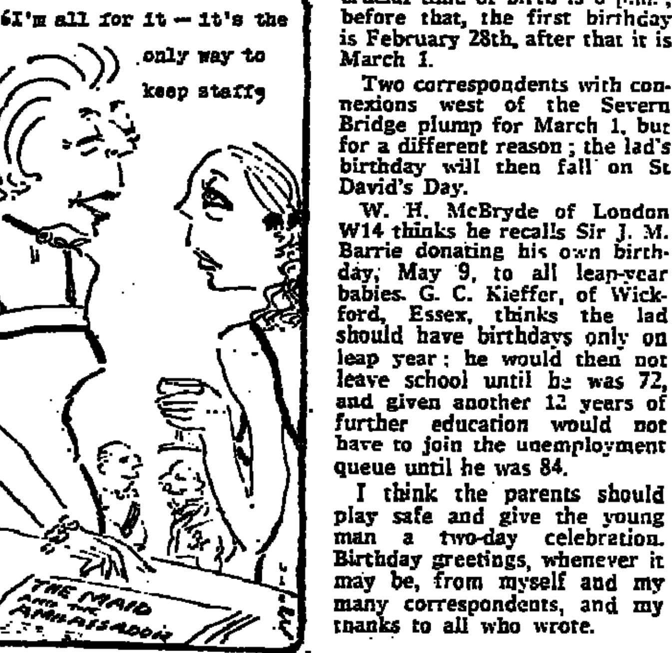
George Peacock of Driffield delves even deeper into history. The Romans, using the Julian calendar, interposed their extra day between February 24 and 25, so that the sixth day before the Calends of March was made to consist of two days. Applying this theory to the modern calendar, Peacock argues that a child born in a leap-year February on a day after the 24th should have his birthday a day earlier in common years.

Equally those born in common years between February 24 and 28 should celebrate a day later in leap years.

Several other correspondents argue that as the lad was born on the last day of February, his birthday should be on the last day of February every year.

But logic, and a majority of correspondents, favour March 1. Angela Rea of Wimbledon argues that the young man was born on the day after February 28; had it not been a leap year, he would have been born on March 1. Oliver Henry of Alresford agrees, and adds a vague feeling of primitive superstition against marking an anniversary a day early.

Mary James of Welling, Kent, is a fellow-sufferer. She celebrates her son's birthday on March 1 on the grounds "that he was not with us on February 28"; but her husband disagrees, on the grounds that by then he is a whole day older. Most of the March 1 school argue, apparently irrefutably, that the child was born on the 60th day of the year, adding that he will not have completed a year of life until March 1 this year.



Charles Harvey, president of the Astrological Association, adds a further dimension, or complication. He wants to know the time of birth, so that he can calculate when the sun will return to the exact degree and minute of longitude it occupied at the time of birth. Following this method the birthday will vary from February 28 to March 1.

Peter Vass of Epping even supplies a rough table on these lines, which concludes that the crucial time of birth is 6 p.m.; before that, the first birthday is February 28th, after that it is March 1.

Two correspondents with connexions west of the Severn Bridge plump for March 1, but for a different reason; the lad's birthday will then fall on St David's Day.

W. H. McBryde of London W14 thinks he recalls Sir J. M. Barrie donating his own birthday, May 9, to all leap-year babies. G. C. Kieffer, of Wickford, Essex, thinks the lad should have birthdays only on leap year; he would then not leave school until he was 72, and given another 12 years of further education would not have to join the unemployment queue until he was 84.

I think the parents should play safe and give the young man a two-day celebration. Birthday greetings, whenever it may be, from myself and my many correspondents, and my thanks to all who wrote.

Cook's tour

If seeking remembrance of things past, or nostalgia as we doctors call it, is your notion of a holiday, you could do a lot worse this year than join a tour *à la recherche de* Marcel Proust.

A journey in the footsteps and mouthfuls of Marcel in being organized this May by Shirley King, the author of a somewhat specialized volume called *Dining With Marcel Proust*. A party of about 40 Proustians will stay where Proust stayed, and enjoy the same meals in restaurants where he ate.

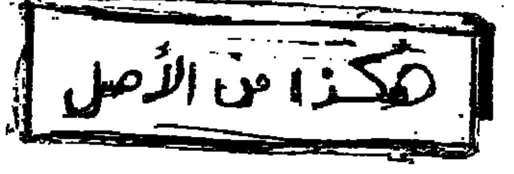
They will take the same trips that Proust took in 1907 around the cathedrals of Normandy, with his chauffeur Agostinelli, whose black rubber cape made him resemble a pilgrim, or rather a nun, at speed.

There will, I am assured, be more to eat than the *petite madeleine* dipped in an infusion of *tilleul*, which is the one thing that everybody remembers about *The Remembrance*. For those who never get farther than the madeleine in their assaults upon the great and forbidding novel, it will be a relief to learn that Proust also wrote with relish and exactitude about Françoise, the family cook at Illiers-Combray, about the restaurant at the Grand Hôtel, Balbec (ie Cabourg), meals at Rivebelle (Rivabella) and La Raspelière (Les Frémonts), dining at the Guermantes, and lunch at Odette Swann's in Paris.

It all sounds to me like a severe case of cultural indigestion and flatulence, but at least the organizers are offering the antacid of lunch at the Ritz in Paris, where Proust often lunched and sluiced.

Reader C. F. Grafton of London, SE19, opened a sachet of La Choy chicken flavouring to sprinkle on his Chinese noodles. Then he read the ingredients: monosodium glutamate, sugar, hydrolyzed plant protein, onion, yeast, turmeric, disodium inosinate, disodium guanylate, paprika and dehydrated parsley. Didn't they forget something?

Alan Hamilton



هكذا من الأصل



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AN ATTEMPTED COUP IN SPAIN

...attempted coup d'etat in ...drid is bad news for Spain, ...d for those in the rest of ...rope who are concerned with ...at happens there. It shows ...t the old reflexes on the right ...still alive, and that some of ...m are all too ready to turn ...violence. But if the incident ...be contained, and treated as ...isolated event, it will perhaps ...ve to show the futility of ges... of this sort, and so put an ...d to the rumblings of con...racy which are known to have ...en place.

...Until now Spain has appeared ...have made a remarkably ...ooth transition to democracy ...er the death of General ...anco. The hope has been that it ...exorcised the demons of its ...bulent past. Spain today is a ...y different country from what ...as in 1936, when Franco began ...uprising against the Republi... government of the day. There ...is established middle class, ...ch remembers the Civil War ...horror and is extremely ...ious to avoid anything similar ...the future. The country has ...urned to the mainstream of ...opean events with its applica... to become a member of the ...opean Community and its ...lared intention of joining ...o.

...ll the time, however, there ...e been people in the armed ...es and on the right who have ...n unhappy about the way ...gs have been going. They ...e been upset by a number of different things—by the concessions made by Señor Suarez's Government to nationalists in the Basque country, Catalonia, and elsewhere, by Basque terrorism, by plans to legalize divorce, and by what they saw as growing lawlessness and disorder in national life, typified by an increase in crime. At the same time, the Spanish economy has been hit harder than most by the effects of the world recession, and it has been all too easy to blame that, too, on the government—ignoring the fact that the international economic climate was much easier in Franco's day.

The hope had been that views of this sort could be regarded as no more than the normal consequence of the long years of dictatorship, and that they would fade away as the years passed. But even before last night's turbulence in Madrid, the events of the past few weeks, since Senor Suarez announced his resignation as Prime Minister, had suggested that the situation was not as calm as it appeared. Senor Suarez's resignation has still not been officially explained, but it was clear that it was very largely prompted by criticisms from the rightists within his own party. The resulting weakness of the governing party, the Union of the Democratic Centre, split between feuding factions at its congress in Majorca, can have done little to reassure those looking for firm government.

Most critical of all has been the situation in the Basque country. The right have no tolerance at all for the aspirations of the Basques and other minority groups for greater autonomy within Spain; this was one of the main reasons for Franco's uprising. When King Juan Carlos went to the Basque country earlier this month, and the extremists of Herri Batasuna mounted a demonstration against him, they regarded it as an affront. Then came the shocking incident when Basque terrorists kidnapped and killed a technician from a nuclear power station, which drew almost universal condemnation, even in the Basque country. When, after that, it transpired that a suspected terrorist had been tortured and killed under interrogation, and those responsible were publicly censured, it must have seemed to many ungenerate supporters of the Franco regime that the priorities were entirely wrong; so little understanding do they have of democratic life.

The most important thing now is that the democratic process should be reaffirmed. Life is not going to be easy for Senor Calvo Sotelo, once he is confirmed as prime minister, given Spain's many difficulties. But all those who support democracy in Spain, from the king down, must be encouraged to persevere. And friendly countries in the rest of Europe should show that they, too, are concerned.

MR BREZHNEV'S GLOOMY SPEECH

...years ago Mr Brezhnev told ...twenty-fifth party congress ...it should feel "profound ...sfaction with the force of our ...s, the activity of our policy ...the creative energy of our ...le". The Soviet Union was ...ving richer, stronger and ...e influential, he said. Public ...had become "more full...ded and colourful". Socialist ...ocracy had been further ...loped. "And what can give ...ore joy than to see how the ...gy of the people is being ...ased, how its creative ...ngth is growing?"

...esterday's speech to the ...ty-sixth party congress was ...mer. Creative energy seems ...in evidence. Mr Brezhnev ...cized the shortcomings of ...tical education and described ...ple turning away in boredom ...n their television sets and ...spapers. He talked of alco...sm and food shortages and ...the trade unions to be more ...ve in defending the rights of ...workers. He seems aware that ...country is grumbling, that ...glittering future seems far... away than ever, and that ...party is losing access to the ...ts and minds of the people. ...he does not seem to have ...h idea what to do about it. ...tical education is the oldest ...e in the stable and cannot ...revived without a diet of ...ble achievement.

...he underlying trouble is that ...gap between theory and ...ity is getting wider all the ...e and can no longer be hidden ...n view. Mr Brezhnev seemed ...acknowledge this by calling ...a new party programme to ...lace the optimistic document ...1961 which promised the ...iet people that they would ...ch up the United States and ...d on the threshold of com...nism by 1981. Prudently he ...ised that the new programme ...uld concentrate on basic principles and avoid specifics. He does not want to look as naive as Mr Khrushchev in twenty years' time. It is, however, significant that he put on record the need to adjust party doctrine to new realities. Perhaps this is the first small beginning of the major revisions which his successors will have to undertake if communist theory is to have any chance of re-connecting with reality.

Meanwhile it is Mr Brezhnev's views on the world situation that are of most immediate importance. Here too he had little new to say. In theory he could have reciprocated the West's growing disenchantment with détente. Without being inconsistent he could have said that he had done his best to secure peace and disarmament through negotiation, that the warmongers of the West had rejected his advances, and that the Soviet Union was therefore going to look to its defences, cut down trade with the West, and pursue its interests within the world without regard to western sensitivities.

Such a switch would have been very surprising. It would have been out of character, and would have involved far more rethinking than anyone could reasonably expect of an elderly leadership and a creaking bureaucracy. The fact that it has not taken place therefore tells us little about the other possible constraints on Soviet policy, such as whether economic problems and consumer dissatisfaction will make for less spending on defence, or whether, on the contrary, domestic stress will heighten the temptation to raise international tension in order to divert attention and stiffen internal discipline. But it tells us that for a little while, at least, we shall have continuity in Soviet policy.

This means that Mr Brezhnev will continue to woo the west with proposals for bringing peace and harmony to the world. Some of these are purely tactical and declaratory, designed to put the Soviet Union in a good light and to pull western opinion, especially in Europe, away from thoughts of higher defence spending. Some, however, may be genuine attempts to persuade the United States that there is scope for negotiation. A possible candidate for this category is what looks at first sight like a major concession on the military confidence-building measures which are among the subjects now being negotiated at the review of the Helsinki agreement in Madrid.

Hitherto these measures have been confined largely to notifying major military manoeuvres within 250 kilometres of frontiers shared by participating states. The west has proposed at Madrid that all out of garrison activities should be notified over an area extending from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Russians at Madrid have resolutely rejected such a wide extension. Mr Brezhnev now says that he is prepared to apply confidence-building measures to "the entire European part of the USSR provided the western states, too, extend the confidence zone accordingly".

There are still many potential snags. Mr Brezhnev wants to include naval and air exercises, whereas the west has been talking about ground troops. And nobody knows what he means by extending the western area "accordingly". His aim could still be largely tactical—to gain the European disarmament conference he wants in order to draw western opinion away from the United States. But at least his apparent concession is a sign of movement which could be genuine and which deserves close examination.

...ening the score

...m Mr J. Roger Lillie

...Having worked for a large ...otocopier company, I can assure ...ssrs Novello and Company, and ...Music Publishers' Association ...port, February 18) that, however ...at their cause, they cannot beat ...plain paper copier. Fortunately ...y do not have to beat it, but ...ld be using it as a basis for a ...ter reward for copyright owners ...n ever before.

...here are two ways in which this ...ld happen. First, specific copiers ...ld be licensed to reproduce ...yright material, the licence fee ...ng shared by the interested ...ties. Secondly, and more fairly, ...blishers would replace the usual ...ative caveat, "This document ...y not be reproduced . . ." with ...more positive, "this document ...y be reproduced at a cost of . . ." ...Would anyone pay up? I think ...For over a year I was employed ...sell photocopying equipment to ...ools. Of the hundreds of schools ...visited, the large majority ex...ssed serious concern to abide ...thin the laws of copyright. How...er the majority of schools do ...ach the law in this respect, not ...was stated in the Oakham case, ...h intent to defraud, but because ...otocopying is convenient.

Photocopying is also inexpensive ...so much so that if a sensible ...pyright fee were payable, and ...ere was a convenient mechanism ...pay it, many people who either ...wittingly or unwillingly breach ...pyright law would make a fair ...ntribution to the fortunes of ...ose whose rights are being cur...ntly flaunted.

There are now well over 100,000 ...otocopiers in daily use in this ...untry alone. There will always ...some loss of revenue through ...each of the law. However a means ...paying would not only bring in ...bstantial revenue from concerned ...t helpless people, but if "copy...ght paid" receipts could be ...sued, the law would then become ...idely enforceable.

While musicians, authors and ...hers deserve a fair return for ...eir labours, surely their greatest ...ward comes from public acclaim and the wide use of their work. The present course of action, whilst fair, must ultimately restrict the use of creative works. The more positive approach will widen artistic horizons thus fostering those arts which we all wish to see thrive.

Yours sincerely,
J. ROGER LILLIE,
12 Salisbury Road,
Redland,
Bristol.

Unwelcome at table

From Mr A. G. G. Cazalet

Sir, Your Political Editor (February 18) is a trifle clumsy in his use of the word "disinvite" when describing the dinner that never-would-be for the Gang of Three. A simpler word in use in our family for years is "outvite"—usage suggested by a Hungarian. Even Professor Higgins would surely approve!

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN CAZALET,
Colwall,
Peawood,
Burghclere,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

Canada's Constitution

From Mr C. W. A. Flynn

Sir, Professor Hedley Bull (February 19) has been led astray by his feelings. The involvement of the United Kingdom Parliament in Canadian constitutional matters is indeed "historical"; but it is not fictitious. The Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Commons on this subject (HC 42, January 1981) sets out, with admirable clarity and precision, the scope of what it calls "The United Kingdom Parliament's anachronistic but surviving role in relation to Canada".

As Professor Bull no doubt knows, this role (of constitutional amendment by request and consent) was explicitly retained by the Statute of Westminster in 1931, at the request of all the Canadian governments (federal and provincial), precisely as part of the constitutional apparatus of Canada as a sovereign state. If the United Kingdom Parliament were to act as Professor Bull proposes, viz. "disregard both Ottawa and the Provinces and take steps to divest itself" of any responsibility for the Canadian constitution and its future, two things would follow:

1. There would be no legal way for Canada to establish a new amendment procedure, or in general to settle any constitutional question in which United Kingdom action is now required; and

2. Any such move (amounting to a deliberate paralysis by the United Kingdom Parliament of the Canadian constitutional process) would indeed be a gross interference with the internal affairs of Canada, as the proper operation of the existing procedures is not.

Such a course would be quite unreasonable, and would lead to well-justified outrage—not mere "obloquy"—on the part of the Canadians who were left with the results.

Not every problem can be solved upon the assumption that the right response is to hand it over to someone else.

Yours truly,
CHRISTOPHER FLYNN,
Bridge House,
Witney, Oxfordshire.

Helping the people of El Salvador

From Mr A. C. Clarridge

Sir, For years the British press, the religious journals and Amnesty have been reporting on the brutal dictatorship in El Salvador, where terror and torture are normal instruments of government and the military carry out massacres against the poor if they demonstrate against the regime. The country consists of a large majority of abjectly poor toilers and a few ruthless and immensely wealthy families having close connexions with the American capitalists. El Salvador is a satellite of USA like so many other despotisms in the Far East, Africa, South America and Central America which have in recent decades driven their peoples into the arms of the Soviet block. Is it any wonder that the Salvadorians seek weapons from Cuba, once also an American satellite and despotism where governmental terror failed to prevent a revolution?

The victory of the Salvadorians is certain because a united and desperate people cannot be crushed even if America invades with napalm, defoliants and obliteration bombing. Vietnam proved that.

The one slender hope of preventing El Salvador joining the Soviet block is if Europe can prove by massive injections of aid to the people that we are on their side. Everything must be done to ensure that the aid goes to the people and is kept out of the grasp of the Americans and the dictatorship.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. CLARRIDGE,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett, Hertfordshire.
February 21.

Keeping pits open

From Mr Dennis Poore

Sir, Few people can view recent events in the coal industry with equanimity. Criticism, whether of Government, coal board or the union, serves little purpose without a constructive suggestion for a solution.

According to report, the coal board say that there is insufficient coal in certain mines for their continued working to be economic. The union says: "Not so". It is entirely possible that both views are correct. It may be impossible for a huge organization like the coal board to make an economic success of such mines whereas the miners themselves working with negligible overheads may well be able to do so.

Has serious consideration been given to offering these fringe mines to workers' cooperatives formed from those who work at each mine? Their value to the coal board must be minimal in the circumstances of their expressed views; the terms of offer of the assets to each cooperative could therefore be favourable to it.

The failure of two of the three well-known cooperatives fostered by Mr Benn in 1975 may have prejudiced the view of such enterprises. However, valuable lessons can be learnt, certainly from the third (Meriden) in dealing with which I had some experience. The enthusiasm and willingness to dispense with restrictive practices made that factory one of the most efficient manufacturing units in the West. The difficulties centred round the lack of professional expertise in, for example, such areas as design engineering, merchandising, marketing and international finance, in which subjects in which the workforce could hardly be expected to have much experience.

Few, if any, of such problems would be met in running an existing mine. A workers' cooperative would thus, surely, have an excellent chance of success, to the great benefit of all concerned, including the British economy.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS POORE,
1 Love Lane, EC2.
February 19.

Civil Service pay dispute

From Mr C. E. Mathews

Sir, Certain scary statements from Civil Service union leadership recently are unconstitutional and naturally invite antipathy from the general public, unfortunately not only for those who make them but also for the public service generally.

There has been a tendency in recent years for some public service pay negotiations to become increasingly histrionic and more widely damaging. Perhaps I may make it known that I stand among a great many civil servants who, while appreciating from within the considerable difficulties inherent in securing fair settlements by these negotiations, continue to regard strike action with real reluctance and who, being intelligently concerned with real living standards, dissociate from the attitudes and tactics promoted by those persons, which we find militant and not best serving of our interests or those of the nation.

We consider that your leading article of February 19 weighed the situation correctly and appropriately.

Yours truly,
CHRISTOPHER E. MATHEWS,
40 Belsize Park Gardens,
Belsize Park, NW3.
February 19.

Dubious comfort

From Mr Ivan Mason

Sir, We are told that inflation is being squeezed out of the system, and that the rate is falling and will probably be down to single figures by the summer.

But how can this possibly be so when currently and within the past few months we have been subjected to substantial, if not massive, increases in the cost of gas, electricity, water, telephones, railway fares, postage and petrol, and the horrid thoughts of the Budget next month?

Yours, etc,
IVAN MASON,
Broad Water,
Thorpeness,
Suffolk.
February 13.

Hitches for church unity proposals

From the Chaplain of Balliol College, Oxford, and others

Sir, The "proposals for a covenant" between five English churches, which is to be debated in the General Synod of the Church of England on Wednesday, is a positive, hopeful and significant step towards Christian unity. The synod will be asked to approve the proposals and refer them to the dioceses, so that final approval can be given in 1982.

If the synod does not approve them now it will seem like a rebuff to the Free Churches. If it approves them narrowly and then fails to give them final approval by the 75 per cent majority that will probably be required in 1982, the Church of England will once again seem to have behaved with rather less than good faith in ecumenical matters. Yet one or other of these eventualities seems likely to happen.

Most Anglicans seem to agree with the main thrust of the proposals. The chief problems concern the status of Free Church women ministers and the way in which episcopacy is to be taken into the system of those churches, but even here it is not so much the basic principles implied by the proposed solutions, as temporary anomalies and variations and provisions for conscientious exceptions, which cause difficulty. Nevertheless, we understand, a rigid deadline and the fact that the proposals emanate from an interdenominational commission mean that the synod cannot amend them.

The Free Churches, who actually seem to regard the proposals as still negotiable, will be faced with a choice between going ahead without the Church of England or of starting all over again from the beginning. It seems extraordinary that procedural difficulties should force this Hobson's choice on the synod. It must be possible to devise some way to circumvent the cumbersome rules and rigid timetable so that the synod can give general approval and, at the same time, indicate where it thinks further work needs to be done.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HINCHLIFF,
TREVOR S. M. WILLIAMS,
A. E. HARVEY,
ANTHONY PHILLIPS,
W. L. R. WATSON,
GRAHAM SHAW,
University of Oxford.
February 23.

Violence on the terraces

From the Secretary of the Football League

Sir, The Director and Senior Research Officer of the Centre for Contemporary Studies (letter, February 23) unfortunately detract from their helpful briefing on racism among football crowds by their inaccurate strictures on the football authorities for alleged silence on the subject of "soccer violence". By no means have the football authorities been silent or inactive in their measures against hooliganism this season. Many of the following actions have received publicity:

Steps are being taken to ensure that the sale of alcohol is effectively controlled. An approach has been made to the Home Secretary to extend the use of attendance centres for convicted offenders. Representations have been made to the Treasury in an attempt to obtain 100 per cent capital allowances for ground improvement schemes aimed specifically at combating hooliganism on the terraces, eg, the installation of additional seating. Information has been collected from club administrators in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the racism problem and this information will be presented by me to a special Football Trust conference on hooliganism next month at which the Government will be represented. Investigations are being conducted into the increased use of closed circuit television cameras to monitor crowds both inside and outside grounds.

These measures, together with the millions of pounds spent on crowd segregation problems and police charges, are admittedly designed primarily to counteract the symptoms rather than the causes of football hooliganism. But, although the Centre for Contemporary Studies found scant evidence of football's social conscience, may I submit that the "football and the community" schemes at 32 Football League grounds, all aimed at encouraging the local youth to identify with the clubs and participate in the additional facilities offered, eg, indoor sports halls, bear adequate testimony to the fact that professional football clubs are not concerned solely with winning trophies. It has become increasingly fashionable to denigrate professional football, but to be constructive, any criticism must be balanced and accurate.

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM KELLY,
The Football League,
319 Clifton Drive,
Lytham St Anne's,
Lancashire.
February 23.

Family matters

From Mr M. J. G. Thomas

Sir, Dr Adrian Rogers (February 12) fails to appreciate that medicine is best practised when a doctor acts in the best interest of an individual rather than a group. Does his assertion, that parents have the right to choose the treatment of their child, prevent a doctor supporting a 15-year-old girl in continuing her pregnancy, in the face of demands from her parents that she be aborted?

This is not the place for a philosophical discussion of parents' rights. Doctors are concerned with the immediate problems of their patients. It is sad that parents and doctors are being set at odds by Dr Rogers's publicity when both are really working towards the same end—the best for the child.

The British Medical Association has never recommended that doctors provide contraceptives for every girl, or even the majority of girls, under 16. On the contrary, our ethical guidelines demand that every effort is made to involve the parents or guardians in the decision. Most doctors are successful in over 95 per cent of such cases, frequently because the girl has approached the doctor, so that he can assist her in broaching this delicate matter with her family.

The massive publicity Dr Rogers has attracted is not stopping girls under the age of 16 from having sexual intercourse. It is, however, making them afraid to turn to the medical profession for advice. Journalists, responsible for answering questions from young people, are experiencing an unprecedented increase in calls, for advice on contraceptive problems, from girls, who state that they are now frightened to visit their doctors for fear of their parents being told.

Is Dr Rogers happy with this result? Is he satisfied, that in undermining the trust of patients in doctors, he is causing avoidable problems? Does he not realise that there are cases when help and contraception are complementary, rather than alternatives?

MICHAEL J. G. THOMAS,
Chairman, Central Ethical Committee,
British Medical Association,
BMA House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.

Jerusalem electricity ruling

From Mr Terence Prittie

Sir, In taking exception to your headline of "Setback for Israelis" (The Times, February 17), relating to the Israel Supreme Court's decision that the Arab-owned Jerusalem District Electricity Company should not be taken over by the Israelis, you have ignored the Israeli arguments in favour of compulsory purchase of this company. The Times has been apprised of these arguments many months ago, but has not published them.

The Israelis maintain that the Arab-owned company is unable to serve its allotted area effectively, that only 50 out of 130 Arab villages on its grid are being supplied with electricity, that it has an inadequate capital base, that it fails to keep proper accounts, and that there are more than a reasonable number of breakdowns in its services. Lack of capital has meant that the company continues to use small diesel generators which are not economic, and has failed to maintain efficient standards of distribution. (The Israeli claims are, admittedly, not proven.)

All of this was pointed out to The Times as long ago as last May, but one searches the paper in vain for any explanation of Israel's reasons for wishing to amalgamate the Arab-owned company with the Israel Electricity Corporation. Nor is it ever made plain that the Arab-owned company has to "borrow" much of its current from the Israeli corporation.

Now the Supreme Court of Israel has ruled that these reasons are not sufficient to justify the merger. This is not a "setback for Israelis"; it is an assertion of the rule of law, applied with commendable impartiality. With luck, the upshot will be increased cooperation between the Israeli and Arab companies, and more efficient services for everyone. That is the reverse of a "setback".

Yours, etc,
TERENCE C. F. PRITTIE,
Britain & Israel, Information and Trade Centre,
126-134 Baker Street, W1.
February 17.

Immingham thrives

From Mr Michael Brotherton, MP for Louth (Conservative)

Sir, I read with astonishment in your column on February 13, the remark by Mr Anthony Hart, chairman of Kent County Council planning and transportation committee, about the port of Immingham.

Mr Hart is reported by your Motoring Correspondent as having described Immingham as a declining port. As the representative of Immingham at Westminster, I must point out that not only is Immingham thriving, it is also highly profitable, and indeed our only fears for the future are the pricing policies adopted by the British Transport Docks Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL BROTHERTON,
House of Commons.

Future of 'The Times'

From Mr Tom Stacey

Sir, Before we hear more about how The Times is going to be "better", may I say that in my view for the past several years The Times has been "better" than ever before in my lifetime in its depth, breadth and style of coverage.

Yours faithfully,
TOM STACEY,
Stacey International,
128 Kensington Church Street, W8.
February 20.

From Mr Nicholas Green

Sir, At the age of 17 I consider myself one of your "younger readers", and as such should like to offer some words in support of the views of Mr Duckworth and Professor Lever (February 19).

I personally, and I am sure, I speak for many other younger readers, am perfectly satisfied with The Times in its present form. In an age where younger members of society are encouraged by many to make their views felt, it is both right and proper that at least one form of the media should present us with intelligent and useful fact and comment which does not set out to make itself attractive by appealing to a taste for the dramatic and sensational.

For as long as The Times does not compromise itself by seeking to present that which appeals merely on a superficial level, but presents only that which is intelligent and true, I for one shall hope to march with it unto the death columns.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS GREEN,
20 Amherst Road, W13.
February 19.

From Mr W. R. A. Easthope

Sir, The new Editor of The Times is the first who is a Durham graduate. Harold Evans is a Castleman, having graduated from University College, which has Durham Castle as its home.

I have the honour to be, Sir, also a Castleman and your former obedient servant,
REGINALD EASTHOPE,
4 Salterns Close,
Hayling Island,
Hampshire.

Contempt pitfall for publishers

From Mr William Kimber

Sir, While I have seen many expressions of concern about the further restrictions on freedom of speech contained in the Contempt of Court Bill, which has been passed in the Lords and now awaits the approval of the Commons, such concern has been confined to its effects on newspapers and periodicals, and I have seen no warning of a serious danger it will create for the authors and publishers of books.

The Phillimore Report, in discussing the elements of defence required for a publication says (page 60): "The requirement that the report should be contemporaneous is necessary in order to prevent the further publication of a report of a previous trial, perhaps many years earlier, when the same man is facing trial again." This contemporaneous element has been embodied in the Bill. But has its effect on book publication been considered?

A man may have been convicted of a serious charge and a report of his trial meeting the requirements of being "fair and accurate and in good faith" could have formed a part or whole of a book. As the Bill stands a book which was unexceptionable when first published could, merely through the passage of time, become the cause of criminal proceedings from the fact that the same man has been charged again. I am assuming that "publication" in contempt would have the same meaning as it has in defamation—that the sale of one further copy constitutes a fresh publication.

Unless the right to report accurately in volume form in the areas of crime and justice is to be eroded then I suggest that some amendment to the Bill is needed. Perhaps in the case of publication in a book, which originally appeared before the second arrest, of a reasonably written account of a trial the onus should be placed on the prosecution to prove that the author or publishers had acted with intent to impede or prejudice the course of justice.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM KIMBER,
William Kimber and Co Ltd,
Godolphin House,
22a Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
February 19.

Dangers to the walker

From Mr Cyril Myerscough

Sir, London's crime figures reported in your issue of February 20 tell only part of the story of the dangerous risks we run from violent assault.

Homicides in London for 1980 are put at 204 and assaults at 16,139. On the other hand, the Department of Transport's latest annual published figures for road accidents (1978) show that 16,122 pedestrians in Greater London were knocked down in motor traffic, 348 of whom were killed.

A significant proportion of these pedestrian casualties actually take place on the pedestrians' own right of way. According to the Department of Transport, no fewer than one out of 14 pedestrian casualties involving motor vehicles now take place on footways and verges.

Many more people of course—particularly the elderly and infirm—trip and fall over pavement surfaces broken by vehicles which have mounted the kerb. A Pedestrians' Association survey last year found that two out of five people have had that experience.

Although we run a greater risk on the pavement of being killed by a motor vehicle than by a mugger, the police often claim they cannot enforce the law against pavement drivers and parkers. Let us hope that the reported improvement in recruitment to the Metropolitan Police will enable a firmer line to be taken against this dangerous invasion of the pavement.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL MYERSCOUGH,
18 Montpelier Row,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
February 20.

Caring and sharing

From Mr Edwin Noble

Sir, Philip Howard in his article, "Have a care when some say share" (February 19), does not seem to be up to his usual standard. Having condemned the use of "share" to mean "impart information", he gives an example where it clearly has its usual sense, "If everyone cared enough and everyone shared enough, everyone would have enough." He then gratuitously adds, "This is simple-minded economic nonsense".

One has only to read the Brandt Report to see that poverty everywhere in the world could be eliminated by the right use of existing know how and resources and that to pretend otherwise is just a sop to our consciences.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN G. NOBLE,
83 South Drive,
Chorltonville,
Manchester.
February 19.

Love's labour lost

From Mr C. F. Wilson

Sir, Sir Horace (letter, February 21) was unlucky. So was I. Tunbridge Wells sorters move too quickly. The St Valentine's card I posted on Friday at 9.15 am was collected at 10.30 am and delivered just two hours later. But then, the Post Office would not sell me their special 14p stamp along with their special 11p card.

Yours truly,
C. F. WILSON,
Augusta,
Royal Chase,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
February 21.

From Mr Dan Hardy

Sir, Praise be to Sir Horace Cutler (February 21) and the GPO—at last a rational explanation of why I didn't get any Valentines this year.

I remain, yours hopefully,
DAN HARDY,
31 Marloes Road, W8.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 23 : The Prince of Wales visited HMS Bronington at sea today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 23 : The Duke of Kent today opened "International Construction Equipment '81". The Public Works and Municipal Services Congress and Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, today received Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Parsons on relinquishing command of the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Robinson on assuming command.

The Queen will visit the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation of St Catharine's at Cumberland Lodge, The Great Park, Windsor, on March 22.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the City and Guilds Institute, will present the 1981 Prince Philip Medal at Buckingham Palace and then have lunch with the members of the institute at the Connaught Hotel, London, on February 26.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the International Year of Disabled People, will visit the Quarries' Homes, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, on February 26.

The Prince of Wales will visit the headquarters of Gloucestershire constabulary in Cheltenham, on March 27.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will open the Football Association's new residential block at the national sports centre at Lilleshall, Shropshire, on April 9.

Admiral Sir John Hamilton, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason and Rear-Admiral T. W. Best were unable to attend the funeral service for Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape because of official engagements.

Birthdays today

Lord Clitheroe, 80 ; Mr Lionel Dakers, 57 ; Mr Reginald Freeson, MP, 55 ; Mr David Langdon, 67 ; Mr Charles McCall, 74 ; Lord Melchett, 33 ; Vice-Admiral Sir William Pillar, 57 ; Mr Frank Rogers, 61 ; Sir Edgar Vaughan, 74 ; Sir Harold Wilkinson, 78.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. M. Brassey and Miss A. S. Cracknell
The engagement is announced between Kim, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Hugh Brassey, of Manor Farm, Little Somerford, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Alison, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Edwin Cracknell, of Middle Pond, Lambourn Woodlands, Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr R. W. L. Cranfield and Miss G. I. Fleming
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late L. S. W. Cranfield and of Mrs H. B. Martin, of Manor Farm, Saxtead, Suffolk, and Gillie, daughter of the late A. S. Fleming and of Mrs W. D. Hancock, of Shernborne Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr A. T. Prince and Miss C. E. Hornyold-Strickland
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Major-General H. A. Prince and the late Mrs Prince, of Raphele-les-Arles, France, and Clare Edeline, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Thomas Hornyold-Strickland, Count and Countess della Catena, of Sizergh Castle, Kendal.

Mr A. Putley and Miss D. Ganga
The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of Dr and Mrs E. H. Putley, of Malvern, Worcestershire, and Damiantee, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Balaran Ganga, of Tottenham, London.

Dr P. T. H. Unwin and Miss P. J. Cottam
The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. P. F. Unwin, of Woking, Surrey, and Pamela, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cottam, of Swanwick, Derbyshire.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as honorary fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, presents the institute's Prince Philip Award, Buckingham Palace, 11.30 ; lunches with council *members of the institute*, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Knightsbridge, 1.

The Prince of Wales visits the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 10.

Princess Alexandra attends concert by Marvin Hamlisch in aid of National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare and Variety Club of Great Britain, Festival Hall, 7.50.

Chairman of the GLC is host at reception for Greater London Horse Show organizers, 6.

Exhibitions : Super Stampex, national stamp exhibition, Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat Street and Vincent Square, Westminster, 1-8 ; Barometers, Penny Bank Gallery, St John's Square, 9-5.

Walks : Shakespeare and historic South Bank, meet Monument station, 11 ; Customs and curios of the City, meet Monument station, 2

Receptions

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a reception for managers and employees from some of Britain's most successful small and medium companies at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening.

GLC
The chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge were hosts at a reception held at County Hall yesterday evening to mark the centenary of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Earl Jellicoe, president of the chamber, was the guest of honour. Among those present were :

Ambassadors from EEC countries, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, mayors of London boroughs and the Chief Commoner of the City of London.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Mark Konig was christened Michael Marcus Imhof by the Rev Robert Foxcroft at St Peter's, Hammersmith, on Sunday, February 22.

The godparents are Mr Jonathan Bourne, the Countess of Seafield, Mrs Carolyn Campione and Mrs Wallace Reid.

Marriages

Mr D. B. Valentine and Miss L. E. McHugh
The marriage took place yesterday between Mr David Valentine, only son of the late Sir Alec Valentine and Lady Valentine, of Etchingham, Sussex and Miss Linda McHugh, elder daughter of the late Mr F. B. McHugh and Mrs L. R. Smith, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Mr A. T. Murly-Gotto and Miss P. V. Ohlson
The marriage took place quietly at Ashford on February 21 between Mr Anthony T. Murly-Gotto and *Miss* Penelope V. Ohlson.

Mr M. Poland and Mrs C. Denison
The marriage took place at Bishop's Waltham on February 20 between Mr Michael Poland and Mrs Carolyn Denison.

Meeting

Fellowship of Engineering
The following were elected members of The Fellowship of Engineering at the annual general meeting held on February 17, 1981 :

Mr G. F. W. Adler, Mr P. B. Ahm, Dr P. A. A. Back, Professor J. Black, Dr S. L. Bragg, Mr E. U. Broadbent, Mr C. D. Brown, Prof J. B. Burland, Mr R. H. Campbell, Mr F. K. Chorley, Mr P. A. Cox, Prof J. H. Collins, Mr C. Crook, Mr R. J. Dain, Mr H. Davies, Mr J. G. Dawson, Prof P. J. Dowling, Prof N. A. Dudley, Sir Ronald Ellis, Mr G. England, Prof D. Faulkner, Mr W. Forrest, Sir James Arnot Hamilton, Sir David Patrick Hoddle, Dr J. E. Hughes, Dr R. V. Hughes, Mr A. W. Jacomb, Mr A. M. Jarvis, the Hon Peter Kershaw, Mr B. P. Laight, Prof A. G. H. MacFarlane, Prof L. Maunder, Mr T. B. McCrirrick, Mr D. J. Miller, Dr K. A. G. Miller, Mr J. M. Mitchell, Mr M. J. Neale, Mr J. Neumann, Dr T. Nicklin, Prof J. Nutting, Dr D. S. Oliver, Mr J. E. Pateman, Prof T. Priede, Mr D. C. F. Pratt, Prof P. N. Rowe, Prof R. T. Severn, Mr A. Silverleaf, Mr G. P. Smedley, Mr K. Taylor, Mr R. S. Taylor, Dr D. A. Temple, Mr K. H. W. Thomas, Mr P. G. Tregelles, Mr J. R. Tyler, Mr R. D. Vaughan, Mr K. H. Walley, Mr K. G. Wilkinson and Prof W. H. Wittrick.

Funeral

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape
The funeral service for Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape was held at St Barbara's Church, HMS Excellent, Portsmouth, on Friday. The service was preceded by a ceremonial procession of 400 officers and ratings of the Royal Navy led by the Royal Marines Band of the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command. The family mourners were led by Surgeon Rear-Admiral G. A. Binns. The pall bearers were Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Admiral Sir Richard Clayton, Admiral Sir James Eberle and Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi. The Chaplain of the Fleet, the Ven R. H. Roberts, officiated, assisted by the Rev Roger Bennett. Among those present were :

Admirals Sir David Williams, Sir Guy Grantham, Sir Nigel Henderson and Sir Frederick Parham (with Lady Parham) ; Vice-Admirals Sir Robert Elkins, Sir William Crawford, Sir Charles Hughes Hallett (with Lady Hughes Hallett), Sir Stephen Carlill, Sir John Cuthbert, Lord Ashbourne (with Lady Ashbourne), B. B. Schofield and Sir Peter Dawnay.

Major-General J. F. Mottram (representing the Commandant General, Royal Marines), Rear-Admirals F. D. Holford (with Mrs Holford), M. W. S. L. Searle, P. R. C. Higham, T. L. Eddison, J. Howson, G. K. Collett, Sir Edward Rebbeck, L. W. Townsend, P. W. Greening, A. S. Tippet and R. G. A. Fitch; Commodore J. G. Young (representing King George's Fund for Sailors), Captains P. R. D. Kimm (with Mrs Kimm), J. G. Wells, R. Casement, K. L. Harkness, J. J. Streatfeild-James (with Mrs Streatfeild-James), W. P. H. C. Rutherford (with Mrs Rutherford), V. C. Merry (with Mrs Merry), W. A. F. Hawkins and G. O. C. Davis; Surgeon Commander P. C. Wrigley, Commanders J. A. Bagg (representing Captain, HMS Collingwood), F. S. Allfrey (with Mrs Allfrey), V. Cox (with Mrs Cox), A. J. Roberts, J. Harvey-Samuel, C. J. Paterson, H. J. A. Brooke, J. P. M. Godber, G. R. Carter, P. Taylor and J. G. Armitage; Lieutenant-Commanders R. M. Herbert-Smith, J. M. Drinkwater (with Mrs Drinkwater), G. E. Price (representing Captain, HMS Dryad), M. Ogden (with Mrs Ogden), W. T. Weir, A. E. Bugle, E. E. Thomas and K. N. Woodward-Fisher; Lieutenant P. M. Grant, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Portsmouth, the Leader of Portsmouth Council, the Chief Executive of Portsmouth; Alderman F. Miles, Mr L. C. Kemp, Mr D. Plume, Mr and Mrs Alford, Mr L. E. Rowan Bentall, Mr Christopher Davis, Mr and Mrs Simon James, Mr D. J. Kelly (representing the Government of New South Wales), Miss E. Hill, Mr J. R. Mugford, the Rev O. R. Fulljames, Commander D. G. F. Bird and Lieutenant-Commander P. R. Mould.

The funeral service was followed by a private cremation. The ashes will be committed to the sea from HMS Sheffield on Wednesday, February 25, 1981. A memorial service will be held in London towards the end of March.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev D. J. L. Agassiz, Team Rector designate of the proposed Grays/Thurrock Team Ministry and Priest in Charge of St Peter and St Paul, Grays, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Priest in Charge of All Saints, Grays and St Mary, Little Thurrock, same diocese.

The Rev P. S. Anderson, curate of St Margaret, Leytonstone, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Priest in Charge of St Edmund, Forest Gate, same diocese.

The Rev R. B. Balkwill, Priest in Charge of Ilam with Blore-Ray and Okeover and Warden of Dovedale House, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest in Charge of Albrighton, same diocese.

The Rev E. J. G. Blake, Priest in Charge of All Saints, Grays, and St Mary, Little Thurrock, diocese of Chelmsford, to be curate of the same parish in the same diocese.

The Rev J. De Wit, Assistant Curate at Christchurch, The Quinton, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham, to be Team Vicar of St Michaels Church Centre, Solihull, same diocese.

The Rev C. D. Elliott, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gillingham, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar of All Saints, Belvedere, same diocese.

The Rev J. E. Franks, Priest in Charge of Wolverton with Ewhurst and Hannington, diocese of Winchester, to be Rector of the United Benefice of Baughurst and Ramsdale and Wolverton with Ewhurst and Hannington, same diocese.

The Rev B. Freer, Vicar of Marston on Dove, diocese of Derby, to be also Rural Dean of Longford, same diocese.

The Rev T. W. Harris, curate of St Chad, Norton Woodseats, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of Barnby Dun and Priest in Charge of Kirk Bramwith, same diocese.

The Rev J. A. L. Harrisson, curate of St John, Loughton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of St Anne, Chingford, same diocese.

Canon D. Isitt, Canon Residentiary of Bristol Cathedral, diocese of Bristol, to be also Director of the School of Ministry, same diocese.

The Ven J. M. Lucas, Archdeacon of Totnes and Vicar of Chudleigh Knighton with St Catherine, Heathfield, diocese of Exeter, to be Archdeacon Emeritus upon resignation of his Archdeaconry.

The Rev B. A. McKay, Team Vicar of The Wooler (Glendale) Group and Team Ministry, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Longbenton, same diocese.

The Rev R. E. Reynolds, Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill with Fenny Drayton, diocese of Leicester, to be also Priest in Charge of Witherley, same diocese.

The Rev J. P. Richardson, curate of St Paul, Marton, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn to be Vicar of St Mary, Newchurch-in-Pendle, same diocese.

The Rev J. P. Richardson, curate at St Paul, Blackheath, diocese of Birmingham, to be Priest in Charge of Christ Church, Sparkbrook, same diocese.

The Rev P. R. Sandford, Curate of St Luke, Finchley, diocese of London, to be Team Vicar and part-time Chaplain in the Northumbria Industrial Mission, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev J. S. Savige, Rector of Harby with Stathern, diocese of Leicester, to be also Priest in Charge of Long Clawson and Hose, same diocese.

The Rev W. Waddle, Vicar of Denton, Newcastle Upon Tyne, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of Beadnell, same diocese.

The Rev C. D. S. Woodhouse, Vicar of Ideford, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of St Peter, Hindley, diocese of Liverpool.

Retirements

The Rev E. Billington, Vicar of Christ Church over Wyresdale, Lancaster, diocese of Blackburn, June 1.

The Rev J. W. Dowling, Vicar of Cresswell and Lynemouth, diocese of Newcastle, March 1.

The Rev G. E. Franklin, Vicar of Christ Church, Carnforth, diocese of Blackburn, April 20.

The Rev T. G. R. Hughes, Vicar of Longhorsley, diocese of Newcastle, March 31.

The Rev A. B. Lea, Priest in Charge of Breamore, diocese of Winchester, March 31.

The Rev W. G. Warburton, Vicar of St John, Great Marsden, diocese of Blackburn, May 31.

Latest wills

Viscount Chandos, of Sherborne St John, Hampshire, left estate valued at £176,179 net.

Mr Sydney John Marks, of Little Baddow, Essex, confectionery manufacturer, left estate valued at £189,656 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid) :

Aitchison, Morna Lilian, of Beckenham, Kent .. .. £518,651.
Brazier, Mr Alfred, of Much Wenlock, Shropshire, intestate. £126,405
Cole, Mr Edwin Frederick, of Radlett, Hertfordshire £214,587
Gardner, Mr Rodney Thornton, of Wickhambrook, Suffolk £620,383
Hynard, Mr Frederick Charles, of Sevenoaks, Kent, .. £300,000
Ide, Mr Stanley Duffield, of Croxley Green, Hertfordshire £147,754
James, Mr John Henry, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire .. £184,363
Lenton, Mr Douglas Harold, of Malvern, Worcestershire £127,407
Lethbridge, Major James Christopher Baron, of Tregeare, Cornwall £190,471
Mason, Mr Frank Albert, of Plymouth £157,410
Mande, Colonel Ronald Edmund, of Hampstead, London £163,853

Dinner

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner at St Ermin's Hotel yesterday in honour of Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, who spoke on Africa and the West. Sir Frank Roberts, president of the group, presided and Lord Layton also spoke. Among those present were :

The High Commissioner for Tanzania and Mrs Nsekela, the Ambassador of The Netherlands, the Belgian Ambassador and other Commonwealth and European diplomats ; Mr Richard Luce, MP, Sir Leonard and Lady Allinson, Lord Banks, Sir Robert and Lady Hellinger, Sir Eric Berthoud, Sir James Bowker, Sir Alan Campbell, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh and Lady Cunningham, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Sir Reay and Lady Geddes, Rear-Admiral E. F. Gueritz, Lady Layton, Sir Eric Norris, Sir John and Lady Peel, Mr Derek Prag, MEP, and Mrs Prag, Lady Roberts and Sir Robin Vanderfelt.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Feb 23, 1956

Negro bus boycott

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Feb 22.—Ten Negro ministers and 105 other persons involved in the Negro boycott of buses in Montgomery, Alabama, have been indicted by a local grand jury on charges of illegal action, and a large but orderly crowd of Negroes has watched them today being transported under arrest to the county goal. By early afternoon 40 Negroes had been arrested, including the ministers and Mrs Rosa Parks, the woman whose refusal to occupy the coloured section of a bus three months ago led to the boycott. Mrs Parks was convicted then of violating local segregation laws and fined $14 ; her appeal has now been rejected by Judge Eugene Carter who said he would uphold both city and state segregation laws and directed Mrs Parks to pay the fine and costs. She has announced that she will make a further appeal to the state supreme court. All those arrested today have been fingerprinted, photographed and released under a standard $300 bond. The indictment against them was returned last night under an Alabama law enacted in 1921.

The bronze, "Icarus", sold for £29,000 yesterday.

Rebirth of interest in the 'New Sculpture'

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The "New Sculpture", beloved of late-nineteenth-century British connoisseurs, full of movement and sinuous line, taking its inspiration from sixteenth-century Florence, suddenly jumped into high fashion at Christie's yesterday.

Sir Alfred Gilbert's bronze, "Icarus", 49 cm high, was sold for £29,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to the Fine Art Society. A Dalou terracotta (36 cm) of a woman drying herself while her shift slips over her well formed thighs brought a bid of £7,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) from Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox.

At a more modest level, a terracotta head of St Agnes crowned with laurels, by Edward Alfred Drury, RA, made £1,300 (estimate £800 to £1,200).

Gilbert, whose "Mercury" at Piccadilly Circus remains a well known image even if its author's name is forgotten, was the acknowledged leader of the new school. His "Icarus" was commissioned by Lord Leighton, then president of the Royal Academy, so impressed was he by a figure of "Perseus Arming" exhibited by Gilbert at the Grosvenor Gallery.

The "Icarus", however, is not unique ; it was cast in a limited edition, the size of which does not appear to be recorded. A cast was sold at Christie's in October, 1978, for £12,000.

Two smaller and less famous bronzes by Gilbert also fetched prices far beyond expectations at Christie's yesterday. One of the earliest models of "Perseus Arming" (36 cm) went to Christopher Wood at £6,500 (estimate £1,200 to £2,500) and a private collector paid £7,000 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500) for "Comedy and Tragedy" (34.5 cm), a lithe youth tearing off his comic mask as he is stung on the leg by a wasp. The bidder was not deterred by the fact that the wasp was missing in this cast.

The Dalou was perhaps the prettiest piece in the sale, a unique work of art modelled in terracotta. It had been given by the artist to Queen Victoria's favourite sculptor, Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, presumably in the hope of currying favour and commissions when he fled to London during the Franco-Prussian war.

It was sold by one of Boehm's descendants. The sale of nineteenth-century sculpture totalled £154,205, with 17 per cent unsold.

In the morning Christie's sale of antiquities had met an erratic response from bidders, totalling £40,354, with 26 per cent unsold. Ancient glass was not in demand and a private Iranian collection of inscribed Sassanian seals was largely unsold. Sculpture was better received, with a fragment of a third-century Roman relief depicting a philosopher and female pupil (11 x 9½in) at £1,700 (estimate £300 to £500) to Blenheim Antiques.

Two German bidders fought for possession of the best Italian maiolica in Christie's sale of Continental pottery, quite outclassing their Italian competitors. All the Castelli pieces sold above expectations, with a tazza painted by Carlo Antonio Grue depicting Judith with the head of Holofernes at £2,200 (estimate £1,000 to £1,400).

The top price in the sale was £8,500 (estimate £6,000 to £10,000) for a Deruta blue and gold-lustre dish of 1515 depicting nymphs bathing ; it came from the collection of Robert Lehmann of New York. The sale totalled £85,227, with 15 per cent unsold.

A large collection of erotic illustrations took Sotheby's staid cataloguers by surprise when it was sold for £1,800 (estimate £100 to £200) to Mistrali, an Italian dealer, in a routine book sale yesterday—which totalled £42,546, with 6 per cent unsold.

A minor sale of icons at Sotheby's proved predictably difficult, with 20 per cent of the £32,344 total unsold. An icon of St Nicholas, the Miracle Worker, achieved something of a record, being bought in at £40 after having been estimated to fetch £1,500 to £2,000.

Selfridges to enlist 'Spirit Army' of China

By Norman Hammond
Archaeology Correspondent

Seven of the life-size pottery figures from the "Spirit Army" of China's first emperor are to be exhibited in London in April.

The figures of warriors and horses, dating to the third century BC, are part of the immense find made in 1974 of an estimated 7,500 effigies which are still being excavated near the Imperial Tomb in central China.

The exhibition will include four standing warriors, each in a different combination of cotton robes and scale armour, a kneeling archer, and two horses, one of which has an ornamented saddle-cloth and bronze bridle.

The exhibition is being staged at Selfridges in Oxford Street as part of a commercial promotion in which the Chinese are using archaeological finds to stimulate interest in their modern handicraft.

Gainsborough on show : A late landscape by Gainsborough, "Horses watering at a stone trough", which was bought in New York in 1979 by the British Rail Pension Fund, has gone on display indefinitely at Kenwood House, Hampstead, London. The painting was shown in Britain for the first time this century when it formed part of last year's Gainsborough exhibition at the Tate Gallery.

Teams join battle in semi-finals of bridge contest

By Our Bridge Correspondent

In the Woolwich Building Society's Spring Foursomes at Eastbourne, bridge teams captained by R. O'Reilly, D. Rimington and P. Alder, all beaten once, joined the only unbeaten team, captained by Keith Stanley, in the semi-final of this double elimination event on Sunday.

After eight boards yesterday in the double elimination event Alder was leading Rimington by 42—15 and Stanley was leading O'Reilly by 8—6.

At Harrogate the final is between A. R. Forrester, R. Smolski, G. T. Kirby, J. M. Armstrong, R. Upton and W. Salisbury, who won last year, and C. J. Luck, A. C. Williams, R. E. Mordue and C. P. Melluish.

Results :
PUNCHBOWL:
Eastbourne: 1, T. Fogg, P. Scull, Miss I. Ashcroft, Miss E. Pritchard (all Surrey) ; 2, A. Kay, G. C. Harman, Dr U. Jacobson, A. Cohen, A. M. Black, D. J. Walker (Herts).
Harrogate: 1, M. J. Knight, G. Ryatt, Miss M. Brunner, J. Holland (North-west) ; 2, Mr and Mrs J. Rudolf, A. Jones, M. Braid (all North-west).
SWISS TEAMS:
Eastbourne: 1, I. Panto, C. P. Lester (Sussex), L. Tarlo (London), M. Wlodarczyk (Middlesex), 192 ; 2, A. Waterlow, J. Sadler, A. Dormer, D. Smerdon (Middlesex), P. Franklin, L. Ward (Essex), 181½.
Harrogate: 1, A. MacAllister, F. Warren, M. Clack, L. Morris (London), 139½ ; 2, K. D. Harrup, M. H. Robinson, B. A. Claridge, R. C. Procter (Oxon), 128½, after a split tie with S. Male's Yorkshire team.

More fragments are found of film classic

By a Staff Reporter

Publicity surrounding the showings of the reconstructed version of Abel Gance's 1927 film *Napoleon* has led to the discovery of more sections of the original work, the British Film Institute says.

The recreated film, which was first shown in London last autumn, is more than five hours long but still does not contain all the original. However, Mr Kevin Brownlow, who made the reconstruction, has found another three-minute sequence during which Napoleon is pursued in a horse chase.

Since the fragment is on 16mm film, the National Film Archive is making enlargements in 35mm ready for inclusion in the next showing of *Napoleon* in London, on March 1. Carl Davis, the composer, is writing extra music for the sequence.

After publicity about screenings in London and New York, it has been announced that more bits of the film have been found in Canada, although it is not yet known precisely what they consist of.

Luncheons

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
Mr Christopher Tugendhat, European Community Budget Commissioner, was guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Waldorf Hotel. Mr Andrew Walker, president of the association, was in the chair.

Committee on Invisible Exports
Sir Francis Sandilands, Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, entertained the Prime Minister at luncheon at the Commercial Union building yesterday.

Others present were :
Lord Denman, the Hon J. Baring, Mr William M. Clarke, Mr J. Dundas Hamilton, Mr J. Emms and Mr E. J. W. Hellmuth.

OBITUARY

MR BRIAN SELLERS

Notable Yorkshire cricket captain

Mr A. B. Sellers, a highly successful captain of the Yorkshire county cricket XI and a former Test Match selector, has died at the age of 73.

Alan Gibson writes :

Arthur Brian Sellers was born on March 5 1907. He came from Keighley, just on the other side of Ilkley Moor, near the heart of the West Riding. He was a pretty good amateur cricketer, but would not have become captain of Yorkshire had it not been the rule that only an amateur could be. In 1932 he led the side in most matches, because F. E. Greenwood was unable to play much.

In 1933 he was officially made county captain, and remained so until 1948. There were those who criticized his appointment, and did not shrink from pointing out that his father was chairman of the selection committee. But his deeds spoke for themselves, and that criticism soon faded. From 1932 to 1946, Yorkshire won the championship seven times out of nine. Sellers showed himself to be bold and imaginative in captaincy, got on well with his men after a few early rows when he was determined to show who was boss (some previous Yorkshire captains had been inclined to leave it to the senior professionals to run the side), and improved as a cricketer to the point when it could not be denied that he was worth his place. As a fielder, he had always been good. He was one of the best short legs in the country, and not far short of being one of the best slips, and very fast indeed in the deep if he felt like a change.

As a batsman he was, to begin with, content to have a swing at No 7, with six Test players going in ahead of him, but he learned the trade, and in 1946, when Yorkshire were short of batting, moved himself to No 3 in the order, with success, to show the young men how to do it. Of his handful of centuries one in 1934 was against the Australians.

There were those who thought that he would have made a good captain of England, and at times, such a thing did not seem impossible. As it was, he became an England selector. After he had retired from cricket he had much to do with Yorkshire administration, not always to every Yorkshireman's liking. The imperiousness, the aggression which had, generally, been a good quality on the field of play, was not suited to the negotiations of the committee rooms, and he fell out with other stubborn Yorkshiremen, such as Close and Illingworth. Yet he was a rich and admired Yorkshire character a "grand bloody man", as they say in those parts, who never lost his sense of humour, so down-to-earth that at times it became subterranean. You may be sure that friends and foes from all over the Ridings will salute his memory.

M EUGENE HERBODEAU

M Eugène Herbodeau the distinguished chef who spent most of his professional life in Britain, died at the age of 92 on January 23. He was born on April 3, 1888 at Rosnay in the Département of Indre, France. At the age of 13, he began his apprenticeship in Saint-Maixent, in the hotel kept by his brother.

In those days, it was customary for an apprentice to be sent from chef to chef in order to master the successive stages of the craft and discover the wonders of provincial gastronomy.

His professional "Tour de France" took him in turn to Vendée, Brittany, Normandy, Anjou and Touraine, finally ending at the Palais d'Orsay, Paris, then under Monsieur Adnot. Lucien Gouin, from the Restaurant Paillard in Paris, recommended the young man to Auguste Escoffier at the Carlton Hotel, London, and, at the beginning of 1913, he began to work under the Master as a commis poissonnier. In August 1914, with many others, he was called back to France to serve with the 21st Battalion of Chasseurs à Pied. Demobilized in May 1919, he returned to the Carlton kitchens whose leadership had, in the meantime, passed on to Emile Malet, this time in the capacity of chef saucier.

He remained there until 1921, then, after a brief spell as Head Chef at the Métropole, Brighton, he was offered, and he accepted, what he regarded as the opportunity of a lifetime ; the position of Head Chef at the Ritz Hotel in London. There, he directed many great functions, sometimes graced by the presence of King George V and other crowned heads of Europe.

The most memorable among these, historically speaking, was perhaps the banquet commemorating the signing of the Treaty of Locarno in December 1925 on which occasion he was publicly congratulated by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. On September 1, 1928, he returned once again to the Carlton to hold the post with the most sentimental appeal for it was once occupied by the great master, Escoffier, and had become vacant after the death of Malet.

He left in 1937 to join Mr Sender for the opening of the Ecu de France Restaurant, London, where he remained until 1957, when he retired to France.

Herbodeau was President of the Association Culinaire Française, London, from 1924 to 1939, and its Honorary President until his death. He was also the author of many articles, notably on the history of the profession, an adviser to the then Ministry of Labour for 20 years and a lecturer of some standing. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Eugène Herbodeau is now resting in Villeneuve-Loubet ; his supreme homage to the man he most admired and whose teaching he followed ; for it is the birthplace of Escoffier.

MR ERIC WHELPTON

Charles Lysaght writes :

There are two facets of Eric Whelpton's early life which escaped mention in your obituary. One was that he was the original of Dorothy Sayers' Lord Peter Wimsey, something his latter-day acquaintances may find difficult to believe. The second was his friendship with Brendan Bracken when they were both schoolmasters at Bishop's Stortford in 1921.

Whelpton was an important formative influence in Bracken's life, although perhaps not quite as important as he himself may have believed. As Bracken's biographer I had cause to be grateful to him for his recollections of Bracken in the brief interlude before Bracken began the dizzy ascent which was to bring him into the inner citadels of English life before he was 23 years of age.

Whelpton treasured these recollections of his friendship with Bracken—but he gave of them freely. He was a vulnerable, lovable man, generous to the very core of his being.

Professor John Pick, Professor Emeritus of English at Marquette, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who died on February 6 while on a lecture tour of America, was an authority on 19th and 20th century English literature and in particular, on the life and work of Gerard Manley Hopkins on whom he had written a book.

The Hon Sir William Duffus who had been President of the Court of Appeal for East Africa from 1970 and Justice of the Courts of Appeal for Bahamas, Bermuda, Belize and the Turks and Caicos Islands, from 1975, died on February 19 at the age of 69. He was knighted in 1971.

Science report

Ornithology : Sex ratio of broods

From Clive Cookson
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*
Washington

If a good-looking male zebra finch mates with an unattractive female they will produce more sons than daughters. Conversely, if the mother is more attractive than the father their brood is likely to contain more daughters.

That finding, reported by Dr Nancy Burley in *Science*, is the first clear example of a bird or, indeed, any higher animal altering the sex ratio of its offspring. (Some insects have been shown to respond to environmental changes by producing more sons.)

Dr Burley, a biologist at the University of Illinois, started her breeding experiment with zebra finches after discovering that she could change the sexual attractiveness of individual birds by attaching coloured plastic bands to their legs. She observed that male finches liked to associate with females that wore black leg bands, but they were put off by blue bands, while females preferred males with red bands and avoided those wearing green. The birds' natural leg colour is orange, and orange bands had a neutral effect.

When 30 female finches, with 10 each wearing black, orange and blue bands, and 30 males, 10 each wearing red, orange, and green, were allowed to pair off and breed freely together in an aviary, there were great differences in the sex ratio of the broods reared by the different pair combinations. Attractive (red) males with unattractive (blue) females produced a total of nine male and two female offspring, while unattractive (green) males with attractive (black) females brought up one male and eight females.

Altogether the attractive finches in Dr Burley's aviary brought up a total of 52 birds of their own sex and 33 of the opposite sex ; unattractive ones produced 24 of the same sex and 41 of the opposite sex. Clearly the birds were adjusting the sex ratio to reflect the difference in attractiveness within each pair.

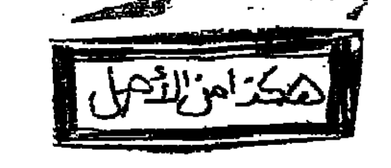
Unfortunately Dr Burley has not yet developed a reliable means of distinguishing the sex of newly hatched zebra finches, and she counted the numbers of male and female offspring when they moulted into adult plumage, which is far brighter in the male. Therefore she does not know whether the birds somehow manage to influence the sex ratio of their eggs, or whether they adjust the ratio of their chicks after they have hatched.

Dr Burley prefers the second explanation. Like many other small birds, zebra finches sometimes eject newly hatched chicks from the nest, and she believes that parents, aware of their own relative attractiveness because of the reactions of other birds to them, may preferentially throw out chicks of the same sex as the less attractive member of the pair.

Although the attractiveness of the birds in the experiment was artificial and nongenetic, they presumably react in the same way to inherited differences in colour and shape. Dr Burley's findings therefore have important implications for the theory of natural selection and particularly for the evolution of dimorphism (sexual differences within a species).

Evolutionary models have assumed that offspring inherit attractive traits in the Mendelian proportions of classical genetics. But, if Dr Burley's results turn out to be more generally applicable, that assumption will not be valid and a larger fraction of the progeny of attractive individuals will display attractive features and enjoy more success in the competition for mates. One effect should be to speed up the evolution of sexually selected traits.

Source: *Science*, February 13, 1981 (vol. 211, pages 721-722).



Britain is in the forefront of information technology which is certain to be one of the future's most important industries

Britain's lead in videotext technology, if explored fully in international markets, could give this country, as it moves away from a predominantly heavy manufacturing base, the key to an overall market for information technology that is already worth about £50,000m a year. It is likely to grow by at least 10 per cent a year in real terms, so a market worth about £200,000m a year by the end of this decade might well be a conservative estimate.

A gloomier view is that while Britons innovate, they fail fully to exploit and are overtaken by foreign competitors. Certainly there is some evidence pointing that way.

One criticism of most of those involved in videotext is that its various forms have been presented to the British public in such a patchy fashion as to contribute to the confusions which still exist about a product which, in one form at any rate, has been on offer to the consumer for four years. That is teletext, beamed over the airwaves like a normal television programme, as with the BBC's Ceefax and the Oracle service of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA).

These teletext services, developed in the early 1970s, are now each transmitting more than 400 pages of information from the latest general news to specialized material. So far there are some 100,000 television sets in Britain adapted to receive teletext. The service is free but a teletext-adapted set costs an extra £100 or more compared with a normal television. Both Ceefax and Oracle at present appeal to the domestic rather than the business market.

Teletext services could be developing the mass market that the industry, from those providing the information to the makers of the television sets and other hardware, needs to bring down costs through greater production volumes.

A good start has been made persuading other countries to use British systems which could, because there are technical links in the hardware, lead to those countries then taking up the British version of what will be in terms of social impact the most important videotext system—viewdata.

Viewdata is videotext that comes down a telephone line like British Telecom's pioneering Prestel, invented in 1974 and already in service for two years. The Post Office, as it then was, initially had a vision of Prestel capturing a vast mass market. Now, with less than 8,000 Prestel sets sold (they cost up to £900 and the service also has to be paid for) realism has set in and the intention is first to develop to the full the specialized business market.

Although with teletext systems the viewer can call up particular frames or pages (a somewhat slower process than with viewdata) and eventually there should be more such involvement possible for the viewer, it is viewdata which is the more flexible system in terms of interaction between the computerized database and the individual.

Klaus Wuttke

What viewdata really gives the individual is his or her own hot line to a computer with a keypad allowing a variety of commands to go direct down the telephone line to have access to about 170,000 pages of different information. But a full keyboard and the ability to converse fully with the computer data base is really only a step away, a key building block in expanding the possibilities of the information technology market.

Behind the scenes a number of large mail order companies are looking at the possibilities of using viewdata as a means of setting up what would be an electronic mail order catalogue, allowing shopping from the consumer's own armchair, with the ability to transmit an order and make payment arrangements simply by hitting a few computer keys in the living room.

Or it would be possible to research and order a holiday; or solve problems, if you are a businessman, of tracing connecting flights and booking them direct from office or home; or, if you are a student, call up data from many sources, including information on electronic retrieval in other countries. All these are possible future applications springing from the viewdata system—which is one reason why the pioneering Prestel is feeling an ever sharper draught of competition.

This is coming from the French, the Canadians and, potentially, from the Japanese. In Japan wrestling with the problem of coping with about 3,000 characters in the language might eventually produce a viewdata system which is far more flexible and so produce a massive second generation threat to the other systems.

The most immediate threat is from France's Teletel system which of all the foreign systems is nearest in type to Britain's Prestel. The Canadian system, Telidon, originally designed as a graphics aid, is able to produce shapes more fluently.

Although range of application is important, the key at present is securing widespread markets so that volume production is possible to start bringing down hardware costs. The French are trying to tackle that one by creating, at the stroke of a bureaucratic pen, a large home market.

Their idea is to scrap printed telephone directories in France and put them all on to a viewdata system with small video display units virtually given away to telephone subscribers. It would instantly provide the French television set makers with a mass market, giving them the volume that would reduce set costs for a telling export drive.

The French have been running into some technical problems and a decision to go ahead with the plan has been delayed until the spring. Initial trials of the electronic directory have had a lukewarm reception in Brittany where users found the system slower than consulting the normal telephone book.

But the French have already had one coup. Britain's Prestel had looked to be firm favourite for securing an initial contract for a market trial for a viewdata system for Brazil. But the contract, worth about £1m and covering the supply of computer equipment and technology, has gone to the French despite a recommendation in favour of Prestel by Telesp, a leading Brazilian telecommunications company.

It may be that the Telesp recommendation was overruled by other factors because France and Brazil have been discussing a large reciprocal trading package. Even so, it is a disappointment for the British system's salesmen.

Against that the British presence, through both teletext and viewdata progress, is already strong in a number of countries, including Austria, Holland, West Germany, Spain, Denmark and much of Scandinavia.

Although the Government has demonstrated its awareness of the importance of seizing dominance in the world market for information technology, it is clear that intervention on the French pattern is not a proposition in Britain. That means that the industry, from British Telecom, the BBC and the IBA to the microchip producers, the set makers and the information providers, will itself have to contrive the impetus, first in the British market, then internationally.

Already there are some encouraging signs. There are microchip developments which, even before higher volume cuts production costs, could bring down viewdata system costs by at least a quarter. Oracle aims to improve localized information this year on its service which also, for the first time, is to charge for advertising which in turn should gear up Oracle's spending further to improve its services. Oracle reckons that once there are four million teletext sets its service will be an economic one.

An increasing number of television sets are expected to get built-in teletext decoders as preparation for the increase in sales of colour television sets which is due by 1983 as sets sold during the mid-1970s boom come near to the end of their useful life.

Adaptors for existing television sets which convert them to receive Prestel might prove a key breakthrough in increasing the number of users because, although adaptors can cost about £200 at present, volume production could well get that down to near £50. There may be a case for British Telecom sharply to gear up this market by becoming a major buyer of adaptors for selling or renting.

Efforts are being made to improve the sometimes uneven quality of the material coming from the information providers on Prestel, with the various financial services, including one for commodities, setting the sort of high standard which ideally would apply to all the Prestel services. It has been argued with some force that British Telecom, instead of virtually selling space on Prestel, should effectively franchise information providers, removing the franchise if their service did not come up to scratch.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Fireside access to sum of human knowledge

The sum of human knowledge in prehistoric times was kept in the heads of learned men. With the invention of writing, it became possible to store this knowledge and, by storing it, to free the intellects of men to add to and develop that store. When the sum of human knowledge could be stored in one place—the great library at Alexandria for instance—it was possible for one man to have access to all the knowledge that existed.

Anthony Smith, in his excellent survey of new newspaper technologies *Goodbye Gutenberg*, has this to say about the new media: "The interactive electronic mode of knowledge can be likened to an Alexandria without walls, unified but universally accessible, keeping a better balance between what has been accumulated and what is to be added, emphasizing the sovereignty of mankind itself over the totality of its knowledge."

In time, it is abundantly clear that the new Alexandria will be with us, drawing on a virtually infinite store of knowledge, on request, and at our fireside. Whether it comes via cable, or by the UHF signal to our television set, the information available to all of us will hugely increase. At present the British versions, Prestel, Ceefax and Oracle, are some years ahead of their overseas rivals. But in some cases, because they are starting later, the foreign versions may be planned a little more sophisticatedly than our home grown variety.

Below is a brief survey of the position in the advanced countries of Europe, the United States and Japan. I am indebted to the Inca-Fiej Research Association for the work on which most of this survey is based.

Germany. Videotext is transmitted experimentally in West Germany by two broadcasting companies in association with the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Jealousy between the two media has meant that the experiment is carried out on a strictly limited basis, broadcasting only from 4 pm each day. The newspapers have additionally set up a cable television project which is expected to begin broadcasts in 1983 in the Rhineland Palatinate.

Another experiment in the use of wide band glass fibre optical conduits is being undertaken in Berlin, where for the first time in Germany 24 households are receiving two television programmes and shortwave stereo broadcasts over glass fibre cables.

Two separate experiments are going on into a Prestel-type of system which the Germans call "Bildschirmtext" (screen text) in Berlin and in Düsseldorf. The number of newspapers making use of the system is rapidly increasing, although the system, as in Britain, is solely in the hands of the federal Post Office. At present 170,000 pages are on offer to more than 8,000 clients.

Austria. A teletext experiment has been established in Austria since the beginning of last year, which is a joint operation between the

continued on page 17

Ceefax and Oracle groups exchanged ideas



An example of the potential of Ceefax . . . . page 115 gives constantly updated weather information.

The technological advances in teletext now marketed by Ceefax (BBC) and Oracle (ITV) were made latterly by the two groups exchanging ideas.

In the early 1970s the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) were each conducting their own separate research. By 1973 under the chairmanship of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers Association (BREMA) the two groups met frequently to develop a technical standard for the system.

Both systems use their respective broadcasting networks to transmit about 400-500 pages of information. The public teletext broadcasting service began in 1977 and there are about 100,000 teletext-adapted television receivers in the United Kingdom.

Both systems were designed to use eight of the available 20 free lines of the 625 used for television transmission. They are operating on two of those lines since such use cuts to a minimum the flicker that is liable to result on the television pictures of older receivers.

The IBA and the BBC agreed standards for the transmission of teletext in March 1974. Further amendments were to be made to that standard and a final specification was published in 1976.

Since then the BBC claims to have played host to representatives of 123 inquiring countries. Similar services, using the United Kingdom teletext standard, operate in Holland, West Germany and Austria.

Although the teletext service offers less pages than its rival, the viewdata system Prestel, the initial capital investment to the user is considerably cheaper. The cost of a teletext receiver is about 30 per cent more expensive than a normal domestic television set. Depending on time and place of purchase a 22-in colour set will cost about £400, as opposed to a Prestel set of about £650.

The potential for the service however is enormous. More pages could be included and more lines used for the transmission.

Oracle, because of the demand for more local information content from the users, has asked the Home Office to allow it to use two more lines.

One line will be used to improve the response time in obtaining a page while the other will be used as a means of inserting local data.

According to Mr Geoffrey Hughes, chief executive of Oracle: "When these lines are available there will be a regional teletext service, starting this year with one region and covering all ITV regions by mid-1983. At the same time, it should be possible to reduce the current retrieval time to 10 seconds for 'hot pages' and 25 seconds at most for the less frequently viewed".

However, Oracle has plans to sell advertising on its service some time after the spring. Two clauses in the new Broadcasting Act have made the step possible. The independent service hopes to be able to allocate 15 per cent of its 400-500 pages to advertising and also be able to carry small slogan advertisements at the bottom of some editorial pages.

The BBC has no plans to sell advertising on Ceefax nor is it ever likely to adopt such a policy.

Oracle expects that advertising geared to its "15 per cent" strategy could generate an income of £5m a year by 1984.

The BBC has also been using the technology as a means of providing a method to sub-title a number of its programmes for the deaf and the hard of hearing. Despite new equipment, however, the BBC maintains that it still takes 20 hours work to produce one hour of subtitling.

Bill Johnstone

Prestel has given Britain a head start



A businessman using his Prestel set.

Prestel, the viewdata system of British Telecom, was the first in the world and has in consequence been able to establish a demonstrable lead over its rivals from France, Canada and Japan. The United Kingdom, West Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria are operating systems that use Prestel software and GEC computers. Norway, Finland, Sweden, Spain and Denmark are using systems based on Prestel standards.

The French Teletel, the Canadian Telidon and the Japanese Captains viewdata systems have detectable differences but are nevertheless liable to be fierce competitors internationally as their technologies become more refined. However, the British, *at least for the present*, have a head start through the creation of Prestel.

This was achieved by Mr Sam Fedida at the Post Office Research Centre in 1974. In 1979 he received the MacRobert gold medal awarded each year by the Council of Engineering Institutions on behalf of the MacRobert trustees in recognition of an outstanding contribution to innovation in engineering.

Mr Fedida invented a technology which gives anyone with the appropriately adapted television set access to 170,000 pages of information by dialling through a normal telephone circuit.

The public service was launched in September 1979 and although its expansion has been significant, only 8,000 Prestel sets have been sold in Britain to date. Many people believe that their cost has been prohibitive. A set can cost as much as £900.

However, Prestel is at the forefront of technology development and the system, although still far from being commercial, is the only fully operational one in the world today.

The French and the British systems are fairly similar. They both display ordinary alphabetical characters on a television or video display screen. Prestel uses 40 characters a line and 24 lines; the French Teletel uses 25 lines. The Canadian Telidon was originally *designed* as a visual aid for diagrams and later was adapted as a textwriter.

In Teletel and Prestel small rectangles are used to construct the letters, numbers and graphics into a "mosaic". The systems are as a consequence termed alpha-mosaic systems. Telidon, because of its original design and its versatility in shapes, is known as alpha-geometric.

As expected, the Japanese are developing their system. Captains has a far more difficult problem than its rivals since it has to be able to display the 3,000-odd characters of the Japanese language.

Prestel has been modestly successful, although British Telecom has altered its strategy in the light of the encouraging response from business and the comparatively poor demand on the domestic market. There are 8,000 users connected to Prestel, the most substantial proportion of whom are business users.

The French *Government* intends to create a mass market for Teletel and, as a consequence, to reduce the price of sets. *Plans* include replacing the telephone directory with an electronic equivalent accessible through Teletel, and 30 million small black and white television receivers will be given away free over the next decade.

The Canadian system will *not be fully available to the* public until 1983. The Japanese intend Captains to be operational by spring.

British Telecom and all interested parties are keen on Britain maintaining its marketing edge. The corporation last year launched a successful trial service in which the market response to an international Prestel service was tested in Switzerland, Australia, the United States, West Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden. The service will be available to all Prestel users in the United Kingdom from next month. It is confidently expected to give British Telecom an advantage over competitors when overseas markets are sought.

B.J.

Euronet is the EEC link

The Council of Ministers of the EEC formally recognized in March, 1975, the importance of Europe having its own data communication network by giving approval to plans for Euronet.

The EEC Commission had been discussing such plans as early as 1971 but by 1975 the post, telephones and telegraphs administrations, like the British Post Office, which control the telecommunications networks had formed a legal consortium to create Euronet.

On February 13, 1980, the network was inaugurated by Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament. On April 29 last year the London link within the network was formally opened.

It operates using a technique called packet switching through which batches of data are transmitted at high speed between locations separated by hundreds of miles.

Packet switching exchanges at Frankfurt, Paris, Rome, London and Zurich represent the backbone of the network. There are also remote access points within the network that connect to the nearest packet switching exchange. These are located in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Brussels, Dublin and Luxembourg. The complete network management control will be exercised from London.

Euronet is the term used to describe the telecommunications of the network. The data bases attached to that network are collectively described as DIANE (Direct Information Access Network for Europe). There are 20 principal sources of data throughout the network embraced by DIANE. These are called hosts and between them they are offering 150 data bases on a large variety of scientific and socio-economic subjects. The number is growing every day.

The service is operational 24 hours a day and simply by dialling the appropriate telephone number of the computer which the user wishes to access a connexion is made.

Each packet carries address and control information to guide the package through the network. The speed of response of the network to the user gives him the impression that he alone has exclusive use of its facilities, although they are shared.

This sharing is reflected consequently in the tariff structure for Euronet. A user can be connected through the public switch network or by his own private circuit. In general the usage charges for Euronet are common throughout the Community although slight variations occur because of special charges incurred in accessing the network.

According to the Post Office, the emergence of packet switched public data networks around the world has brought with it a different aproach to tariffs. "Conventional circuit switched networks with their physical connexion paths have invariably used time as the basis for charges. Packet switching is by comparison far less time critical . . . In consequence, time is no longer of such relevance as a cost factor and volume of data transmitted assumes greater importance".

Such networks may be growing quickly within the United Kingdom, controlled by private operators if the Secretary of State for Industry agrees to the benefit of such services. Under the new Telecommunications Bill making its way through Parliament, he will be empowered to allow private ventures to operate such data communication networks for profit.

Euronet will expand. Within three years interconnexions will exist between a whole range of European states. These will include Britain, Ireland, Austria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Spain, The Netherlands and Switzerland.

B.J.

In search of a policy to help sales

The future belongs to those industries in which information technology plays a prominent role. The Prestel viewdata system and its two teletext rivals Ceefax and Oracle have given Britain an advantage over its international competitors and one which it must not lose.

The users of Prestel have proved to be mainly businessmen who are not as sensitive to price as ordinary consumers. That has been a disappointment to several manufacturers of television sets. The high cost of the viewdata set, they believe, is still contributing greatly to the low domestic response, and that cost cannot be reduced unless many sets are sold.

Many of the television set manufacturers and makers of the electronic adaptors for viewdata and teletext met in London last month to air their views and to try to formulate some policy which would help the sales of viewdata and teletext services.

Generally, the cost of television sets in real terms has been greatly reduced over the past decade.

It is that excess which the manufacturers of household electronic goods wish to tap —hence the developments in video and television games. Last year 1,900,000 colour television sets of all sizes were sold in the United Kingdom, of which 90,000 were for teletext and only 5,000 for viewdata.

Philips, at the same conference in London, announced that it planned trials beginning in April and lasting for one year to test the domestic market's response to Prestel. The trials will be conducted in Bournemouth, Brighton, Harrogate and Norwich.

Philips has conducted a survey to gauge consumers' response to teletext. One conclusion from that survey was that users demanded more local information. Oracle intends to include local information as part of its service starting this year.

The chip manufacturers could provide the catalyst which could greatly lower the price of a viewdata or teletext television set and so make it attractive to the ordinary domestic viewer.

Although Ceefax and Oracle are free to those with the receivers, Prestel still charges the user an access fee for some frames, costing up to about 50p.

Mullard, one of the main component suppliers to the television manufacturing industry, has developed a microchip for use in Prestel sets which it says will reduce the cost of a system by about 25 per cent to 30 per cent "before the issues of real volume are taken into account". According to Mr Ivor Cohen, managing director of Mullard: "What we need now is volume. Mullard has been strong in its pressure for an expansion of the numbers of viewdater sets made, sold and installed, because without that volume we cannot recover enough costs to justify the next generation".

The three following objectives can be set, last month's conference concluded. Teletext decoders should be available in all sets, rental and retail, in time to take advantage of the next boom in replacement sets. This implies 300,000 teletext set sales in 1981, 700,000 in 1982, and 1,200,000 in 1983. Fifty thousand business Prestel set/adaptor installations should be made in the next 18 months. There should be one million Prestel users by the end of 1985.

B.J.





...posing man's (or woman's) best friend by British Telecom's Prestel viewdata service. Prestel, which links television set, telephone ...d computer, is the world's first public viewdata service.

Fireside access to sum of human knowledge

...tinued from page 15

...strian Broadcasting Cor-...ation (ORF) and the ...wspapers. General infor-...tion pages on weather, ...ffic, theatres and so on ...supplied by ORF while ...al news reports come ...n the papers.

...urrently 64 pages are ...ilable, but this will be ...oped up to 200 this year. ...h page will have the cap-...ity of an extra 99 follow-... pages behind it making a ...oretical total of about ...00.

... viewdata programme ...l be established by the ...t Office next month and ...l last a year: 50,000 ...es will be available to ...00 households.

...nce. The French, arriving ...ner later than the Anglo-...ons have, however, deve-...ed a rather more advan-...l system. Called ...ntiope" (Acquisition ...mérique et Télévisualisa-...n d'Images Organisées en ...ges d'Ecriture—digital ...ture and television broad-...ting of images arranged ...pages of writing) it has a ... neat tricks the British ...tem lacks.

... data-compression device ...ans that it does not have ... send out a signal for ...ry single space on the ...een, thus greatly speed-... the transmission of indi-...ual pages. It also contains ...arge number of graphic ...ms which enable it to ...w complicated pictures.

...Five hundred million francs are being spent on an interactive videotext experiment which will last for two years beginning in September. Three thousand people will be invited to have specially adapted television sets in their homes, in the communes of de Velizy. Next year a telephone-operated system analogous to Prestel will be launched around Rennes.

United States. As might be expected, a great deal of experimental work is being undertaken. Some experiments are based on United Kingdom systems such as Prestel and Ceefax, others are home grown and operated largely through cable television systems.

The largest and most powerful telephone company in the United States is AT & T, but it is restricted under federal anti-trust legislation to telecommunication activities. However they have been involved in a number of experiments including an electronic information service, arguing that they were merely offering text counterparts to recorded message services, already available over the telephone.

In the experiment in Albany, New York, 15 standard VDTs were circulated around 100 homes offering telephone directory service as well as news, sport, weather, horoscopes and advice. Horoscopes seem to be indigenous to videotext.

Second in size to AT & T is GTE which, 18 months ago, acquired a North American licence for Prestel. A year ago it signed contracts with 20 major United States corporations who were expected to act as providers of information.

Prestel has retained rights for internal communications and closed user group applications. Through a National Enterprise Board subsidiary Aregon it intends to modify and market the Prestel system.

AT & T subsidiaries are involved in the design and building of specially adapted televisions for an experiment conducted in Miami by the Knight Ridder chain of newspapers.

A non-profit library cataloguing information service called OCLC announced last year it plans to establish a Channel 2000 experiment with 200 homes in Columbus, Ohio. The data base would include library catalogues, encyclopaedia information and banking information from a local bank.

Also in Columbus, Compuserve is offering a videotext-like service permitting personal computer users to retrieve software from the mainframe computer over telephone lines. The Columbus Dispatch newspaper is delivering its entire editorial content to 3,000 home terminals. Arrangements are expected with several major newspapers and the AP to provide news for the Compuserve network all over the United States.

Antiope, the French system, is the subject of an experiment through the Los Angeles CBS station KCET TV, while Ceefax is the subject of similar tests through a television station in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Cable television services are prominent in the information explosion and at least one scheme is involving the use of a communications satellite. SATCOM 1 is being used for the transmission of Cabletext a one-way teletext system to be delivered to cable television operators all over the United States. By November last year 45 cable operators committed themselves to subscribing. The contents will be the news service of UPI and Reuter. This spring Cabletext plans to install an electronic mail system.

Other cable operations are being launched in San Diego and Omaha by Cox Cable, but perhaps the most significant development is a two-way interactive system called Qube, being developed jointly by Warner Communications and American Express. In the system three varieties of service are offered on 30 cable television channels. The first 10 channels rebroadcast television, the next 10 include pay television, and the last 10 are selective local channels conveying specific programming for schools, hospitals and so on. Four of the last 10 channels are "narrow-cast" (instead of broadcast) permitting specifically predetermined viewers to have access to them.

A variety of interactive games may be played, tests taken or opinion questionnaires filled out. The system operator is enabled to monitor the users' preferences for channel or content—this provides a powerful tool for market research and direct sales, but what does it do to the customers' privacy?

Japan. The Character and Pattern Telephone Access Information Network System—Captains—has been developed by Japan's Telephone Corporation (NTT). It is similar to Prestel, but is planned as part of a larger development in which an all-singing, all-dancing Video Response System with moving pictures will be offered.

Because of the nature of Japanese script a different approach to the hardware has had to be taken, the key point of which is that the character generator is located not at the receiver as in Western systems but at the system centre.

The Japanese have an enormous appetite for information and after the experimental period the operators expect to offer a million pages growing rapidly to 100 million frames. The experimental phase is likely to last for some time, however, especially in view of the rather tortuous legal and social snares which surround it.

Michael Hamlyn

Laws lag behind scientific advance

...though Britain has led the ...orld in developing video-...t systems such as Prestel ... laws on the control of ...mmunications and associ-...ed property rights have ...gged behind the techno-...gy. As a consequence there ...e now areas of uncertainty ... these laws which need re-...sion to secure investment ... the communications indus-...ies and to protect the ...blic at large.

One obvious gap is in the ...w of defamation. There is ...n important distinction ...etween a slander and a ...bel. A libel consists of a ...efamatory statement or re-...resentation in permanent ...orm such as a picture, a ...atue, a waxwork effigy or ...y writing, print, mark or ...gn exposed to view. A de-...matory statement made in transient form is a slander ...d the plaintiff must show ...tual harm has resulted ...om the slander to obtain ...amages.

By statute television and ...dio broadcasting is treated ... publication in permanent ...orm. Section 1 of the De-...mation Act of 1952 states: For the purposes of the ...w of libel and slander the ...roadcasting of words by ...eans of wireless telegraphy ...all be treated as publica-...on in permanent form". ...he Defamation Act defines ...ireless telegraphy by refer-...nce to the definition given ...the Wireless Telegraphy ...ct 1949: "wireless tele-...raphy means the emitting ...r receiving over paths ...hich are not provided by ...ny material substance con-...tructed or arranged for that ...urpose, of electromagnetic ...nergy not exceeding three ...million megacycles a ...second".

It would, therefore, appear ...o be the case that a defam-...atory statement published ...over BBC Ceefax or IBA ...Oracle would be a libel but ...he same statement pub-...lished over Prestel or over a private videotext network would be slander, since the signals would have been sent over wires.

On Prestel there are special versions of The Economist, Time Out, Family Living and Exchange and Mart, all popular magazines. Many of the Prestel publications contain opinions and comments. Private Eye has not yet become a Prestel publisher, though it is certain that if it did its pages would become one of the most heavily used sources, especially if it expanded its sections on the City and the courts.

It is time, therefore, that the Government heeded the words of Lord Diplock spoken more than 10 years ago: "The law of defamation in this country has passed beyond the redemption of the courts and is a fit topic for the attention of the Law Commission".

In copyright the creative interaction between computers, publishing and telecommunications has created highly complex problems which cannot be solved by reference to statute, convention and case law alone. Consider a hypothetical case. Suppose a famous lawyer writes a manual on the law of property; a computer programmer records the book in a format incapable of being read by eye and writes software to turn the book into a database that can be interrogated. A barrister then quizzes the computer.

It is clear neither whether the computer's answers are covered by copyright nor, if they are, who owns the copyright. Does it belong to the famous lawyer, the programmer, the barrister or some combination of the three? Skilled users of on-line legal information retrieval systems are capable of producing documents by interrogating the databases that read like the opinion of leading counsel.

The hypothetical case gets far more complex when a network of computers and databases is considered. A single geocentric satellite hovering 22,000 miles above Europe could beam videotext to 38 countries, some of which give copyright protection for varying terms of years but others of which have no copyright laws at all. A computer in London could interrogate a database in Switzerland, using an American program written by a German and then transmit the output to Spain. There appears to be no absolute limit to the complexity of the interactions between computer programs and creative works recorded in videotext.

The United States with a federal copyright law, has a clear commercial advantage in developing inter-state videotext networks. In Europe we need to analyse the problems and set about harmonizing our copyright laws to cope with trans-border videotext. It is a matter of urgency as the first of the geocentric communications satellites for use in this area will be launched in two years' time. Videotext piracy could then undermine the international publishing trade, robbing creative people of their birthright.

Some of the most popular pages on Prestel are the games pages. Both children and adults have fun playing games with the Prestel computer. In future, using telesoftware, it will be possible for a computer to send the programs to play a game down a telephone line to a home computer. The family sitting round the terminal will play the game in the same manner as they would play it if it were a board game.

However, the law contains a further barrier to the development of these videotext industries. It is possible to patent a board game and get a monopoly for 20 years. The same game recorded in telesoftware format is not patentable under the Patent Act of 1977. Yet a specially made computer with the game incorporated as hard-wired components might be patentable. The distinction is totally without merit: many games are more valuable when sold as software but are just as creative and inventive as their hardware equivalent.

The problem, that hardware, is patentable but that software is not, has plagued the computer industry. The identical product can be made in both hardware and software, yet because big computer companies in the 1960s successfully lobbied against patents for software, the lead which British software companies have developed in creating new products is in danger of being lost by inadequate laws. The Banks committee on patents in 1970 recommended that the question of patentability of computer programs should be kept under review by the Board of Trade. Such a review appears to be necessary today.

In the courtroom subtle barriers exist against videotext for good reason. It will be necessary for judicial notice to be taken of the existence of legal databanks before counsel will be able to rely on a videotext of a case report rather than a bound volume. The fact that the official transcript of a case recorded in a databank could be altered without the knowledge of the authorities or could be wrongly made known indicates the weight that is to be attached to videotext law reports.

Computer errors have already resulted in a man being sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the basis of the magistrates being presented with a list of eight previous convictions which included two prison sentences, none of which had actually occurred but were the result of a computer error at Scotland Yard (The Times, July 15 1980). Lawyers will need to learn about computer errors, and videotext publishers will have to prove both that the security of the databanks and accuracy of their publications are beyond doubt.

Electronic mail and office automation are developing fast. Civil law countries in Europe have a different philosophical approach to the problems of copyright from that of Britain and America. The national telecommunications monopolies have different views on freedom of communications. Governments have conflicting attitudes to privacy, to advertising standards, to morality, to official secrets.

There is a general acceptance that communications law needs revision. The difficulty comes in agreeing what the problems are. Authors, artists and composers depend upon the law of copyright for protection of their commercial rights; citizens depend upon the law of defamation for the protection of their reputation and on the law of privacy for the protection of their peace.

It is important that Britain takes a lead in developing a legal framework for the information age so that our technical achievements are not lost by other nations passing laws that make them more attractive to high-technology industries and so that the communications laws of the 1990s reflect the needs of the British legal system and the British public.

Alistair Kelman
practising barrister; computer programmer; member, Council of the Parliamentary Information Technology Committee

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts strong

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99 13/16	99	Treas	9 3/4%	1981	99 13/16	• ..	9.768	12.110
99 1/16	91	Exch	8 1/4%	1981	98 13/16	+1/8	8.350	12.432
98 5/8	91	Exch	9 1/2%	1981	98 5/8	+1/8	9.608	12.270
96 5/8	83 1/2	Exch	3%	1981	96 1/8	+1/4	3.121	11.467
100 5/8	93 3/16	Exch	12 3/4%	1981	100 3/8	+1/16	12.702	12.147
97 1/4	88	Treas	8 1/2%	1980-82	97 1/4	+1/16	8.761	11.989
95	81 1/4	Treas	3%	1982	95	+1/8	3.158	8.463
102 1/4	90 1/2	Treas	14%	1982	101 15/16	•+1/8	13.735	12.003
95 11/16	85 3/8	Treas	8 1/4%	1982	95 11/16	+5/16	8.620	11.789
95 15/16	85 1/4	Exch	9 1/4%	1982	95 15/16	•+5/16	9.643	12.157
94 15/16	84 1/8	Exch	8 3/4%	1983	94 15/16	+3/8	9.229	11.927
89	76 1/2	Exch	3%	1983	89	..	3.371	9.176
99 5/8	85 1/4	Treas.	12%	1983	99 3/8	•+1/2	12.073	12.380
93 7/8	84 1/8	Treas	9 1/4%	1983	93 7/8	+7/16	9.851	12.290
102 1/4	94 1/4	Exch	13 1/2%	1983	101 7/8	+1/2	13.253	12.653
93 7/8	84 1/2	Exch	10%	1983	93 7/8	+7/16	10.653	12.658
87	76 3/4	Fund	5 1/2%	1982-84	87	+1/4	6.321	10.851
97 1/16	86 5/8	Exch	11 1/4%	1984	96 9/16	+7/16	11.648	12.672
104 5/16	94 1/2	Exch	14%	1984	103 1/8	+5/16	13.578	12.777
80 1/8	68 1/4	Exch	3%	1984	80 1/8	+1/8	3.744	10.214
99 1/8	88	Treas	12%	1984	98 1/16	•+1/2	12.236	12.675
108 1/4	97 1/8	Treas	15%	1985	106 15/16	+7/16	14.028	12.723
74 5/8	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	74 3/4	+3/8	4.010	10.500
MEDIUMS								
102 1/4	89 1/2	Exch	12 1/4%	1985	97 7/8	+5/16	12.516	12.848
97 1/8	93 1/2	Exch	11 3/4%	1986	95 3/4	•+1/2	12.272	12.936
89 7/8	79 7/8	Treas	8 1/4%	1984-86	87	+1/4	9.893	12.145
105 1/8	90 5/8	Exch	13 1/4%	1987	101 1/8	+1/8	13.168	13.085
81 1/2	70 1/4	Fund	6 1/2%	1985-87	80 1/4	+1/4	8.258	11.400
97 1/4	91 1/8	Treas	12%	1987	97 1/8	+1/2	12.762	13.382

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	291	-1	17.9	6.1	7.3
208	116 1/2	Fisher J.	154	..	2.9	1.9	12.6
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	3.1	8.5	..
137	89 1/2	Ocean Trans	131	-1/2	12.7	9.7	15.7
137	105	P & O 'Dfd'	121	-1/2	10.0	8.3	7.4

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16 1/2	8 1/2	Anglo Am Coal	£13 1/2	..	60.7	4.5	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp.	628	+15	48.0	7.6	..
59 1/4	30 1/4	Ang Am Gold	£40 5/16	+11/16	501	12.4	..
56 3/8	36 7/16	Anglo Am Inv	£42 5/16	+9/16	161	3.8	..
22	13 1/4	Anglo Transvl	£17	..	144	8.5	..
22	13 1/4	Do 'A'	£17	..	144	8.5	..
25	13 1/2	Asarco	£15 1/2	-1/16	60.0	3.9	..
73	43	Beralt Tin	67	..	7.1	10.7	..
12 1/2	4 1/8	Blyvoors	£7 3/32	+3/32	196	27.6	..
277	119	Bracken Mines	180	+6	47.4	26.3	..
29 15/16	11 7/8	Buffelsfontein	£17 7/8	+7/16	419	23.5	..
283	137	Charter Cons	232	+1	12.0	5.2	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	440	+2	32.1b	7.3	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	368	+3	43.2	11.7	..
13	4 3/16	Doornfontein	£8 1/16	+3/32	133	16.5	..
22 1/8	6 5/16	Durban Rood	£8 11/16	-1/32	261	30.0	..
226	31	East Dagga	94	• +4	8.3	8.9	..
17 7/16	8 7/8	E Driefontein	£12 7/8	-1/8	193	15.0	..
18	6 1/4	E. Rand Prop	£8 1/4	-3/32	210	25.4	..
83	63	El Oro M & Ex	72	..	2.5	3.5	..
380	141	Elsburg Gold	182	..	44.0	24.2	..
39 7/8	18	F S Geduld	£20 3/16	-1/8	529	26.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Calcutta Elec	28	• ..	5.8	21.2	..
34 1/2	29 1/2	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	• ..	500	15.2	..
27 1/2	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£23 1/2	..	153	6.5	6.8
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	225	..	10.1	4.5	10.6
185	93	Milford Docks	116	..	9.8	8.4	..
143	88	Nesco Inv	143	..	10.0	7.0	..
35	28 1/2	Sunderlnd Wtr	£35	..	538	15.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8 1/2% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£105 1/2
Bell A. 9 1/2% Conv 1999-2001	£97 1/4
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	170+4
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (203)	£20
Essex Water 8 1/2% Red Pref 1985 (‡)	£105 1/2
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (£97 1/2)	£40 [illegible]
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (‡)	£91 1/8
Exchequer 12 1/4% 'B' 1998 (‡b)	£59 1/8
Lon Merchant Secs 7 3/4% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£45 1/4
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	116
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	38
Portals 9 1/2% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£119 [illegible]
Treasury 12% 1986 (‡h)	£20 [illegible]
Treasury 11 1/2% 1999 'A' (‡)	£91 [illegible]
Treasury 11 3/4% 2003-2007 'A' (‡)	£88 1/2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Argyll Foods (65)	Mar 27	57 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. ‡ Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

Computer takes on New York markets, page 21

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 486.6 down 1.8
FT Gilts 69.33 up 0.16

■ Sterling
$ 2.2455 down 645 points
Index 100.4 down 2.1

■ Dollar
Index 99.5 up 1.0
DM 2.1120 up 70 pts

■ Gold
$ 502.50 down $5

■ Money
3-mth sterling 12 13/16-12 11/16
3-mth Euro $ 16⅜-16¼
6-mth Euro $ 16 7/16-16 5/16

IN BRIEF

Jobber will keep gold trade on SE floor

Smith Brothers, the stock market's leading mining jobber, has decided not to take all of its lucrative trade in gold shares away from the market's trading floor, reversing a previous decision to move operations to a new dealing room in its City offices near by.

It said that the volume of trade carried out on the telephone had increased so much that communications on the market floor could no longer cope.

Since the earlier decision, the firm has come under increasing pressure from stockbrokers and the Stock Exchange Council to maintain a "presence" on the floor. The decision to move was made possible by a change in the rules which allow jobbers to deal in international stocks as licensed dealers.

£20m exhibition

The International Construction Exhibition which was opened at Birmingham yesterday by the Duke of Kent, has equipment valued at £20m on display from 550 manufacturers. It continues until February 28.

Raleigh short time

Half of the hourly-paid 5,000 workforce at the Raleigh cycle factory in Nottingham are going on a two-day week from today to avoid further redundancies.

Tootal jobs go, page 20

TriStar order

Delta Air Lines has ordered another Rolls-Royce RB 211-powered Lockheed TriStar for delivery in January 1983. Delta has 34 TriStars in service, with eight more on order.

House prices constant

Most house prices remained constant in the quarter ending last month, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Steel output higher

Crude steel output among non-Communist members of the International Iron and Steel Institute rose by 4.5 per cent last month to 37.47 million tonnes compared with December 1980.

Underwear limits

Imports of underwear from the Philippines into the United Kingdom are to be restricted by the European Commission. A quota of 2.15 million pairs has been negotiated for 1981. Imports last year totalled 3.12 million pairs.

£2m wine factory

Britain's most modern wine bottling plant, owned by Sichel and Sons, comes into full production this week with an annual capacity of more than 5 million bottles. The £2.4m plant is at Paddock Wood, Kent.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 945.23, up 9.14 on Wall Street last Friday. The $-SDR exchange rate was 1.23319 while the £-SDR rate was 0.544214.

Duport shuts Llanelli with loss of 1,200 jobs and sells off plants to BSC

By Peter Hill

Duport, the troubled Midlands-based steel and engineering group, is to close its steel-making operations in South Wales with the loss of 1,200 jobs and sell its associated steel interests to the British Steel Corporation.

The announcement of the decision, which will involve a cash deal of £23m, came yesterday after weeks of intensive discussion between the company, its bankers, the BSC and the Government.

Workers at the doomed Llanelli plant immediately expressed anger and leaders of the labour force will travel to London for talks with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

He gave a warning yesterday that more private sector steel companies faced closure unless the Government changed its policies.

News of the agreement came on the eve of today's parliamentary statement by Sir Keith Joseph, Industry Secretary, on the Government's plans for the steel industry. These will involve writing off £3,000m BSC capital and providing further government funds.

Sir Keith will undoubtedly refer to the Duport decision, which follows the announcement at the end of last week of a joint venture company between the BSC and GKN for rationalization of the billet, bar, and wire rod interests of the two organizations.

Although the Llanelli steel-making plant is to be closed—with workers receiving statutory redundancy terms plus 50 per cent—Duport's rerolling plant, the London works at Tipton, Staffordshire, together with other steel processing and stockholdings interests in Sheffield, are expected to feature in the formation of a further one, and possibly two, so-called "phoenix" joint venture companies to effect a rationalization of the engineering steels sector.

Yesterday's announcement by Duport paves the way for talks to move forward with the BSC and a group of other engineering steels producers in the private sector on this venture, although it is not expected to be concluded for some weeks.

Closure of the plant at Llanelli is a big blow to the community and will raise local unemployment to more than 15 per cent.

Over the past three years the company has invested about £35m in steelmaking capacity at Llanelli. The plant produces steel billets which are sold to outside customers or are transferred to Tipton for rerolling.

The plant has an annual capacity of about 500,000 tonnes, but with the present overcapacity in the engineering steels sector it has recently been operating at about one-third of capacity.

The company sank into deficit in the first half of last year, reflecting the effects of the engineering and steel strikes, and losses have mounted as the steel industry crisis began to bite. Losses at Llanelli are understood to have been running at about £1m a month.

Dealings in the company's shares were suspended yesterday and further details of the arrangements with BSC are expected to be announced before the end of this week. The deal will require approval by shareholders and an extraordinary general meeting is being arranged.

A spokesman for the company said that there had been "no alternative" to the closure of South Wales operations, where a second electric arc steelmaking furnace was commissioned only 12 months ago.

"There is considerable overcapacity in this area and the plant could not be included as part of the deal with BSC", he added.

It is understood that Duport will bear the cost of the Llanelli closure and the redundancies involved, with the BSC assuming responsibility for the bulk of the company's extensive overdraft facilities. Duport has other interests in plastics, metal framing and furniture.

Reaction to the news, which followed more than 1,200 job losses at the Sheffield private sector steel company of Firth Brown last week, was one of anger.

Mr Keith Phelps, a member of the Llanelli works council, said that the company had said only a few days ago that a decision would not be taken for several weeks.

"We have been led up the garden path. We were being led to believe there was always a good chance of Llanelli being left intact, but now we are told the whole place must close," he said.

Mr Sirs, who will be seeing Sir Keith Joseph with other union leaders of the "triple alliance" formed between steelworkers, railwaymen and coal miners, said that he was horrified at the closure.

"It has happened quite simply because of the high cost of energy and because of the over-strong pound. This has resulted in a surge of imports into Britain which is now threatening every private steel plant in the United Kingdom.

"The Duport plant is modern, has low manning and good productivity. Unless there are changes in government policy, I am afraid that Duport will not be the last of the closures. It may be the first of many."

£20m loan for coal and steel areas

Mr Christopher Tugendhat (left), Lord Caldecote (centre) and Mr John MacGregor at the signing ceremony in London.

By Our Industrial Editor

Additional EEC funds of £20m aimed at promoting new businesses in areas hit by the rundown of the coal and steel industries are expected to help create 4,000 jobs.

The loan facilities were concluded at a signing ceremony in London yesterday. The latest tranche is the third "global loan" provided by the Community for reconversion assistance under the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty, and is specifically aimed at companies requiring loans of up to £1m.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Mr John MacGregor, parliamentary under-secretary of state for industry, said that he hoped the new facilities would help the Government to build on the first £10m loan made available 15 months ago and which had been fully taken up.

"Cover has been provided on loans for projects expected to provide at least 4,000 jobs in coal and steel closure areas and I am sure many more jobs will follow", Mr MacGregor said.

He reaffirmed the Government's view that small companies had a crucial role to play in tackling the problems created by the decline of traditional industries.

Half of the latest EEC loan is being guaranteed against exchange risks by the Department of Industry and the balance will be paid in sterling.

The money will be loaned at special low interest rates—up to 3 per cent below market rates—and will be channelled through Finance for Industry, the long-term investment institution owned by the clearing banks and the Bank of England.

Yesterday's signing ceremony was attended by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Britain's senior EEC Commissioner, who said that the loan facility demonstrated the advantages which could be gained from the EEC.

Ferries chief unworried by monopolies call

By David Hewson

Mr Keith Wickenden, European Ferries chairman, said yesterday that he would welcome an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission into the company's bid for British Rail's Sealink ferry subsidiary.

European Ferries is to press for an investigation to be carried out before the Government's Transport Bill becomes law this summer.

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, recommended last week that the Monopolies Commission should look at the proposed merger, which would give the combined company an overall market share of 61 per cent on cross-Channel routes.

The Government is understood to favour the merger as part of its policy for the "privatization" of British Rail, and it is not yet known when Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, will decide whether to accept the Office of Fair Trading's recommendation.

Mr Wickenden said that he welcomed the OFT's recommendation and hoped that the Government would accept it in advance of European Ferries' bid. In a pointed aside, Mr Wickenden said that he would welcome an investigation of the possible merger of BR's Seaspeed hovercraft company with Hoverlloyd.

European Ferries only decided to bid for Sealink when it became apparent that the merger of Seaspeed and Hoverlloyd was being contemplated.

$800m move for 20th Century Fox

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 23

Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oil millionaire has offered to buy Twentieth Century Fox film corporation in a deal that would be worth nearly $800m (£357m) or $70 a share to Fox stockholders.

The film studio would only say that directors will consider it fully at a meeting on Friday.

The offer came after months of rumour in Hollywood of takeover moves and strife among the hierarchy running the film factory. Only last month an effort by Fox's own management to make the company private was dropped.

In Hollywood, Mr Davis is virtually unknown although in the past he has made unsuccessful efforts to acquire baseball teams and the Denver Post newspaper. He has extensive property holdings in Denver, which include high-rise hotels and office buildings.

It is believed that Mr Davis is in a good position to complete the deal. Last month he announced that he was selling much of his family-owned Davis Oil Company's oil and gas holdings to Mr Hiram Walker's Consumer Home of Toronto for about $600m. The funds from that deal could provide most of the cash.



20th Century Fox Corporation emblem—familiar to millions the world over.

According to Fox, Mr Davis and his family plan to form a new company that would merge with Fox after the entertainment and leisure company had first distributed to shareholders all its stock in a subsidiary that controls three television stations.

It is estimated that the distribution will be worth about $10 per Fox share. After that, Mr Davis would pay $60 in cash for each share of Fox Common.

Fox has about 10.5 million common shares outstanding plus 636,000 preferred shares that are convertible into another 830,000 common. Thus, the proposed deal would require Mr Davis to pay about $680m in cash, with Fox holders receiving the equivalent of about $115m in the spin-off of the television stations, making the total purchase price about $800m.

"It's a hard offer to refuse", a Fox official said. The proposal had the support of the New York-based Chris Craft industries, the largest Fox shareholder, with 22 per cent of common stock.

Mr Herbert J. Siegel, Chris-Craft chairman, said his board considered Mr Davis's offer to be fair and equitable and that he was "sure the Fox board will give this offer the same fair consideration it was prepared to give to a previous proposal by Fox management to acquire Fox for them selves".

Fox said Mr Davis had no plans to change the corporate structure of the studio's management or the Los Angeles location of its headquarters.

The offer follows a year of turmoil for the film factory which began in 1979 when Mr Alan Ladd junior and other executives left the company in a much publicized dispute.

Since then there have been reports of takeover offers, including one that failed last autumn and more recently published reports of a serious rift between Mr Dennis Stansfill, Fox's chairman and Mr Alan Hirschfield, the man he hired to be vice-chairman and chief operating officer.

The shares of the film studios rose 8¼ to close at 61c and Chris Craft shares improved 2¼ to 39¼.

Metro sales lead upturn as BL's market share rises to 22 per cent

By Edward Townsend

BL is continuing slowly to recapture some of its lost share of the home new car market, and by the middle of this month had taken about 22.4 per cent of sales.

The state-owned company's executives must be reasonably pleased with the February performance, which reflects in particular the success of the Metro and has occurred at a time when the Japanese importers are once again attacking the market.

Industry estimates are that with about 10 days of the month to go, Japanese cars took 9.3 per cent of sales and 11.1 per cent for the year to date. Datsun, the largest importer of Japanese cars which sold a mere 74 vehicles in December, has captured more than 6 per cent this month.

The market share taken by all imported cars in the first two months is just over 52 per cent compared with a total for 1980 of 56.7 per cent.

Ford, the market leader, has taken about 31 per cent of February sales, which total about 93,500, compared with 145,000 for the whole of February, 1980.

BL's share for the year to date is 19.7 per cent, slightly under its 1981 target of 20 per cent. Most manufacturers agree that the United Kingdom market this year will be 1.42 million against last year's 1.51 million.

BL, which has been promised a further £990m of state aid in the next two years, is basing much of its hopes for 1981 on the continuing success of the Metro, facelifted Mini and Princess models and the new Triumph Acclaim, which is being produced in collaboration with Honda of Japan and due to be launched in the United Kingdom in October.

Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL's cars division, said yesterday that "serious collaboration" with another car maker was necessary if the company was to realize its ambition of increasing sales by 30 per cent by 1986 to between 700,000 and 800,000 cars a year.

In an interview with Le Figaro in Paris, Mr Horrocks said that any new agreement would not exclude existing technical cooperation deals with other companies.

The company was "very happy" with the deal with Honda and was in discussions with the Japanese in the hope of broadening the scope of the collaboration.

Meanwhile, latest figures from the Department of Transport show that total new vehicle registrations in January were 176,676, a drop of 15 per cent on a year earlier and the lowest January figure for five years.

Registrations of new cars and vans were 139,469, a drop of 11 per cent, while sales of goods vehicles fell by 37 per cent.

The cuts in local authority spending are reflected in the numbers of public transport vehicles registered last month. These declined to 651, which was a fall of 29 per cent on a year earlier.

Japanese record, page 20

Rush for share of new Datsun plant

By Edward Townsend

Hundreds of companies are pressing to become suppliers to Nissan, Japan's second largest motor group, and many local authorities are competing for the company's £300m car manufacturing plant which is to be built in Britain.

According to a senior executive of Datsun UK, the British-owned sales outlet for Nissan, inquiries have ranged from local councils offering "half a county" for the plant, to small engineering companies wishing to tender for orders for nuts and bolts.

Although full production of cars is not expected at the new plant until 1986, one United Kingdom component supplier has already submitted price quotations for a list of eight parts and specified the materials from which they could be produced.

The prize for the successful applicants will be considerable. The area which Nissan finally selects for the 800-acre development will win about 4,500 new jobs.

Nissan has promised that, when in full production, the operation will be buying £230m of British components a year, helping to safeguard 30,000 jobs in the component supply industry. Construction work alone is expected to employ 1,000 people.

Competition for the location is intense. Nissan is conducting a feasibility study, expected to take another three months, which will include site selection, but already the firm favourites are South Wales or the North-east.

The Department of Industry, which has told the Japanese company it could qualify for grants and special assistance covering up to half of the total capital cost, is referring all potential bidders for the spin-off business to Nissan in Tokyo.

Datsun UK is pleading with people to deal directly with Nissan. Yesterday alone, the British company received inquiries from two engineering companies and three district councils.

The company said that local authorities as far apart as Cornwall and Deeside in North-East Scotland had shown an interest.

"Some are totally unsuitable, but at least they are having a go", a spokesman said.

Apart from a desire to fill empty order books, companies bidding for the Nissan patronage are also aware of the good production records achieved by Japanese industry in the United Kingdom and that the business could be long term and lucrative.

The list at present includes every major construction company in the country, according to Datsun, as well as architects, small builders, steel works, machine tool makers, and suppliers of air conditioning and catering equipment.

One or two union branch officials have made tentative approaches, saying their members would welcome the Japanese and even universities have writen to offer language school and engineering training services.

Chevron in £350m plan for new N Sea field

By Nicholas Hirst

Chevron is planning a £350m development of heavy oil in a difficult shallow marginal field away from the main oil producing areas in the North Sea.

Final decisions on whether to go ahead in block 3/28 have yet to be taken. A meeting with the other partners in the block—ICI, the British National Oil Corporation and Sovereign—to discuss more detailed planning is taking place this week, but Chevron engineers are hopeful that proposals for development for this field, and for another structure close to its successful Ninian field, could be put in to the Department of Energy towards the end of the year.

Successful development of 3/28 could open up a new province of oil finds in the area south of the main Shetland fields. London Scottish & Marine Oil has a nearby block, and Chevron's geologists believe that there are other structures in the area with similar characteristics to the find it has already made.

But extraction of the oil will be complicated and costly. It is extremely heavy—11 degrees on the API scale compared with the usual lighter North Sea crudes of around 36 degrees API—and this means it is viscous and liable to solidify at low temperatures. The find in the mid-Jurassic geological zone, a younger rock than most in the North Sea, and is only 3,500ft below the seabed.

Early estimates suggest that there are 500 million barrels of crude in place, but only 10 per cent may be recoverable. That makes the field only marginally economic.

The relative youth of the rocks and the shallowness of the reservoir means that production will be complicated both by sand creeping into wells and by the need to slant drills by up to 60 degrees. British Gas intends to use this technique to exploit its Morecambe Bay gas field.

The problem of sand in the wells has already been encountered by Chevron in the Gulf of Mexico, and its chemical experts believe that they can inject additives to prevent the oil from becoming too sticky to flow.

Gas production stopped

Brussels, Feb 23.—Phillips Petroleum has stopped production at a recently-opened chemical plant in northern Belgium after allegations that vapours were leaking. A company spokesman said the factory, which opened two weeks ago, stopped producing mercaptan gas last week after the government said it believed the plant was responsible for producing a foul-smelling gas cloud.

"We firmly believe there has been no leak from this plant, but we are pursuing investigations and have agreed not to resume production until the position has been clarified", the spokesman said. Mercaptan is used to give a smell to otherwise odourless natural gas.—Reuter.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AKZO	20p to 350p	Peko Wallsend	10p to 400p
Anglo Am Corp	15p to 628p	Philips Lamps	12p to 367p
Ferranti	20p to 435p	Royal	10p to 373p
Global Nat Res	8p to 163p	Robeco	11p to 412p
Grindlays Hold	10p to 130p	Unilever	8p to 473p

Falls

Atlantic Assets	5p to 229p	Mercantile Hse	5p to 595p
Beecham Grp	5p to 175p	Minorco	10p to 630p
French T	5p to 120p	Weeks Petrol	5p to 425p
Kinross	8p to 600p	Westland Air	5p to 125p
Lloyds	7p to 328p	Western Mining	7p to 238p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.99	1.91
Austria Sch	35.45	33.25
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	2.77	2.68
Denmark Kr	15.25	14.45
Finland Mkk	9.56	9.06
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.98	4.70
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50
Hongkong $	12.30	11.70
Ireland Pd	1.34	1.28
Italy Lir	2360.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	495.00	469.00
Netherlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.50	11.85
Portugal Esc	129.50	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Pta	201.00	192.00
Sweden Kr	10.69	10.14
Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.20
USA $	2.32	2.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.50	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

£8m system will speed up international contact for subscribers

Reuters links the banks for a bit of fast dealing

Reuters, the international news and business information service, has launched a computerized money-dealing system which allows banks in different countries to deal with each other in seconds.

The service, which has taken five years of research, cost £8m to develop. This is the largest investment Reuters has undertaken since it was founded by Mr Paul Julius Reuter in 1851—the year of the Great Exhibition.

The new service allows banks active on the foreign exchange and money markets to make contact and communicate with video screens linked through a central computer system. So far 160 banks in Western Europe and North America have become subscribers, paying an average of £1,500 a month.

It also incorporates the Reuter Monitor Money Rates information service, which was introduced in 1973 and gives subscribers a wide range of up-to-date information on foreign exchange and money market rates quoted directly by banks and institutions. Reuter Monitor has more than 4,000 subscribers of which about 2,400 are banks in 45 countries.

The same video terminal on which banks can now deal by feeding in information through a keyboard also gives market information on another section of the screen.

A third area of the screen in reserved for important market news.

Speed is the main advantage of the new dealing system. At present banks deal either through a broker or direct with each other. The service is not designed to draw business away from brokers but to speed up and improve direct inter-bank dealing, which has traditionally meant placing telephone or telex calls.

International telex calls can take 15 or 20 seconds to connect but with the Reuters system banks can make contact in about four seconds.

The system also operates in "real time" which means that once contact has been made messages are transmitted almost instantaneously.

The money-dealing service was developed largely by Reuters staff with some help from consultants. Reuters employs 170 software experts out of a total full-time staff of 2,600.

The new service is believed to be a further step in the company's development away from a news gathering service. In 1960 two-thirds of revenue of £2.4m was drawn from the media. Today annual revenue is over £80m but only about 15 per cent comes from the media with the rest drawn from business.

Peter Wilson-Smith

January record for Japanese car output

Japanese vehicle production fell 7.8 per cent in January to 851,968 from 923,631 in December, but rose 9.2 per cent from 780,015 a year earlier.

This is the highest January production figure helped by increased domestic deliveries and active exports. Export figures for January are expected to be announced later this week, possibly showing a rise of about 30 per cent from January, 1980.

Meanwhile, West European and Japanese motor industry leaders are likely to meet in Paris on April 22 and 23 for talks on rising Japanese car exports to Europe. In another move, the Japanese trade minister is to visit Washington to discuss Japanese car exports to the United States in preparation for Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, meeting with President Reagan in May.

Manila 'over optimistic'

The Philippines has overestimated the amount of energy it can produce in the 1980s, despite the country's "excellent" hydroelectric, geothermal, coal and some oil resources, according to a survey by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The World Bank is to discuss a $9.5m (£4.1m) programme with the national energy minister in March.

German car sales up

West German vehicle registrations in January rose 20.3 per cent over December to 187,180, but were 14.4 per cent below a year ago. Registrations of new cars rose 20.9 per cent to 168,070 from December but were 15.5 per cent down from a year ago.

EEC jobless rise

Unemployment in the European Community in January reached 8.4 million, or 7.7 per cent of the workforce, increasing by a record 500,000 workers in one month.

Causeway talks

Bahrain and Saudi Arabia are negotiating with eight groups of companies over bids to build a $1,000m (£430m) 15-mile causeway between the two countries. The contract will likely be awarded in April.

Saudi SDR deposit

Saudi Arabia is believed to have opened deposits denominated in special drawing rights equivalent to $10m (£4.3m) each at the Bank of Tokyo and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank.

Dutch deficit

Dutch visible trade showed a non-seasonally adjusted provisional deficit of 1,180m guilders (£225m) in December, compared to a downwards revised shortfall of 569m guilders in November and a 1,600m guilders deficit in December, 1979.

Japan oil imports fall

Japan's crude oil imports fell 9.4 per cent in January to 129.40 million barrels from 143.89 million in December, and down 7.4 per cent from 139.74 million a year earlier.

Belgian prices up

The Belgian wholesale price index for January rose 1 per cent from December and 5.8 per cent from January 1980 to 889.4 (1936-39 base equals 100).

South Africa surplus

South Africa's trade surplus widened to 363.6m rand (£172.8m) in January from 195.6m rand in December but narrowed from 710.8m rand in January 1980.

Danish price rise

Danish wholesale prices rose 1.4 per cent in January from December.

Cabinet member sees trade as weapon for securing foreign policy

Mr Reagan out to promote exports

The Reagan administration plans to cut taxes for Americans working abroad and eliminate some of the regulations concerning foreign bribery by companies as part of a new export policy.

At the same time, according to Mr William Brock, the trade representative, the Reagan administration will promote more consistent trade policies, clearly defining the role of trade in securing foreign policy aims and linking trade, defence and general foreign policy issues to a far greater degree than before.

Mr Brock, who is the cabinet member in charge of trade policy formulation, said that export promotion was "absolutely crucial" to the revitalization of the American economy. He said it would be wrong to see the newly proposed budget cuts for the Export-Import Bank as indicating lack of interest by the President in export growth.

"I would caution our friends overseas from misreading that measure. Our budget constraints are very real and every programme is being cut.

"It is a compelling urgency that we *establish a much more effective export* policy", the trade official said. A whole series of separate initiatives will be taken.

The administration is giving strong support to legislation to permit the creation of special trading companies with limited participation which will promote exports. To provide Americans with real incentives to secure export deals, the Administration wants to "significantly reduce taxes on Americans abroad".

Regulatory disincentives to exports will be cleared away, such as tight domestic rules governing the sale of hazardous substances. In this context, the corrupt practices laws of the United States will be overhauled, with some parts eliminated and other parts simplified. The United States also opposes the Arab boycott list of supplies to Israel, and Mr Brock said business would be helped if the law dealing with this issue was changed.

On the aims of the trade office he said: "The top priority would be removing export disincentives.

"My objective is to work towards a continuing strengthening of the process by which we work together (the United States, Japan and the EEC).... We need to do more in areas such as safeguards treaties, consideration of the new problems arising in the services field and in investments. We must develop mechanisms that allow us to work consistently to secure expansion of trade."

He opposed protectionism but "this is a political world", and at times protectionist actions had to be taken. The administration was reviewing arrangements for steel imports, for example.

"There are certain basic industries that we will not do without.... The nation has a unique argument for securing its steel industry and that is that if we are going to carry the burden of defending the free world we must have the capacity to sustain that effort and that means we must pay a price. We are going to have a strong steel industry in this country."

Mr Brock said he was fully aware and "most sympathetic" of Britain's fibre import problems. The administration had already taken steps to help by decontrolling domestic oil prices. "We intend to work in the direction of decontrol of natural gas and we hope to take other steps that might prove to have greater short term benefits."

He admitted that the United States negotiating hand might be seen as being weakened, in convincing the Europeans to reduce export subsidies, because of the budget cuts for the Export-Import Bank. But he said he would not have any hesitation about linking United States demands on this front to other issues. "Linkage is going to be fundamental—it must be between trade and foreign policy," he said.

Mr Brock left the distinct impression that forcing the export subsidy issue was not a key administration priority.

He agreed that past trade policies had at times been inconsistent and a prime task for him was to ensure that America had strong, consistent and logical trade policies relating directly to all other aspects of international policy.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

New digital control for pilotless aircraft

A small, pilotless aeroplane, believed to be the first remotely piloted vehicle in the world to have digital on-board control, has made its first flight from the Royal Aircraft Establishment airfield at Thurleigh, Bedford.

Known as the Machan, it had been designed and built for Marconi Avionics by Cranfield Institute of Technology as part of a Ministry of Defence programme of research into pilotless aircraft.

It takes its name from a treetop tiger-spotting platform used by hunters in India. In its present form it is a research vehicle able to carry a range of payloads; in operational use such a machine could carry a television camera, other surveillance equipment or armament, or could be used for civil tasks such as crop-spraying and traffic and coastguard surveillance.

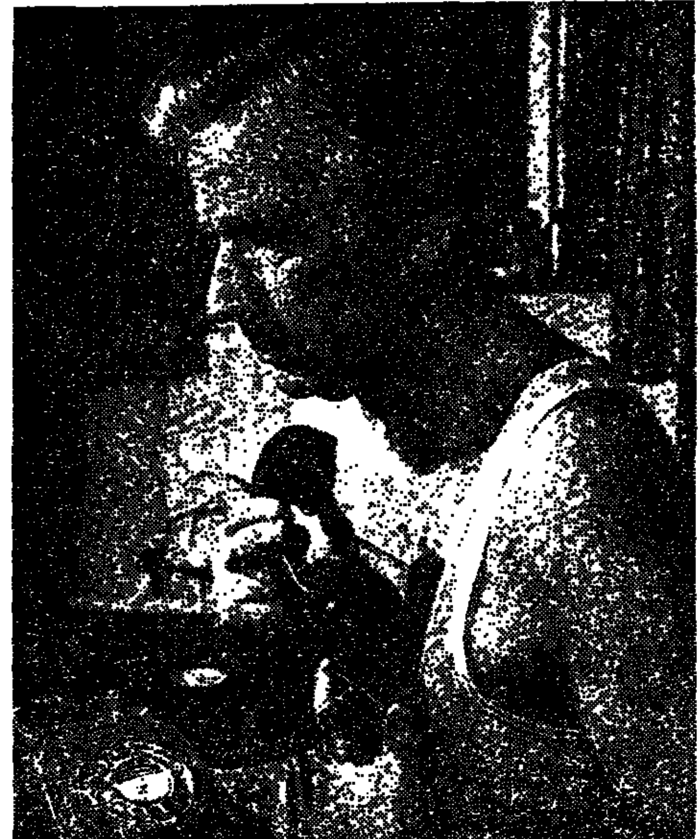
Machan is 7ft long, has a 12ft wingspan, and can carry up to 33lb of equipment. Its 18 hp two-stroke engine drives a tail-mounted propeller. It can cruise for two hours at 70 miles an hour and has a top speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

Launched by compressed air, the Machan would initially be controlled remotely by a pilot on the ground, in similar fashion to radio-controlled model aircraft. In later stages of the flight the aircraft would be guided by its digital microcomputer, which would have been programmed to fly whatever mission was required.

The microcomputer also receives inputs from a three-axis gyro and from height and speed sensors, and passes signals to the aerodynamic surfaces which control the flight.

At Cranfield, Professor John Shepherd, head of the School of Electronic System Design, has overall charge of the project and is responsible for the flight computer and the control system.

The airframe was designed by Professor Denis Howe, of the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield; it features an aluminium fuselage, diamond-shaped in cross-section; and a glass-fibre-skinned wing. This design makes for simple manufacture and may also reduce the aircraft's vulnerability to radar detection.



Diagnosis by telephone is proving highly successful among heart patients under treatment by Aberystwyth Hospital. Patients who live in remote areas are given special transmitters. The unit, when placed across the heart will, in conjunction with the ordinary telephone handset, induce a series of pulses to travel down the telephone line. These are translated into bleeps at the receiving end and are in turn translated into graphic form. The result is the plot of the heartbeats on a mini-monitoring machine at the hospital.

Anti-fire fuel additive

A fuel additive developed by ICI Paints Division in Britain has the potential to reduce greatly the chances of fire in air crashes, tests conducted by the United States Federal Aviation Administration have *confirmed. Known as FM-9, the* additive is designed to reduce the likelihood of fire caused by the ignition of escaping fuel mist.

FM-9 is a high molecular weight polymer whose molecules interact with each other to inhibit the break-up of liquid aviation fuel into an ignitable mist. It is the result of a 14-year research effort by ICI Paints and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough.

Evaluation of the additive by the FAA has been under way for almost three years under a memorandum of understanding *between the British and United* States Governments.

At a recent conference in Atlantic City, Mr John Mossell, of ICI, said: "The anti-misting concept is simple and straightforward — the objective is to *reduce misting under stress* conditions, thereby avoiding the mist environment and resulting fireball that is characteristic after many crashes".

Development efforts were now being directed towards further refining the agent, he said, to make it practical for high-volume application.

Microprocessor for defence

A microprocessor developed for defence use has been adopted by *Ultra Electronic Controls* for the control of diesel engines and transmissions in road vehicles and of gas-turbine engines in aircraft. The unit is Ferranti's F100-L, which can operate in temperatures from −55°C to +125°C.

For aircraft use, an Ultra electronic programmable engine control system incorporating the F100-L is shortly to be evaluated by the Ministry of Defence.

Technology News

It would replace a system of magnetic-amplifier speed and temperature limiters.

The diesel control unit is on trial with a number of engine manufacturers. Results so far have confirmed that the microprocessor-based control system will reduce emission levels and improve specific fuel consumption. In diesel engines it could be used in trucks, military and off-highway vehicles.

Developments in viewdata

Two significant developments in European viewdata systems are to be implemented by Aregon International, the National Enterprise Board subsidiary. One is for the German national viewdata system (Bildschirmtext); the other for the European Economic Community.

Aregon has already provided for the German system a method of connecting private host processors to the national viewdata network. Known as Gateway, this was designed by Aregon, developed under contract by Systems Designers and is due to be introduced to the Post Office's Prestel network in Britain in 1982.

Now Aregon are to introduce a comprehensive message service in addition for the German system. These new features are to be designed and implemented by Aregon and are expected to be in operation next autumn.

Under contract to the European Commission, Aregon is to implement a viewdata link to Euronet, the Community's packet-switched data network. This will enable data held on Euronet to be retrieved on European viewdata receivers (modified television sets).

Previously Euronet data had been accessible only via conventional computer terminals.

Kenneth Owen

Volvo plan for truck sales

By Clifford Webb

Volvo, the Swedish motor group which has been the British market leader in heavy trucks for many years, has developed a novel approach to the worst slump in truck sales for 30 years.

Volvo has launched the first manufacturer-backed national scheme offering reconditioned trucks with six months' warranty coverage. Not only are the dealers undertaking the reconditioning work but they are also responsible for payment of all warranty claims.

The virtual collapse of the British market for trucks of more than 15 tons—it fell by 26.7 per cent last year and is still going down—has played havoc with conventional sales practices.

Trucks with a retail price of more than £20,000 are being sold for as little as £14,000 simply to generate a cash flow. There are reports of even bigger discounts but reliable figures are difficult to obtain.

220 jobs to go as Tootal closes another factory

By R. W. Shakespeare

Tootal has announced another closure in its textile operations in the North-West of England. It means the loss of another 220 jobs on top of the 4,000 that the company has shed during the past year.

The latest casualty is the company's Trutex Hanover works at Preston, Lancashire, which will be closed in June. Most of the jobs lost are of women machinists, with some management and administrative staff.

The Preston factory has been specializing in shirts and blouses for the children's market.

In a statement yesterday, Tootal said there had been a marked decline in demand for British-produced clothing, and the market had become depressed in the current recession.

Discussions about the closure are taking place with representatives of the National Union of Tailor and Garment Workers to which most employees belong.

Campaign brings Rugby 300 jobs

A campaign to attract industry to Rugby near Coventry has resulted in new developments being planned in the town by Bass Charrington and Showerlux (UK) which will create 300 jobs (Edward Townsend *writes*).

Rugby's self-help enterprise operation was set up three years ago by the borough council, the local chamber of commerce and trades council. The organization's commercial development committee said yesterday that, despite strong competition for new industry from the Government-supported areas of the United Kingdom, Rugby's campaign had been so successful that land was becoming scarce.

With a further 40 acres coming vacant, Bass has agreed to set up a 100,000 sq ft distribution depot and Showerlux two 20,000 sq ft assembly and distribution units.

£60m telephone deal for Glasgow

A £60m order has been awarded to TMC, a division of Philips Business Systems, by British Telecom which will create 100 new jobs in the Glasgow area by the end of the year (Bill Johnstone writes).

The order, for 16,000 small electronic telephone systems, will be produced at the company's Bellshill factory which employs 150 people.

TMC conducted feasibility studies for the new electronic systems in 1977, was awarded a development contract in 1978, and was given an order worth £10m by British Telecom the following year.

That order will be completed by the middle of this year, and the new contract will last until 1983.

The electronic system, called the "Herald", is a small unit capable of providing up to 12 exchange lines and 40 extensions.

The units will be rented or sold by British Telecom to small business users.

According to the manufacturers, the business telephone system offers a unique range of programmable facilities.

Considerable overseas interest has been shown in the system, and it is expected that, before the end of the year, a number of foreign contracts could be negotiated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The case for more nuclear power

From Professor J. H. Fremlin

Sir, In your editorial of February 19 you say quite correctly that it would be better to over-order nuclear power stations than to under-order. Our present economic problems may make it difficult for the Central Electricity Generating Board or the Government to commit themselves to a specific building programme for very far ahead, but the main case for increasing our number of nuclear stations now is almost independent of present estimates of the amount of electric power we shall need in 20 years time.

The first reason for this is that such estimates may quite easily be wrong by a factor of two, since they take no account of changes in oil prices or in energy-consuming technologies. To consider a change of policy because demand estimates have changed by 7 per cent is absurd. There is no possible way of estimating the rate at which the future cost of oil will increase. The oil producers (other than ourselves) have clearly grasped that oil is being used up at a serious rate, and in earlier times were planning for the day when it would run out. A simple strategy, which they may well follow, is to put the price up so fast that it does not run out. A simple plan would be to raise the price sufficiently to halve demand each time the reserves were halved. Oil would not then run out for an infinite time. If we have no alternatives, the price would have to go up many times to reduce demand by a factor of two. Indeed, the only way of limiting the price rise would be to divert large quantities of coal to the production of liquid fuels. More than half of current coal production in the western world would be needed to replace half the total oil used. It is likely of course that the oil producers will limit their demands, but it would encourage them to do so if 90 per cent instead of 15 per cent of our electricity came from nuclear power.

It is equally difficult to tell at what point the rise in petrol and fuel oil prices will make electric transport seriously more attractive. Few private motorists will ever want to use the sodium-sulphur battery, owing to the need for a warming-up time, but this would not *matter to buses or later to* heavy lorries; between them these alone could use most of the electricity from ten new power stations. Are the opponents of nuclear power able to guarantee that we shall have no important number of electrically powered vehicles in the next twenty years?

I certainly hope for a contribution from wind and wave, though it is unlikely that Britain will ever be able to afford the space for the fifty square miles or so of solar panels needed to replace one big coal or nuclear power station. It will be some time yet before we know how to use wind and wave on a large scale, and every so often we do get a week or so of calm seas and still weather. Ten or 15 per cent of our eggs are all we dare put in this basket.

Finally, any time now we can expect the doom-watchers to switch from radiation to the less calculable but potentially far greater risk from carbon dioxide. Ralph Nader's successful blocking of seven nuclear stations, and the subsequent practical moratorium on such stations in the USA has had the result of increasing by at least 100 million tons per year the amount of carbon dioxide exhaled by fossil fuel stations in the USA. It is expected that the total atmospheric content will double in 70 years; each year a little less of the energy we receive from the sun is re-radiated into space. It is much too early to blame recent extremes of weather on this, but the extra energy is going somewhere—in evaporation from the ocean and simple warming of the air. The weather must *already* have more energy available for wind and storms than if we had not been burning fossil fuels (and tropical forests) for the last two hundred years. It may be a long time before this matters very much. But sometime it will, and I would like my grandchildren to have the option open to cut back drastically the use of fossil fuels, if they have to, before it is too late.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. FREMLIN,
46 Vernon Road,
Birmingham, B16 9SH.

Wage rounds and calendars

From Mr Douglas Vaughan

Sir, In his letter of February 11, which dealt with an aspect of my article on the Phillips Curve (February 9), Mr Trinder made a constructive and useful point. The use of wage-round, rather than calendar, years does not make a difference to the relationship, since this was estimated from quarterly data. It does, however, make a difference to the errors of estimation when quarterly estimates are aggregated into calendar or wage-round years. When the differences between actual earnings and those estimated from the 1975-79 "Phillips Curve" are averaged (with signs ignored), the average error for calendar years is 1.3 percentage points compared with 2.4 for wage-rounds. The major error in the calendar year series is in 1977, whereas those in the wage-round years were in 1979/80 when incomes policy had been removed and, to a lesser extent, in 1975/76, when incomes policy had just been reimposed and had little effect during 1975.

Incidentally, the same effect, of using wage-rounds rather than calendar years can be observed when estimating earnings from prior changes in M3. It is interesting to note that, when a dummy variable for incomes policy is used, the average estimating error for 1975-76 to 1979-80 falls to 0.4 percentage points. Although changes in the money supply are the predominant influence on earnings, the effect of introducing incomes policy might suggest a tactical, rather than a strategic, modification to Government economic policy.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS VAUGHAN,
Sub-Dean,
The City University Business School,
Lionel Denny House,
23 Goswell Road,
London, EC1M 7BB.
February 16.

Airline class distinction

From Mr P. W. McGrath

Sir, I was very interested to read the comments of your correspondent, Mr Ivor Hall, concerning his experience with Qantas and the surcharge they make for their first-class travel.

I have recently completed a round trip to Melbourne via Bahrain. Times being hard, I resolved, on the outward journey, to fly via British Airways, but burden my employers with no more than club class fare. This was a great mistake on my part and the trivial extras compared with the economy class in no way justified the extra charge made by British Airways. My discomfort, aggravated by a six-hour late arrival, led me to switch to Qantas business class on my return journey to the United Kingdom. I had the reverse experience of Mr Hall and found that British Airways were very reluctant to make over my ticket to Qantas, *but in the end* did so and I paid my surcharge to secure a business class seat on the Qantas flight to London. I found this to be, in every way, an excellent investment. The standard of comfort, the service and the food were almost equal in every respect to British Airways first class.

I commend it and will travel this way in future visits down under.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. McGRATH,
241 City Road,
London, EC1V 1JD.
February 16.

Comfort and Concorde

From Mr Euan Lloyd

Sir, During a visit to New York last week I persuaded a group of eighteen hesitant American businessmen to fly Concorde to and from Britain to attend an annual trade convention.

Moments before calling British Airways to proudly confirm their reservations one member of the party asked for my assurance that pipe smoking was forbidden on British aircraft as it is on all American flights. Several fellow travellers shared his concern but the charming agent could not be absolutely sure, adding that she thought it was up to the discretion of the crew.

The Americans promptly withdrew their interest with abject apologies to a newly found British loyalist and switched to Pan Am, despite the inconvenience of an overnight flight in place of Concorde's arrival in time for bed.

As a sufferer myself (I literally get sick from pipe smoke) I retained my own booking with a silent prayer. It was not to be for when I boarded Concorde flight 192 at Kennedy Airport there, out of only 25 passengers that day, were two contented Britons, waiting anxiously to light up. And light up they did. It cost my favourite airline roughly £30,000. My stomach is still over the Atlantic, hovering at 59,000 feet.

Yours faithfully,
EUAN LLOYD,
Twickenham Film Studios,
Middlesex.
February 17.

Bearing costs of telephone charges

From Mrs Sonia Keates

Sir, Yesterday, I visited an elderly neighbour to see if she needed any shopping. Unfortunately, she was feeling rather disgusted and angry because of added charges to her telephone bill.

She is getting very deaf so she had asked to have a louder bell installed. She was assured that she could do so—but it would not only cost her £12, oh no, she would have to pay 60p a quarter extra rental, plus VAT.

To me, this is iniquitous for surely the cost of the bell is enough? Why penalize an old person, already disadvantaged by her growing deafness?

She finds it hard enough to afford the bare commodities of life in her old age. To me, too, this is quite heartless exploitation.

Yours faithfully,
S. KEATES,
3 Bedford Street,
Oxford OX4 1SY.

Promoting energy conservation

From Mr W. B. Pascall

Sir, We welcome the news (February 9) that the Government is planning to set up an agency to promote energy conservation as a vital element of energy policy. Any robust strategy must be based on a thorough understanding of energy efficient design and use of buildings as this is the largest single sector of the nation's fuel bill (56 per cent).

The architectural profession has been pursuing a programme of education and promotion of energy conservation in conjunction with the Chartered Institution of Building Services, the *Energy Supply and Building* Component Industries and the Departments of Energy and Environment. Any new initiative should encourage this existing organizational cooperation between the Government, industry, the professions and, increasingly, the financial institutions to improve the knowledge of achievable results and the local marketing of energy conservation opportunities.

The essential job of any future National Energy Conservation Agency would thus be to clarify policy objectives and to enable the promotion of investment to permit the effective management of the national energy and building resources.

WILL PASCALL,
Energy Co-ordinator,
Royal Institute of British *Architects*,
66 Portland Place,
London, W1N 4AD.
February 13.

Currency difficulties at banks

From Mr Graham W. Benbow

Sir, In response to Mr Ellis' letter published today (February 19) regarding the currency exchange, I would like to mention that, being an employee of one of the major clearing banks and dealing with foreign currency transactions, the purpose of obtaining a customer's name and address is that of precaution and not identification.

It is not unknown for bank cashiers to make mistakes in exchanging foreign currencies, for example, using the wrong exchange rate, pushing the wrong button on the calculator, or even issuing the wrong number of notes. These errors unfortunately, are not always identified at the time the transaction took place, but when the bank is closed and the till being balanced. Speaking from experience I have been able to rectify mistakes by using the information requested—customer's name and address.

Ever since I've been dealing with currency exchange transactions, I have never requested proof of identification, because as Mr Ellis pointed out "cash is cash", and where it comes from, whether it be Italian lira or Nigerian naira, it is not my concern. However, I will always request the customer's name and address for the above purpose.

I do, however, sympathize with Mr Ellis for the banks apparent inability to give him a satisfactory explanation, and the delay he was put to while the cashier checked the exchange control regulations with the assistant manager.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM W. BENBOW,
15 Durham Close,
West Wimbledon, SW20.
February 19.

From Mr J. M. H. Whiteley

Sir, I can assure Mr Aidan Ellis (Letters, February 19) that his frustrated attempts to exchange a 100 franc note into sterling is by no means an isolated instance of banks being unwilling to handle cash.

I recently met with the same resistance when I was obliged, at very short notice, to send a draft in Deutsche mark to Germany by post. The sum involved was a bare £17 equivalent and I thought that, with at least £20 cash in my pocket, I would have no difficulty in obtaining such a draft for cash over the counter.

Being City-based, I assumed that I was well placed for this operation and, as a Lloyds customer, I confidently called in at the nearest branch. Yes, I could have the draft, but not for three days. Why? Because my application had to be forwarded to Birmingham!

I next went to Lloyds City Office who were very sorry that, even against cash, no draft could be issued as I was not a head office customer. I then went to Barclays International where my request was turned down on the grounds that I was not a Barclays customer. On both occasions I was asked to identify myself before the evident horror of my non-customer status was discovered.

Like Mr Ellis, I am completely bemused as to why a cash transaction involving no question of indemnification or risk to the banks should be so fraught with complications. Business is business, and even my offer to pay an above-average rate of commission for this small but urgent service failed to provoke any interest. One can but sadly conclude that our illustrious banking system has, in certain matters, not yet fully come to terms with the abolition of exchange control.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. H. WHITELEY,
6 Donovan Court,
Drayton Gardens,
London, SW10 9GS.
February 19.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Towards a foreign exchange policy

...kend reports that the Government may ...thinking in terms of a three per cent ... in MLR, from 14 to 11 per cent, on ...ch 10 were the inevitable talking point ...erday.

...oney market interest rates duly fell ...her, with the three-month interbank rate ...ping below the 13 per cent level to ...per cent. Short and medium gilts also ... a good, rather than ecstatic, day with ...s stretching to ¾ of a point. More ...guing, were the performances of sterling ...long gilts.

...ficially the government has no foreign ...ange policy. Covertly (and perhaps ...ly too before much longer) it appears ...e moving towards one

... that context 2 per cent off sterling ...rday on the back of interest speculation ...suggestions from EEC Budget Commis...r, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, that the ...ed Kingdom should reconsider joining ...EMS, but at a lower exchange rate, was ...ably a fair start. Yesterday's fall means ... sterling is now almost 4 per cent off its ... level earlier in the month,

...e big unknown, of course, is at what ... ministers consider they may have a ...mable trade-off between improved com...iveness and higher import costs. A ...rd point is whether they can in fact ...ve a controlled devaluation in such ...ile markets as we have at present.

...rtainly, the long-end of the gilt market ...ittedly still overhung by the large ...k of 1999 tap stock still outstanding), ...showing no enthusiasm yesterday. Once ...ated, a steeper yield curve need not, of ...se, be a problem for the authorities. The ...age from the market at the moment, is ...ntially more serious; it is simply that ...veek's government retreat in the face of ...miners had better not be a sign of things ...me.

and Hoover hopes that one day it will turn its sky-high stocks into cash. Meanwhile, it is working three weeks out of four, and is heading for a further loss in the first six months of this year.

Only over the year as a whole does Hoover plan to get back into the black. It is a measure of its hope that it is confident enough to pay a halved dividend.

Flat consumer demand and severe price competition have been the major bugbears. Official figures show that imports have 48 per cent of the vacuum cleaner market and 42 per cent of the automatic washing machine business.

About washers from Italy and Spain the group can, it would seem, do little. It hopes



Mr Merle Rawson, chairman of Hoover Limited.

that the EEC will eventually do something about cleaners from Eastern Europe.

The investment hope is that Hoover of Ohio will buy out the United Kingdom minority but it has little incentive to do so at present. The "A" shares shed 4p to 123p yesterday, upset by the group's failure to make money in 1980s final quarter, which should have been its busiest.

Hoover has shed 2,000 workers in two years and it is obviously too early to say that a further contraction is out of the question. But it is a fair bet that interest charges will fall this year (£2m last year) and that the pound will soften against other currencies. For the moment the 8.6 per cent yield is uninviting.

...tingham Mfg

...ck to ...m

...ngham Manufacturing's full-year ...es were warmly received after the ...pointment at half-time when trading ...ts more than halved. Increased cash ...urces have given a predictable boost to ...ne received and the year's pretax ...ne was held to only 11 per cent at ... After a lower tax charge, influenced ...e new stock relief rules, attributable ...ts have hardly fallen at all and a higher ... dividend leaves the year's total up by ...it 7 per cent.

...e strong second half, when trading ...ts were apparently almost maintained, ...obably due to a combination of over...on regarding stock values at the end ... difficult first half and a strong finish ...980 as Marks & Spencer, which some ...late takes nearly half of group sales, ...ed market share.

...oring the near fivefold rise in leasing ...ainments to £5m, the group's cash ...ntain has risen by £8.2m to £46.4m— ...l to 66p a share—and with a large part ...is invested in fixed interest securities, ...ll in interest rates will not have a ...atic effect.

...eanwhile, there should be some scope ...ecover trading margins in 1981, when ... pressures will be less than the ...ious year.

... 9p to 118p, where the yield is 4.8 per ... and the historic p/e ratio 11.5, the ...es which have comfortably outper...ed the market over the past year may ... little ahead of events, but should still ...rd long term investers and are one of ... a few sound shares in the sector.

...over

...ofits ...cuum

...973, Hoover made £24m pretax. By ... it was down to £5.3m. Last year, with ... streamlinings and new products under ...elt, Hoover managed to turn pretax ...its of £1.86m into losses of £2.75m, ...h under current cost accounting became ...s of £12.3m, or 69p a share. In the last ...ter of 1980 alone, the group lost as ...h as £2.6m pretax, of which only ...,000 reflected foreign exchange losses. ...rest was a straight loss of money with...any redundancy or other once-for-all ...nses to blame. Clearly, lossmaking at ... rate would soon become unsupportable. ...early loss of more than £10m would ...e short work even of Hoover's balance ...t, which still shows shareholders' funds ...round £90m.

...owever, borrowings are still only £13m

Duport

Cost of the crisis

So Duport has survived—by the skin of its teeth it seems and not without a measure of goodwill from among others the Bank of England, the Midland Bank and, by all accounts, Sir Keith Joseph.

Terms of the deal under which Duport will withdraw from steelmaking and re-rolling are complex, secret until later this week and painful in that it will have to finance, at a cost of around £10m, the closure of its South Wales steelmaking operation which, unlike the West Midland and Sheffield businesses, will not be included in the sale to British Steel Corporation.

The net effect is that Duport in return for the steel businesses going to the BSC, whose losses had threatened the whole group, will off-load bank debt of some £23m to the BSC and may have some participation in the Phoenix programme. Thus, the cash benefit to Duport is of the order of £12m-£13m after the South Wales terminal costs, though of course it rids itself of steel losses which could be running as high as £5m annually.

All this will save Duport, but still leave it with huge problems. Trading in its remaining businesses—plastics, metal forming and furniture—is mixed, and, while bank borrowings will benefit from the BSC deal, they remain high; the £27m of borrowings at the interim stage last October must have risen sharply

Duport is going to be a very different company, therefore; indeed, the burden of short-term debt which will still remain may leave it too highly geared to avoid some sort of debt reconstruction and that may even involve a reconstruction of the equity capital.

Such things are for Duport and its bankers to work out and, if necessary, put to shareholders after the BSC deal is finalized. Meanwhile the measure of the crisis is in a passed preference dividend saving £43,750, which leaves equity holders with option money with the shares at 12p looking optimistic.

Hugh Stephenson

When dreams must end

Politics is about words and persuasion and the projection of ideas. Recent political utterances by government ministers have clearly had a unifying theme, suggesting that, with the blessing of the Prime Minister, the message for the second two years of the Thatcher administration is being substantially modified.

Under every government there tends to be one minister whose role is to announce impending variations in the gospel. Despite a series of mild rebukes from the Prime Minister for having taken this role upon himself, Mr John Biffen continues to speak in a voice of equal honesty and greater coherence about the strategy of the present government than any other of its leading members.

Every government, likewise, has a moment at about the middle of its first elected term when the promises and hopes of opposition come face to face with the realities of life in office. No recent government, however, has found this contrast and conflict so sharp, for no recent government has come to power with such a radical view of the scope and speed with which policy would have to be changed.

Characteristically, it was Mr Biffen again who lifted the lid in the most explicit way on these issues in his Sunday interview with Mr Brian Walden on London Weekend Television's Weekend World.

Ever since Mrs Thatcher came to power the central theme of her economic and industrial policy has been the need to force through change and adjustment to the realities of a changing world at a faster pace than would result from any natural adjustment process. The core, indeed, of the battle between the "hards" and the "wets" in this government has been that the former have argued that the pace of change must be relentlessly forced, despite the inevitable resistance thus created; while the latter have argued that the only worthwhile and lasting changes are those that are achieved by persuasion and agreement.

The phrase in Mr Biffen's interview that is likely to last longest in the public memory was his statement that: "I didn't come into politics to be a Kamikaze pilot." The more interesting indication that the Government of which he has for so long been a key member, is shifting its ground was, however, contained in a question about "how wise it is to have a tough and sharp rhetoric when in truth your policies are much more gradualist than that would suggest".

If then the Government is in the process of switching its public image from being a hardline bunch of pretty doctrinaire monetarist theologians to that of being gradualist, sensible and practical Tories of a traditional sort (the pejorative terms are taken more or less in context from Mr Biffen's interview) it has to face a substantial presentational problem.

The centre of this presentational problem is the need to persuade first Whitehall and informed opinion and then a wider public that the Government has a policy which holds out a reasonable chance of improving rather than worsening the situation in the medium term. Unfortunately, given the election time-table, the medium term is only between now and 1984 at the latest.

So far as the economy is concerned, the impression given by the majority of those at the Treasury is that they are cast into Eeyore-like gloom, as the worst of the predictions they made privately about the likely effects of government policy when Mrs Thatcher came to power seem to have been excessively optimistic. So far as industry is concerned, the impression given by those at the Department of Industry is that despair rather than gloom is the order of the day.

If, in Mr Biffen's words, we "have to understand that (the Government) are at heart very Tory and very pragmatic, then it will be necessary to project economic and industrial strategy in very Tory and very pragmatic terms; and to recognize that this has not been the case for the past two years.

In particular, a pragmatic Tory programme for industry and the economy in the next two to three years might include some of the following elements.

First, a healthy private sector cannot survive much longer in a sharply contracting economy, whatever the eventual benefits that may be credited to the violent purge of the past two years.

Secondly, while market forces and market mechanisms provide the most sensible and efficient mechanism for allocationg resources in much the largest part of the economy, there are critical areas where they provide no answer at all. In these other areas the Government, like those in all other industrial countries, must have a positive and interventionist industrial policy.

And, thirdly, the Government must recognize that there are no quick and easy answers to problems that are deeply ingrained—over years, decades and even centuries. It was a naivety born of relative inexperience that led some of those closest to the Prime Minister to think that once personal income-tax rates were cut, a medium-term strategy announced, dividend controls and foreign exchange controls abolished a new world would suddenly dawn within 18 months to two years. Dreams are engaging, but dreams end. For the long haul, as Mr Biffen seemed to be indicating, truth and honest doubt are more helpful.

Anthony Hilton on an electronic share dealing system which replaces the trading floor

America's growing computerized stock market

New York

In just ten years America's over-the-counter or match-making market Nasdaq (the acronym stands for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations) has grown from virtually nothing to become the third largest stock market of any kind in the world. It is beaten in terms of the daily volume of traded shares only by the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and Tokyo.

By the end of 1979 it accounted for more than a quarter of the shares bought and sold in America. Fourteen months later this figure is well over a third. More to the point, in the last six years the value of shares measured by the Nasdaq index has quadrupled.

In both the volume and the value of equities traded Nasdaq, whose administrative base is in Washington, exceeds the London stock market and dwarfs such long established institutions as the Paris Bourse or even the combined Canadian stock markets.

Its ebullient president Mr Gordon Macklin, the man who has run the system since its inception, says that it has achieved this without having what traditionally is thought of as the essential feature of a stock, or any other, market—namely a trading floor where buyers and sellers meet to do business.

The floor has been replaced by the telephone and the computer terminal.

Mr Macklin says his over-the-counter, or OTC market, as it is commonly known, trades four times as many shares a day by volume and twice as much by value as does the much better known and generally recognized number two, the American Stock Exchange (Amex). If the value of all the domestic companies quoted on the OTC, is added up, he says, twisting the knife, then it comes to $122,000m (£54,000m), which is $50,000m more than the capitalization of the Amex listings.

Having displaced the Amex, Mr Macklin is not altogether joking when he says he is now gunning for the New York Stock Exchange.

The OTC's business has been growing at 37 per cent a year for the past five years, almost twice at fast as that of the New York Stock Exchange and as a result the target is almost within range.

Volume so far this year is running at 70 per cent of that of the New York Stock Exchange and celebrating Nasdaq's tenth birthday in New York last week, Mr L. C. "Jack" Petersen, its chairman, mischieviously predicted that on present trends Nasdaq will overtake the NYSE "sometime in the third week of January, 1984".

However, if the underlying dollar value of shares traded is examined, it is still "no contest" with the typical OTC bargain having barely half the weight of an NYSE deal. But even with that caveat, it is a notable performance.

The clue to what effectively amounts to a revolution in the way shares are traded is computerization. If it were not for modern communications and computers the growth could not have happened.

As it stands it is a telling monument to the power of modern communications. There are some 400 securities firms plugged into a giant central computer, which is the 1980's equivalent of the trading floor. Through this they deal in 2,800 domestic and foreign stocks.

Overseas companies include highly respected ones like De Beers, Nippon Electric, and Britain's auctioneers, Sotheby Parke Bernet. Some of the better known American ones are high technology companies like Intel and Apple Computer, side by side with the more traditional Hoover, or Adolph Coors, the brewer. Countering the image of the OTC as the last refuge of the tiny and not always well run company, Mr Macklin says that Nasdaq handles nearly 200 stocks with assets of more than $1,000m and a further 500 with assets of over $100m.

Each of the 400 dealers can make a market in one or more stocks. The industry giant Merrill Lynch is market maker for more than 500. On average each stock has eight widely separated brokers all making a price in it, a system which its supporters say makes for keener pricing, narrower spreads and greater flexibility than that of the New York Stock Exchange where each stock has only one specialist.

None of this would be possible without Nasdaq's huge computer installation in Connecticut, and a series of regional sub-computers which tie the firms together. All dealers have a terminal into which they constantly feed in the bid and offered prices of the stocks in which they are market makers. The computer consolidates this information and all a buyer has to do is press a button on his terminal, corresponding to a specific share, for all the different quotes to be immediately displayed. He then selects the price which suits him best, notes who is offering it and contacts that market maker by telephone to do the deal.

Soon, however, even this manual stage will be abolished. Nasdaq has now begun to phase in what it calls a "computer assisted execution system". This means that the buyer or seller simply punches into his terminal the trade he wishes to do and the computer matches it with the best price available wherever in the country it may be.

Once this system is fully in place by the end of the year, Nasdaq could claim to be the world's first fully automated totally electronic securities market.

Perhaps the most telling confirmation that the OTC has become respectable is that at least 500 of the companies it lists would be eligible for a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange, but have opted instead to stay with Nasdaq. In theory companies could be quoted on both Nasdaq and the conventional exchanges but there are no practical benefits to be gained from this.

Each company has its own reasons for staying with Nasdaq, but Mr J. M. "Mac" Hill, chief executive of a Texas-based company Rangaire perhaps speaks for a wide audience when he says "there are two kinds of stocks—those that are bought and those that are sold". In the first category he puts the blue chips like Exxon and General Motors, companies which would enjoy a good market in any system.

But he is not in that class. His company is not a household word and is unlikely ever to become one. So it benefits from the active interest of market-making professionals who follow the stock and bring in their clients.

Tucking into the pot snack market

Most Chinese cookery books would not include the following recipe for chow mein: antioxidants, preservative, yeast extract, inosine monophosphate, fruit acids, spices, colour, emulsifier, flavouring, garlic, sugar, soy sauce, monosodium glutamate, hydrolysed vegetable protein, soya flour, mushroom, salt, mixed peppers, starch, green beans, edible fat, carrot, onion and noodles.

But then most versions of chow mein are not made in Grimsby and sold as the powdered layer at the bottom of a plastic yoghurt-style container, ready to be reconstituted with boiling water into something edible in four minutes.

This particular dish is called Quick Lunch. Its stablemates include a version called, simply, Bolognese; and its rivals include sweet and sour chicken and even a prawn provençale.

The list of ingredients for all of them seem more at home in the chemistry laboratory than the kitchen. But together they add up to one of the fastest-growing sectors of the grocery trade, worth up to £45m in retail sales this year, and a new product area which is being eyed anxiously by nearly every big food group yet to enter it.

The know-how behind the instant snack market is Japanese and when it first arrived in Britain so was the product. KP, part of United Biscuits, first launched a Japanese import which it called Oodles in 1976, withdrawing it a year later when it found that the oriental flavour did not suit British tastes.

Now KP (with a new product), Golden Wonder, part of the Imperial Group, Unilever's Batchelors and Knorr are all competing with each other in this market. They are seeking to strengthen their hold in the belief that Princes-Buitoni, Heinz, Mars, and Cadbury are on the verge of launching their own entries into the market.

KP and Golden Wonder have just launched new brands nationally, based on rice instead of noodles and, along with Batchelors, have increased advertising spending. According to Golden Wonder, 90 million pots of instant hot snacks were sold during 1980, the equivalent of 250,000 every shopping day of the year.

INSTANT HOT SNACKS MARKET GROWTH

	1978	1979	1980	1981 Est.
Sales	£5m.	£15m	£33m	£45m
VOLUME (1000 DOZ.)	1,500	3,900	7,800	9,400

Mr Bob Davis, KP's product manager for the range said: "The 'instantizing' of food is something which has been around for a long while but the idea of putting it into a pot is new. There are a few secret bits and pieces but by and large the product is no more complicated than instant mashed potato."

Retailing at between 35p and 44p, the snacks which, like instant mashed potato, have come in for a fair amount of caustic comment from food writers and commentators might have been expected to sell as some sort of replacement for the office sandwich. In fact, most are eaten at home, some 75 per cent according to KP, or 66 per cent, according to Golden Wonder.

The manufacturers themselves remain slightly dazed by the way the sector has taken off. "To go from a market worth nothing at the beginning of 1976 to taking £40m to £50m this year is quite a feat", said KP's Mr Davis.

The market is dominated at present by Golden Wonder, with 52 per cent of sales; KP and Batchelors argue over which is in second place and Knorr comes fourth with about 10 per cent. The three leaders are committed to spending a total of £3m in new campaigns to improve sales.

But who, one is tempted to ask, actually eats the snacks? Golden Wonder's research suggests that 50 per cent of sales are eaten at lunch-time and 40 per cent in the early evening, which leads the manufacturers to believe that their prime targets are housewives and, perhaps, children.

David Hewson

Business Diary: Jayne and the CBI Prior-ities • In Camra?

...er Jayne, the barrister who ...deputy director-general of ... National Federation of ...ding Trades Employers, has ...ped into one of the hotter ...he Confederation of British ...istry's hot seats.

...e takes over from "Pat" ...ry as chairman of the ...s Industrial Relations and ...es and Conditions commit... in time for the crossfire ...veen employer organizations ... the government review of ...e union immunities.

...owry left after eight years ...he chair when he moved on ... the personnel and ex...al affairs directorship of ... to become chairman of the ...ernment's Advisory, Concili...n and Arbitration Service.

...ames Prior, Secretary of ...e for Employment, pleaded ... a "vigorous and wide...ging debate" on trade union ...nunities when he published ... Green Paper on the subject ... month.

...t will be Jayne's unenviable ...k to relay to Mr Prior the ...orted views of the 60 or 70 ...anizations represented on ... committee.

The committee is also a ...um for views on wage nego...tions where, in the absence ...formal wage controls, views ...fer widely.

William Marney (right) has a close business connexion with the topic that is the staple of conversation in Britain—the weather.

Marney and his firm, Garner and Marney of Islington, are makers and restorers of barometers. The one in his hand is a walnut case stick barometer made in 1705 in the Old Bailey by John Patrick.

This and other pieces are part of an exhibition of antique and reproduction barometers being staged by Marney in London.

The exhibition, the biggest collection to be seen in the country and including grandfather, grandmother and granddaughter clocks, is open on weekdays until March 6 at the Pennybank Gallery of the Clerkenwell Green Association for Craftsmen.



Photograph: John Manning

● One of the few industries to be experiencing a boom in West Yorkshire in these difficult times concerns people who know, or claim to know, the man facing 13 charges of murder and seven of attempted murder in Yorkshire and Manchester.

His home town of Bingley has witnessed unprecedented activity by reporters from all over the world. Hotels in the area, most notably the Norfolk Gardens, in Bradford, speak of good business as squads of news people use it as their base camp while conducting their inquiries.

The catering trade and local hostelries are not the only people to have profited from the attentions of Fleet Street. While some people in Bingley have been disgusted by the attentions of the media, others have aparently been quick to seize the chance of earning a little extra pocket money by imparting "exclusive" information.

Indeed, it seems that many reporters are surprised to find that the first question they are asked is "How much?" or "What is it worth for me to talk?" The local starting rate is £10, but once an interview has begun, the price has been known to increase as people, who confess to being "short", see an easy way of making quick money.

Each extra piece of information given is apparently followed by: "That will cost you more as it is just between you and me". But, on deeper questioning, many of those claiming to have good information confess that everything they know about the accused has been told to them by other reporters.

● China has a credit card of its own. The Bank of China and 12 sister banks have joined the bank credit card system with the Nanyang Commercial Bank taking the lead.

Called The Federal Card because it is to be issued by the federation of the BOC group, it will be linked with the Bank of China's accounting system and all foreign exchange booths in China.

With Federal, card holders will be able to get cash advances in China faster and easier than American Express or Visa, the Chinese ominously say

A spokesman said: "The 75 Federal cash advance outlets at airports, train stations, hotels and retail stores in China give foreign exchange certificates on demand and customers can pay in Hongkong dollars or by cheque".

Since it was first announced about 10 days ago, the bank has had more than 700 applications from businessmen as well as local and overseas Chinese, according to So Shing Shung, of the Nanyang Bank. The card can be used in Peking, Tianjin, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Guangzhou, as well as outside China in Hongkong and Macao.

Another reminder of home is that state run enterprises are losing money. Unlike here, however, the Chinese government will cut off support where bad management is proved



This week, in which the Campaign for Real Ale publishes its tenth annual Good Beer Guide (Camra, £3.50), finds the movement in curious shape. Founded to stop the brewers plasticizing beer, some Camra members are now more of the schismatic than the crusading persuasion. A motion is expected at next month's agm calling for the removal of "CAMRA" from the title of an associate body which buys and operates pubs, CAMRA (Real Ale) Investments. The latter, Camra theologians claim, is bringing in fruit machines and fancy prices in its seven pubs, just like any other brewer. The company has in fact backed one new brewery, Simon's Tower Bridge, and has long-term brewing objectives. The one thing Camra does not mind is that CAMRA (Real Ale) Investments pubs sell lager and Guinness in keg.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Institutional support and MLR hopes lift gilts

The final leg of the long three-week account made a cautious start with investors worried about a possible cut in the dividend when ICI unveils full-year figures on Thursday.

Dealers say they are confident that the dividend will be maintained but elements of doubt still linger and were reflected in the ICI share price, down 10p at 284p. Much of this fall, however, was the result of jobbers with too much stock wishing to unload.

The City continued to express its concern at the continuing industrial unrest among public sector workers, including the water and sewage workers, who are now threatening industrial action. As a result investors decided to sit on the sidelines until the picture became a little clearer and prices drifted steadily lower in this trade and in spite of the lack of selling pressure.

The FT Index, which was 0.5 lower at 10 am, went on to close only 1.8 down at 486.6.

Gilts were cheered by the talk of a 3 per cent cut in MLR forecast for the Budget on March 10.

Institutional buyers were quick to respond to the speculation and were soon ploughing in their dividends in order to reduce the cash mountain that had been building up. Price in longs rose by as much as £½ and the Government broker was able to activate some more of the new tap Treasury 12 per cent 1985 at £20½. At the shorter end, rises of around £1/16 were reported but profit taking after hours reduced this to around £½.

Leading industrials drifted lower on lack of support and the worries surrounding ICI. Glaxo fell 2p to 264p, Fisons 6p to 135p, Metal Box 2p to 186p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 270p and Dunlop 1p to 66p. Unilever, reporting figures next week, rose 8p to 473p.

Shares of Duport were again suspended at 12p pending the announcement of details of its Phoenix One venture with British Steel and possible capital reorganization details. GKN, another engineering company involved in the Phoenix venture, eased 4p to 146p. Tubes was another weak market, slipping 2p to 182p, along with Westland Aircraft, 5p lighter at 125p.

Profit taking in Consolidated Gold Fields, up 17p since last Monday, failed to trim the price yesterday. A line of 100,000 shares went through the market at 443p. The share price closed 2p up at 440p.

British Aerospace continued to attract attention, rising 4p to 176p, a 26p premium on the offer-for-sale price of 150p.

But shares of Davy Corporation, fending off the approach from Enserch, dipped 6p to 147p after fears of a reference to the Monopolies Commissilon by the Office of Fair Trading. European Ferries shed 1p to 159p for a similar reason.

In textiles the full-year figures from Nottingham Manufacturing proved higher than most expectations and the shares rose 9p to 118p. This prompted sympathetic gains in Dawson International, up 3p at 154p, and Vantona, 2p better at 98p ahead of figures next week. Meanwhile, Tootal added 1p to 25½p on the announcement of 220 redundancies at its Preston factory.

Hoover was the black spot in an otherwise firm electrical sector after announcing heavy losses and a cut in the final dividend with the shares falling 4p to 123p. Elsewhere, GEC mas unchanged at 641p while Racal added 2p to 356p, BICC 3p to 199p and Ferranti 10p to 515p. Plessey, reporting third quarter figures on Thursday, firmed 1p to 304p.

Among other companies reporting Charles Baynes rose 2p to 28p and Johnson Matthey, reporting later this week, hardened 8p to 227p.

Alexanders Holdings rose 2p to 12½p and Henlys advanced 5p to 87p on the annual report. This prompted a 4p rise in Lex Service Group at 92p.

Favourable comment lifted S. Jerome 8p to 65p, Redland 1p to 171p, Associated Communications 2p to 51p and Cakebread Robey 3p to 88p. Investment support lifted Gresham Industries 20p to 130p, Triefus 7p to 62p, Christie Tyler 5p to 52p and Clarke (Clement) 8p to 90p.

Acquisition news left United Carriers with a 1p fall at 127p and Kalamazoo closed with a 2p deficit at 63p on news of short-time working.

In foods Barker & Dobson rose 1p to 17½p, after 12½p, on the rights issue to raise £1.45m. Avana's profits forecast with the official offer document saw the shares surge 12p to 235p with Robertson Foods in tow 8p better at 167p. Stores had Harris Queensway 2p lower at 186p ater adverse comment on the DIY sector but Home Charm reverted to unchanged at 102p, after 100p. Woolworth recovered another p to 54p after last week's cost-cutting warning and GUS "A" advanced 7p to 480p in a thin market.

In banks Grindlays surged 8p to 163p after reports that Banco de Bilbao had tried to buy Citibank's 49 per cent stake. Speculation now points to a bid from Lloyds Bank, down 7p at 328p after last week's figures. Among the other clearing banks National Westminster, with figures out today, retreated 3p to 365p. Barclays fell 2p to 396p and Midland closed unchanged at 338p.

Insurance companies were marked higher in quiet trade on the prospect of a cheaper pound after the Budget. Commercial Union, reporting today, rose 5p to 154p. Sun Alliance advanced 8p to 772p, General Accident 4p to 304p, GRE 6p to 324p and Royal 10p to 373p.

Beecham eased 5p to 175p on worries about the delay in bringing in its new antibiotic, Augmentin. The Committee on Safety and Medicines has recommended a restricted licence in the last few days. Beecham is hoping to gain approval for a wider application, but the projected launch date for this spring has been postponed another few months.

Equity turnover for February 19 was £175.941m (bargains 19,461). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Aerospace, ICI, Beecham, European Ferries, Thorn/EMI, Shell, Bass, GEC and Avana Group.

Traded options: A total of 531 contracts were reported yesterday. Consolidated Gold attracted 18, ICI took 127, GEC took 3, Land Secs attracted 63 and Imps 37.

Traditional options: Dealers reported an extremely quiet day. Calls were made in British Aerospace, still at 12½p, in Premier at 9½p and in Burmah at 17p. Other calls were made in Lonrho, Barker & Dobson, Hestair and Marks and Spencer.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Alexanders (F)	38.1(30.1)	0.42(0.46)	3.67(1.07)	†(—)	—	—(—)
Chas Baynes (F)	1.92(2.00)	0.25*(0.22*)	7.27(6.2)	0.85(—)	30/4	1.25(1.0)
Hoover (F)	206.7(203.7)	2.75‡(1.86p)	21‡(5)	2.0(6.39)	15/4	6.0(2.0)
Inv Tst Guernsey (F)	—(—)	0.48(0.45)	—(—)	7.0(—)	1/5	11(10)
Jos Holdings (I)	—(—)	0.12(0.13)	1.68(1.69)	1.07(1.03)	—	—(1.03)
Mountleigh Group (I)	2.1(3.45)	0.21(0.23)	—(—)	1(—)	1/5	—(3)
Nottingham Mfg (F)	174(163)	15.0(16.8)	16.5(16.9)	3.0(2.75)	1/7	4.0(3.75)
Rosehaugh (I)	10.6(1.25)	1.82(0.28)	30.32(3.38)	—(—)	—	—(2.1)
Temple Bar (F)	—(—)	2.32*(2.15*)	7.99(7.41)	5.2(—)	31/3	7.7(7.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Net. † Scrip issue 1-for-4; for 1978-79 1-for-1. ‡ Loss.

William Press stake in French Kier revealed

Engineering group William Press was behind the recent share dealings in construction group French Kier that pushed the shares to a high of 50p earlier this month.

William Press last night refused to comment when asked if it is planning to bid for the company. It has "under 5 per cent" of French Kier's equity.

William Press also refused to confirm that it had sought a confidential meeting with French Kier last Friday. Mr John Mott, chairman of Kier, agreed to the meeting because he thought a joint venture might be discussed. Mr Mott declined to reveal what passed at the meeting but said: "I never thought the contents would be what they are". French Kier revealed William Press's interest in its shares yesterday. They closed unchanged at 49½p.

Mr William Hawken, chairman of William Press, would only say last night that "our holding in French Kier is a trade investment in accordance with our policy of taking investments in what we consider to be good businesses. Our intention is not to increase our shareholding at this stage". No information was available on what the stake has cost.

French Kier had been trying to establish who was behind the dealings in its shares for some time. Yesterday it revealed that by January 27 William Press had bought 700,000 shares, 1.47 per cent of the equity, held through a chain of two nominee companies. In early February, French Kier's shares jumped from 39p to 50p, leaving Mr Mott convinced that William Press had added to its stake.

In its 1979 accounts William Press made a £2m extraordinary provision against the possibility of losing a case brought against it by the Inland Revenue, which is due to come to court shortly. The company is accused of evading PAYE payments.

Trust Securities returns

By Our Financial Staff

Trust Securities Holdings, the property group, returns this morning to the Unlisted Securities Market, after its £3.37m acquisition of Nearcity which owns W. W. Drinkwater, the waste disposal group.

Shares in Trust Securities were suspended at 232p on February 6 when the group announced its deal with the privately owned Nearcity group. Trust paid £75,000 for Nearcity but also took over its £3.3m liabilities from the purchase of Drinkwater.

Mr Peter Jones, the chief executive of Trust, said yesterday that the group was negotiating the sale of 550 acres of Drinkwater land near Heathrow Airport for a sum similar to Nearcity's debts. The sale would leave Trust with land assets of 247 acres, north of junction 4 on the M4 near Heathrow

Barker & Dobson rights issue for £1.45m

By Margareta Pagano

After several troubled years of mounting losses, sweet makers Barker & Dobson yesterday called on shareholders for £1.45m via a rights issue to allow expansion of its profitable lines of business.

Since the shares are currently trading below their 20p par value at 16p, a new class of "A" shares at 1p is being created. These "A" shares of 1p will be offered on the basis of three "A" ordinary shares at 2p for every share held thus offering shares at 6p against 16p. In the market the shares tumbled 4p to 12p on the news before recovering to 16p.

Mr Ronald Aitken, chairman, confirmed that the "deeply discounted" price was being offered because the shares were trading below market value. He explained that as this usually precludes a conventional rights issue, the group felt it right to offer shares at "maximum advantage".

The issue will be followed by a reduction of capital to cut the nominal value of existing shares from 20p to 1p. Once the capital reduction is effective, and the period of renunciation of the allotment letters of the "A" shares has expired, the "A" shares will convert into 1p shares to give one uniform class of shares.

Despite losing £158,000 and passing the interim dividend in the first half of the year to October, the group is expecting a return to profits in the full year to March. After exchange losses, extraordinary items, and business closures, profits of £240,000 are looked for. However a final dividend is still in question.

In the last five out of six years the group recorded losses. In 1976 the group's bankers brought in a "salvage crew" headed by Mr Aitken. The following years saw continuous losses despite rationalizations at the group's six factories.

By March 1979 the group reported pretax profits of £910,000 and a return to dividend payments. This recovery reflected its withdrawal from the Oakeshotts grocery business and wine importing business.

However, last year saw losses of £487,000 with no dividend.

Mountleigh down 7 pc midway

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mountleigh Group, the Yorkshire-based worsted company which has developed its property side in the last three years, saw profits fall by 7 per cent in the first half, but has reinstated the interim dividend at 1.42p gross and intends to repeat last year's total of 4.3p gross.

Pretax profits fell from £235,000 to £217,000 while turnover slipped from £3.45m to £2.1m in the six months to October 31. The property division contributed £241,000, but losses from worsted manufacturing came to £24,000 compared with last year's £77,000 loss. The loss was after crediting £96,000 in respect of the recovery of leasing charges. Interest amounted to £222,000 against £284,000.

Mr Ernest Hall, chairman, said that the group had maintained its expansion in property and the profits had been earned from the development programme and a considerable increase in rental income. "The policy of retaining, wherever appropriate, completed developments for the investment portfolio has led to income from this source already being twice that of the whole of 1979-80," he said.

Baring's profit up for year

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Baring Brothers & Co, one of the City's oldest merchant banks and a member of the Accepting Houses committee, has kept its well known tradition for secrecy with profit figures for 1980 which give little away to outside observers. The bank, whose ordinary shares are not quoted, announced profits after tax and transfer to inner reserves of £850,000 as against £775,000 in 1979. Baring has followed its practice of the past few years and paid out all these profits as dividends. The ultimate holding company of the bank is the Baring Foundation, a chartable trust.

But the figures considerably understate the real performance in a year which has generally been good for merchant banks. Barings, whose balance sheet total is £581m, has almost certainly done much better than the announced figures indicate.

The reserves are being boosted by £5m to £24.45m by a transfer of funds from inner reserves.

United Carriers acquisition

United Carriers is buying the goodwill and assets of Dor-to-Dor carriers (Brighton) a parcels carrying business which is concentrated in Southern England with its main depot at Lewes. United is paying £625,000 for goodwill, vehicles, plant and equipment and the freehold of the depot at Lewes

Yorkshire Fine hint of return to dividends

By Philip Robinson

Yorkshire Fine Woollen Spinners, the Huddersfield-based textile group which last year lost a net £246,000 and which has not paid a dividend since mid-1979, is now making profits and is confident of returning to the dividend list this year.

Yesterday it released details of the acquisition of A. W. Fabrics for £1.4m from the receiver at Cope Sportswear and a £560,000 convertible preference share right issue to help pay for it. The group is seeking shareholders' approval for both at a special meeting on Friday.

The shares, suspended at 27p six weeks ago, will return to the market next Monday and some reckon that they could touch 35p. Terms of the rights issue are two £1 11 per cent cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares for every five existing ordinary shares. On conversion, in any May from 1981 to 1988, every three preference shares will become 10 ordinaries.

The AW Fabrics acquisition will allow Yorkshire Fine Woollen to enter the textile trade. It makes cloth for the upholstery, slipper and the clothing market. It will continue its traditional business of making wool yarns and speciality fibre supplied to the knitwear trade.

The deal was brought together by Mr Thomas Ashdown. He was chairman of A. W. Fabrics, when it was part of Cope Sportswear and also a non-executive director of Yorkshire Fine.

AWF has spent about £1.5m on new machinery in the past year and Yorkshire Fine has spent about £500,000. A combined workforce of 400 last year is now down to 250. "We haven't begun to see the benefits of either," said Mr Ashdown. Acquiring A. W. Fabrics was a fantastic opportunity."

For £1.4m Yorkshire Fine has bought £800,000 of buildings, which have since been revalued at £1.43m; plant and machinery for £350,000 which was in the Cope Sportswear books at £900,000; and stock for £250,000 which was formerly valued at £600,000. AWF was valued in Cope's books at £3.5m.

Weber Holdings up 13 pc

Weber Holdings, the investment and property holding company, which is 49.9 per cent owned by J. Leon & Company boosted profits last year by 13 per cent.

Pretax profit went from £142,000 to £160,000 in the year to December 31, 1980. The final dividend was increased by 36 per cent from 15.7p gross to 21.4p, which with the interim of 2.85p makes a total of 24.2p, compared with 18.6p the previous year.

The company, which has close company status, sold its property at West Road, Tottenham, London for £625,000 last September which was valued the previous year at £87,000.

Briefly

Mergers cleared: Secretary of State for Trade, has decided not to refer the following merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Georgia Pacific Corporation Inveresk Group.

First ECU Certificate of deposit issued: The European Investment Bank is purchasing the first ever certificate of deposit denominated in European currency units, the issuer Lloyds Bank said.

The one-month CD is for 10m Ecus, the currency basket of the European Monetary System. Lloyds declined to give the certificate's interest rate. One dollar was quoted at about 1.23 Ecus on Friday.

Foseco Minsep: Sir Eric Weiss, director, sold on February 19 10,000 shares at 175p and Lady Weiss, his wife, sold 10,000 shares at 175p, leaving holdings at 320,772 shares and 121,095 shares respectively.

Meggitt Holdings: In his annual statement, Mr John D. Tyler, chairman, states that as yet there is seemingly no evidence of any improvement in trade and any optimistic forecast of profits in near future is out of question. In medium and longer term, he remains confident that group will give a good account of itself.

Central Manufacturing and Trading Group: Caparo Group has acquired 650,000 shares at 55p making holding 12.43m shares (47 per cent).

Hays Group: Proprietors of Hay's Wharf has been renamed Hays Group, with effect from February 5, 1981.

Temple Bar Investment Trust: Gross revenue for year to December 31 £3.65m (£3.4m). Net revenue £2.31m (£2.14m) after tax. EPS 7.999p (7.412p). NAV 142.53p (120.36p). Dividend, 11p (10p) gross.

Charles Baynes: Turnover for 1980, £1.92m (£2.0m). Net profit £256,000 (£218,000) after all charges and tax. EPS 7.27p (6.2p). Dividend 1.78p gross (1.43p). Proposed scrip issue of one-for-one.

British Aerospace: Registrars state that number of shares originally allotted to foreigners was 5.238m—previously notified as about 5m. No applications for registration in respect of foreign held shares so far received.

Sumrie Clothes: Mr H. M. Ross has increased his holding to 295,000 shares (11.8pc).

Denbyware: Mr N. D. Wood, director, reports a disposal by way of a gift within his family of 10,000 ordinary shares, making his interest 61,296 shares (1.43 per cent).

Confusion over delay at Woodada

News that Woodada number three well, in which Strata Oil has a 26.7 per cent interest, will remain suspended while a work-over rig is found to clean out the well shaft, triggered conflicting rumours in London yesterday over the length of time this will take.

The well, in Australia's Perth basin, was suspended last week when tests could not stimulate a steady flow. Now the operator, Hughes and Hughes of Texas, is looking for a work-over rig to clean the well shaft, down which some 100 gallons of concrete were poured to set the well casing, on top of the 30,000 barrels of balancing mud used in drilling the shaft.

Strata announced yesterday that it could be 90 days before a rig is found and put on site. Suggestions in London that Hughes and Hughes might have a rig there within a fortnight were described as highly unlikely by a spokesman for the group in Texas. He said a 60 to 90 day wait was more likely. Hughes and Hughes has a 65 per cent interest in the Woodada venture.

Strata's shares were unchanged at 182p in London last night.

Japanese banks are promoted under Act

Three Japanese banks have become the first banks to move from the deposit-taking institutions status to fully recognized banks under the Banking Act rules. They are Japan International Bank, Associated Japanese Banks, both of which are consortia banks owned by a group of Japanese banks, and Bank of Tokyo International.

TDC backing for security technology

Technical Development Capital, part of the Finance for Industry Group, is providing over £500,000 to Transaction Security which specializes in advanced computer and communications security technology. TSL has recently opened modern research and development offices in Guildford, Surrey.

From there, it will pursue international markets such as electronic fund transfer systems, electronic office systems and computer networks.

Its principal product is Verisign a security system, based on microprocessors, for confirming a person's identity when using credit cards, travellers' cheques as well as physical and computer access and electronic mail.

Sceptre builds up US programme

Sceptre Resources has continued the expansion of its United States land acquisition programme. Through its wholly-owned United States subsidiary, based in Denver, it has agreed to purchase an undivided 50 per cent interest in 158,000 net acres in Sherman, Wallace and Logan counties in Western Kansas.

Alexanders Holdings dips despite £8m rise in sales

By Peter Wainwright

Alexanders Holdings, Scotland's largest Ford main dealer, had on the face of it a remarkable year to September 30 last. Profits after tax and extraordinary items jumped from £501,000 to £898,000, easily the highest on record.

But this total was inflated by £174,000 of extraordinary items (against £280,000), largely a surplus on property sales, and the writing back of a provision for development land tax of £66,000 no longer needed. Even more important was the swing from a tax charge of £242,000 in the year 1978-79 to a tax credit of £308,000.

When these items are added back, pretax profits are seen to have fallen from £463,000 to £416,000, even though sales rose from £30.1m to £38.1m. After six months pretax profits were still ahead at £199,000, an increase of £34,000 on the first half of 1978-79.

Alexanders does not pay dividends. It makes scrip issues instead, a policy that benefits some kinds of taxpayer. This year the issue is to be of one for four. Last year it was one for one.

The annual setback is modest against the reverses suffered by other motor distributors, but Alexanders was held back in 1978-79 by a strike in Scotland on the car delivery side and by a lorry drivers' stoppage. These were thought to have reduced profits by around £250,000.

The current year is proving even tougher for cars than last. The group is selling as many as before but margins are even tighter. However, there are apparently more property sales to come. The shares rose 2p to 12½p yesterday.

Rosehaugh first-half profits soar

By Our Financial Staff

Rosehaugh, the property trading and investment group headed by Mr Godfrey Bradman, has produced a sixfold increase in profits at the halfway stage, continuing the trend set in last year's second half which resulted in £3m profit.

Pretax profits rose from £282,000 to £1.8m in the six months to December 31 while turnover jumped from £1.25m to £10.6m. The interim dividend has again been passed. The shares, which were around 6p when Mr Bradman stepped in three years ago, rose 5p to 253p yesterday after the announcement.

Credit gains on the disposal of long term investments amounted to £14,000, against £45,000, and the share of profits from the Sunbourne associate was £66,000 compared with £79,000.

Since the year end Rosehaugh has started its residential housebuilding scheme and has also added to its Wilson Street, London, portfolio by buying Citibank's interests in addition to the portfolio it acquired from British Railways Board and National Carriers. It now holds about 64 per cent of the land on the development site which will provide 530,000 square feet of office space. Such sites now command about £20 a square foot in rental.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11%, up to £50,000 12¼%, over £50,000 12½%.

Business appointments

Two join board of BP Chemicals

Mr D. A. Claydon and Mr S. J. Ahearne are to join the board of BP Chemicals, on March 1 and May 1 respectively.

Mr John E. A. Mocatta has been appointed a director of Stimpson-Perkins.

Mr Peter B. S. Johnson has been made a director of Johnson Group Cleaners.

Mr Max Harris and Mr John Burton have joined the board of Frazer-Nash Group Services.

Mr S. H. Robinson has become a non-executive director of Tunnel Industrial Services.

Mr R. E. Artus has been made chairman of Prudential Portfolio Managers in place of Mr D. A. Reid, who has resigned as a director, Lord Carr of Hadley, Mr H. G. Clarke and Mr F. B. Corby also have resigned from the board. Mr D. W. Hanson, Mr M. H. Mallinson and Mr T. K. Pullen have become directors. Mr M. G. Newmarch becomes the director with chief executive responsibilities.

Elections to the executive committee of the Issuing Houses Association are: Hon T. J. Manners (Lazard Brothers and Company) chairman; Mr R. D. Broadley (Baring Brothers & Company) deputy chairman; Mr D. Bucks (Hill Samuel & Company); Mr J. D. Crosland (Robert Fleming & Company); Mr J. N. Fuller-Shapcott (Minster Trust); Mr J. M. F. Padovan (County Bank); Lord Rockley (Kleinwort, Benson); Mr C. H. Sporborg (Hambros Bank); Mr O. H. J. Stocken (Barclays Merchant Bank) and Mr M. R. Valentine (S. G. Warburg and Company).

Mr Oliver Jayne has been made chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's industrial relations and wages and conditions committee.

Mr R. A. Burgess and Mr S. G. Sharp have become directors of Stephenson Clarke Industrial Fuels. Mr T. I. Brassey and Mr S. E. Varley have been made directors of Powell Duffryn International Fuels. All appointments take effect on April 1.

Dr Paul King is the new marketing director of TI Raleigh following reorganization of the company's marketing department.

Mr D. A. P. Saunders-Davis is now executive director of E. H. Industries.

Mr Michael Staton becomes managing director of Vine Products from March 9.

Mr J. A. Stanton will be managing director of Uddeholm from March 1.

Mr David Elliott, chief executive of Harrison Cowley Advertising (Midlands) has been made a director of Harrison Cowley Holdings.

Mr Christopher Jones has been made vice-president-international of Clairol Appliances, a division of Bristol-Myers Company, and asumes responsibility for all businesses outside North America. He will continue to be based at Windsor, where he was formerly responsible for Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Earnings decline at Lufthansa

International

Lufthansa, the West German national airline, said in an interim report that 1980 earnings fell "noticeably" from 1979, when it had a consolidated profit of DM69.3m (£14m).

Lufthansa indicated that its regular scheduled flight operations suffered a loss in 1980, which was offset by extraordinary earnings, and positive results from other operations.

Earlier, Lufthansa reported that its passenger load factor, an indicator of profitability, had dropped to 59.2 per cent from 62.7 per cent in 1979. Gross sales rose to DM5,600m, up 15.1 per cent from 1979.

Lufthansa said that higher 1980 fuel costs and inflation could not be sufficiently passed along in fare schedules. There was "hardly any growth of demand" for airline services in 1980, it said.

The number of passengers served rose by 1.5 per cent to 13.9m, while route services offered expanded by 6 per cent to 214.3m kilometres.

Lufthansa said it would continue to expand its offerings by starting flights in the summer from Germany to Manila, San Juan and Tangier.

GM hopeful over rebates

General Motors could report a profit in its first quarter if its rebate programme, announced last week, produces increased sales, a company official said.

"We have every hope that it will", he added.

Mr Roger B. Smith, the chairman, said in a newspaper interview: "We have every chance to be profitable in the first quarter." He added that "car sales will be spurred by rebates".

General Motors is now offering rebates of $500 to $700 (£220 to £308) on car models accounting for about half of its present sales.

The company reported a profit of $61.7m in the fourth quarter of 1980 on sales of $16,000m. For the year, however, General Motors had a loss of $762.5m on sales of $57,700m.

Lloyds to fund complex

Lloyds Bank International has arranged and provided finance to Greek Petrochemicals, a subsidiary of the Hellenic Industrial and Mining Investment Co for the construction of a $257m (£113m) petrochemical complex in western Greece, near Missolonghi.

The finance provided takes the form of a multi-contract project line of credit, guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, and is the largest-ever credit arranged for Greece.

Cover has been provided for a principal amount of about $124m on normal terms for commercial contracts to a total value of about $146m.

Wells Fargo

Wells Fargo Bank of California said that its trust division and investment advisors' division had been combined into one new entity to be known as Wells Fargo Investment Advisors.

Mr Ronald E. Eadie, executive vice-president, said that Wells Fargo Investment Advisors would be composed of four divisions designed to help the bank expand domestic operations along institutional and personal market lines, while also making a commitment to the international investment management market.

Sumitomo Bank

Sumitomo Bank of California, affiliated with Japan's Sumitomo Bank, has reached agreement to take over Pacific City Bank of California and its four branches, according to banking sources in Tokyo.

The Japanese bank refused comment, but the sources said an announcement was expected today.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	1980-81 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	5.8
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	−1	1.4	3.3	17.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	−1	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
110	51	Frederick Parker	52	—	11.0	21.2	2.4
110	74	George Blair	75	−1	3.1	4.1	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	120	+1	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	3.9
224	215	Torday Limited	217	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	11½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	71	—	15.0	12.1	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	41	—	3.0	7.3	6.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	261	—	12.1	4.6	4.3

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

...PER closed firm yesterday.—...noon.—Cash wire bars, £...a metric ton; three months, £821-...0. Sales, 3,600. Cash cathodes, ...96.00; three months, £807.50-... Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash ...bars, £797-797.50; three months, ...50-819.00. Settlement, £797.50. ...5,350 tons. Cash cathodes, ...794; three months, £806.50-807. ...ment, £794.00. Sales, 825 tons.

...Standard tin closed steadier: ...grade was idle.—Afternoon.—...ard, cash, £5,935-50 a tonne; ...months, £6,090-95. Sales, 215 ...High grade, cash, £5,935-50; ...months, £6,090-95. Sales, nil ... Morning.—Standard, cash, ...5,930; three months, £6,075-... Settlement, £5,930. Sales, 260 ... High grade, cash, £5,928-...; three months, £6,075-6,080. ...ment, £5,930. Sales, nil tonnes. ...pore tin ex-works rose by 10 ...to 31.00 ringgit per kilo yes-...

...was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, ...60-12.00 per tonne; three months, ...60-22. Sales, 2,200 tonnes. ...ng.—Cash, £313-313.50; three ...s, £322-322.50. Settlement, ...50. Sales, 4,600 tonnes.

...was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, ...26.00 per tonne; three months, ...30-37.00. Sales, 700 tonnes. ...ng.—Cash, £325.50-326.50; three ...s, £337-337.50. Settlement, ...50. Sales, 1,550 tonnes.

...INUM was at £215.30 ($486.00) ...ounce.

...R was steady, quiet.—Bullion ...(fixing levels).—Spot, 573.20p ...roy ounce (United States cents ...lent, 1,300.00); three months, ...0p (1,352.00c); six months, ...0p (1,410.70c); one year, ...0p (1,512.60c). London Metal ...nge.—Afternoon.—Cash, 576-...p; three months, 594-96.0p. Sales, ...ns of 10,000 troy ounces each. ...ng.—Cash, 577-578p; three ...s, 593.8-594.2p. Settlement, ...p. Sales, 40 lots.

...INIUM was firm.—Afternoon.—...£666-67.00 per tonne; three ...s: £671-72.00. Sales, 3,750 ...s. Morning.—Cash, £661-662.00; ...months, £664-665.00. Settlement, ...00. Sales, 7,025 tonnes.

...EL was firmer at the close.—...noon.—Cash, £2,840-50 per ...; three months, £2,815-25. Sales, ...onnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,815-...; three months, £2,785-2,790. ...ment, £2,825. Sales, 198 tonnes.

...ER was steady (pence per kilo): ..., 58.20-58.30; April, 59.00-...; April-June, 60.20-60.30; July/...63.20-63.40; Oct/Dec, 65.90-...; Jan/March, 68.90-69.00; April/...71.60-72.10; July-Sept, 74.80-...; Oct/Dec, 77.60-78.10. Sales: ...s at five tonnes each and 186 ...t 15 tonnes each.

...ER PHYSICALS were steady (all ...per kilo):—Spot: 57.00-58.00. ...March expired; April, 61.50-...; May, 61.80-62.50.

...EE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): ..., 1,029-30; May, 1,040-41; July, ...-54; Sep, 1,066-67; Nov, 1,068-...an, 1,070-1,100; March, 1,068-.... Sales: 1,901 lots including 49 ...9.

...ICA (officials at 16.45): Feb, ...0-45.00; April, 145.00-48.00; ...143.00-48.00; Aug, 145.00-...; Oct, 144.00-46.00; Dec, 142.00-...; Feb, 140.00-45.00. Sales: one ...

...A was steadier at the close yes-... (£ per metric ton).—March, ...3; May, 903-06; July, 928-29; ...949-50; Dec, 980-81; March, ...-04; May, 1,020-24. Sales: 2,889 ...including five options.

...R.—The London daily price of ...s" was £3.00 lower at £254; ...whites" price was £4.00 lower ...0. Futures (£ per tonne): March, ...-60.50; May, 261.50-62.00; Aug, ...-61.00; Oct, 255.50-56.00; Jan, ...-41.50; March, 241.00-41.50; ...240.00-41.50. Closing tone: ...lar. ISA prices (Feb 20): daily, ...; 15-day average, 24.31c.

...BEAN MEAL was steady (£ per ...).—April, 125.80-26.00; June, ...-29.30; Aug, 131.20-31.50; Oct, ...-33.00; Dec, 132.50-34.50; Feb, ...-36.00; April, 135.00-38.00. ...249 lots.

...—NZ Crossbreds, no. 2 con-...cents per kilo (quiet).—March, 343-47; May, 355-56; Aug, 360-68; Oct, 372-78; Dec, 370-74; Jan, 379-82; March, 381-85; May, 382-87; Aug, 382-87. Sales, seven lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. United States dark northern spring, no. 2, 14 per cent: March, £113.50, trans-shipment east coast seller; United States hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £105.50; April, £106.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob, prompt: £100 paid.

MAIZE.—United States.—French and S. African white, both unquoted. S. African yellow: March-April, £87.00.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April-June, £103 seller. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.— BARLEY was barely steady.—March, £95.45; May, £98.85; Sept, £95.50; Nov, £97.55; Jan, £101.20. Sales, 260 lots. WHEAT was barely steady.—March, £108.30; May, £111.55; July, £116.30; Sept, £98.80; Nov, £102.45; Jan, £106.25. Sales, 108 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: *Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 23.*—GB: Cattle, 88.40p per kg lw (+2.33). UK: Sheep, 171.68p per kg est dcw (+9.43). GB: Pigs, 69.29p per kg lw (+1.48). *England and Wales:* Cattle numbers down 6.1 per cent, average price, 88.88p (+2.46). Sheep numbers down 3.3 per cent, average price, 173.48p (+8.56). Pig numbers down 5.0 per cent, average price, 69.35p (+1.52). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 14.8 per cent, average price, 86.20p (+1.06). Sheep numbers down 6.2 per cent, average price, 164.87p (+10.90). Pig numbers up 7.2 per cent, average price, 60.65p (−1.40).

POTATOES (Gafta): April, £59.80; Nov, £58.00; Feb, £67.30. Sales: 105 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

TEA.—The London Tea Market continued strong yesterday, the official report said.

Assams were again well supported and *mediums put on 1p to 3p per kilo,* with dusts a good feature. Colomry Bangladesh tea sold regularly at dearer rates, but plainer types were weak.

Bright liquoring East African teas met improved competition and gained 2p to 3p a kilo, with dusts a strong feature, while mediums closed mainly firm after a hesitant start. Central *Africans* showed an easier tendency.

Ceylons of all descriptions met with good demand, particularly improved liquoring sorts which were dearer. Dusts were a very strong feature. The offering totalled 49,648 packages.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH BARLEY EXPORTS: British barley exports during the first 10 days of February totalled 65,232 tonnes, which brought cumulative exports since the season started on August 1 last year to 1.05m tonnes, the Home-Grown Cereals Authority reports. The cumulative figures compares with only 739,000 *tonnes exported for the same* period a year earlier. Despite the continuing high rate of exports, grain traders here in London are still expecting heavy UK barley stocks at the end *of the current marketing season.*

Wheat exports for the first 10 days of February were given as 28,722 tonnes and cumulative exports at 771,057 tonnes—sharply higher than *the 120,000 tonnes shipped in the* August-January period of 1979-80.

Some grain traders in London said that wheat exports will exceed availability and predicted that the UK will have to import supplies at higher price levels near the end of the current season to cover deficiencies.—Reuter.

ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION: World primary aluminium production as reported by members of the International Primary Aluminium Institute rose to 1.083m tonnes in January, 1981, from 1.05m tonnes in the same month a year earlier.

Average daily production in January, 1981, was 34,900 tonnes, against 34,800 in December and 33,900 in January last year.—Reuter.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes *except silver, which is in troy* ounces): **Copper** rose 1,275 to 121,600; **Tin** rose 565 to 7,025; **Lead** fell 1,850 to 64,975; **Zinc** rose 175 to 92,350; **Aluminium** rose 25 to 47,950; **Nickel** rose 66 to 4,020; **Silver** fell 860,000 to 25.71m.

Discount market

For much of yesterday's session, with funds appearing only spasmodically, rates were bobbing about within a band of 13¾-3 per cent. *Closing* balances were taken anywhere between 13 and 13¾ per cent, with some money probably left in the system to carry-over to today. There was a moderate amount of commercial bills maturing in the hands of the Bank of England, but this was outweighed by other factors.

Foreign exchange report

The pound dipped sharply yesterday upset initially by Far Eastern selling sparked off by comment that MLR could drop by three points or more in the budget. The currency was on a downward tack throughout—and after a "low" of $2.2420, it closed at $2.2455 against the dollar, a net loss of 645 points on Friday's $2.3100.

Trade-weighted sterling finished 2.1 off at 100.4 after an opening 100.1, the lowest since the revised "basket" was instituted at the beginning of the month. Trading was nervous with quotations widened considerably at times *and dealers also reported modest* Bank of England support.

The pound's losses against Europeans included the mark, 4.7450 (4.8450), Swiss franc, 4.2750 (4.3600), and French franc, 11.0600 (11.3100).

A firmer trend developed in the dollar, despite lower US interest rate moves, chiefly Chase Manhattan's prime rate cut to 19 *per cent, bringing it into line* with other major banks.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 23	Market rates (close) February 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2430-2720	$2.2445-2465	.35-45c disc	2.00-2.10c disc
Montreal	$2.6850-7165	$2.6850-6885	.60-.07c disc	2.55-65c disc
Amsterdam	5.18-23fl	5.18½-19½fl	1½-½c prem	3¼-2¾c prem
Brussels	76.90-77.55f	76.75-90f	6c prem-4c disc	5-15c disc
Copenhagen	14.65-83k	14.66-68k	70 ore prem-105ore d	220-400ore disc
Dublin	1.2800-2975p	1.2805-2815p	par-15p disc	25-40p disc
Frankfurt	4.74-81m	4.74-75m	⅞pr prem-⅛pf disc	1½-½pf prem
Lisbon	126.00-127.50e	126.00-50e	95c prem-25c disc	125c prem-110c d
Madrid	192.10-194.75p	192.10-30p	15c prem-35c disc	145-195c disc
Milan	2268-91lr	2269-71lr	6-8lr disc	31-34lr disc
Oslo	11.95-12.10k	11.95-97k	130ore prem-30ore d	130-40ore disc
Paris	11.05-17f	11.05-07f	2⅞-1⅞c prem	1¼-¾c prem
Stockholm	10.21-36k	10.21-23k	605-700ore disc	1740-1840ore disc
Tokyo	467-73y	467-69y	220-155y prem	490-420y prem
Vienna	33.55-34.00sch	33.58-68sch	14-11gro prem	33-25gro prem
Zurich	4.26-34f	4.27-28f	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 2.1 to 100.4.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9360-1.9510
Bahrein	0.8515-0.8545
Finland	9.1265-9.1665
Greece	112.3-114.3
Hongkong	11.9475-11.9875
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.618-0.621
Malaysia	5.1310-5.1610
Mexico	52.5-54.00
New Zealand	2.42-2.44
Saudi Arabia	7.5545-7.5845
Singapore	4.7140-4.7440
South Africa	1.7470-1.7620

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.4	−26.7
US dollar	99.5	−4.4
Canadian dollar	84.8	−18.4
Schilling	115.4	+21.9
Belgian franc	108.2	+10.3
Danish kroner	90.3	−9.2
Deutsche mark	119.6	+38.7
Swiss franc	135.6	+76.2
Guilder	112.9	+16.4
French franc	87.1	−9.4
Lira	61.6	−53.4
Yen	145.5	+41.5

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7450-1.7500
† Canada	1.1969-1.1972
Netherlands	2.3090-2.3120
Belgium	34.23-34.27
Denmark	6.5375-6.5425
West Germany	2.1110-2.1130
Portugal	56.25-56.40
Spain	85.50-85.55
Italy	1011.00-1013.00
Norway	5.3275-5.3325
France	4.9200-4.9250
Sweden	4.5550-4.5575
Japan	207.95-208.15
Austria	14.92-14.97
Switzerland	1.9010-1.8040

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8352-0.8355

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%

(Last changed 24/11/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13½ Low 13¼

Week Fixed: 14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞₁₆	2 months	12⅞₁₆
3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	11¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⅝	3 months	12¾
3 months	12⅝-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	4 months	12½
4 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅛
6 months	11½-11⅜		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-15⅛	7 months	12¾-12½
2 months	14⅞-14⅝	8 months	12¾-12½
3 months	13⅞-13⅝	9 months	12⅞-12⅝
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	12⅞-12⅝
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	12⅞-12⅝
6 months	12¾-12½	12 months	12¾-12½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅞-13⅝	6 months	12¼-12⅛
3 months	12⅞₁₆-12⅞₁₆	12 months	12⅞₁₆-12⅝₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14-14⅛	3 months	12¾-13
7 days	14⅛	6 months	12⅞-12⅝
1 month	13¾-14	1 year	12½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14⅛-14⅛ Close 14

1 week	14⅛-14⅛	6 months	12⅝₁₆-12⅝₁₆
1 month	13⅞-13⅝	9 months	12⅝₁₆-12⅝₁₆
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⅝₁₆	12 months	12⅝₁₆-12⅝₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13½ — 6 months 12¾

Finance House Base Rate 15%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.5456	+4.42	+0.92	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.93814	+2.78	−0.72	1.64
German D-mark	2.46208	2.56547	+3.36	−0.14	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.98442	+2.35	−0.15	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.80306	+2.16	−1.34	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.694149	+3.83	+0.38	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1229.47	+6.19	+2.69	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16-17; seven days, 14¾-15¼; one month, 15⅝₁₆-15¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16¼-16⅛; six months, 16⅝₁₆-16⅞₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $506.50 (an ounce); pm, $501.50 close, $503.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $516-519 (£228.50-230).
Sovereigns (new): $126-128 (£55.25-56.75).

Wall Street

New York, Feb 23.—Declining interest rates and a more hopeful attitude about the chances for success in *Congress* of President Reagan's fiscal programme pushed stock prices higher but trading continued at its recent moderate pace.

Continental Illinois on Friday and some small banks today cut *their prime rates to 18¾ per cent* while more large banks moved to 19 per cent.

The D-J industrial average rose 9.14 points and advances led declines eight to seven but volume eased to 40,000,000 shares from 41,900,000 on Friday.

Volume leader American Telephone continued to advance, gaining ⅜ to 52¼, ex-dividend.

Active General *Motors* rose ⅞ to 48⅞. GM said it could report a first-quarter profit.

Twentieth Century-Fox jumped 8¼ to 61⅞. Denver oil magnate, Mr Marvin Davis, offered to buy Fox for $60 a share. Chris-Craft industries, *which holds nearly 22 per* cent of Fox, supported the Davis bid. Chris-Craft climbed 2¼ to 39¼. *Meanwhile,* Tandem Productions raised its Fox stake to 6.5 per cent.

Among other blue chips, Du Pont climbed 2¾ to 47, Union *Carbide two to 56⅞, Dow Chemical* ⅝ to 33⅝, US Steel ⅞ to 28⅞, Bethlehem Steel 1⅝ to 25⅝, General Electric 1⅛ to 64⅛, Westinghouse one to 28, International Paper 1½ to 43, Eastman Kodak 1⅜ to 74⅞, Minnesota Mining ⅞ to 59½ and *IBM 1½ to 62.*

US commodities

New York, Feb 23. **GOLD** at the Comex closed $498.10 an ounce for February, down $8.40 on Friday. Feb, $498.10; March, $499.70; April, $504.00-$506.00; June, $517.00-$519.00; Aug, $530.00; Oct, $546.00; Dec, $558.60; Feb, $571.90; April, $585.30; June, $598.70; Aug, $612.20; Oct, $625.70; Dec, $639.30.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: March, $499.00-$498.50; April, $505.40; June, $519.00-$517.50; July, $525.30; Sept, $538.50; Oct, $545.30; Dec, $558.70; Jan, $565.40; March, $578.90.

SILVER futures at the Comex closed 26.5 to 31.8 cents an ounce lower despite prime rate reductions by several commercial banks. Feb, 1,286.00c; March, 1,286.00c-1,290.00c; April, 1,307.00c; May, 1,325.00c-1,328.00c; July, 1,364.00c; Sept, 1,401.00c; Dec, 1,456.00c; Jan, 1,474.00c; March, 1,510.00c; May, 1,546.00c; July, 1,582.00c; Sept, 1,618.00c; Dec, 1,672.00c.

COPPER futures closed a slow session 0.45 to 0.50 cent a lb easier in nearbys. Feb, 81.35c; March, 81.50c-81.55c; April 82.85c; *May,* 84.05c-84.25c; July, 86.60c-86.70c; Sept, 89.00c; Dec 92.00c; Jan, 93.10c; March, 95.10c; May, 96.80c; July, 98.55c; Sept, 100.30c; Dec, 103.00c.

COTTON: March, 90.96c-91.00c; May, 92.30c-92.40c; July, 91.75c-91.80c; Oct, 86.60c-87.00c; Dec, 83.15c-83.25c; March, 84.00c-84.25c; May, 84.25c-85.00c; July, 84.75c-85.00c.

SUGAR settled 0.37 to 0.77 cent net up with the July delivery at 25.25 cents a lb. No 11 closing prices were: March, 24.70c-24.80c; May, 25.05c-25.20c; July, 25.25c; Sept, 24.65c-24.70c; Oct, 24.40c; Jan, 22.00c-23.00c; March, 23.25c-23.30c; May, 23.20c-23.30c; July, 23.75c.

COFFEE futures closed mostly up except spot March which lost 0.25 cent to close at 121.75 cents a lb. March, 121.50c-122.00c; May, 126.40c-126.74c; July, 129.50c-129.70c; Sept, 131.50c-131.75c; Dec, 131.50c-131.90c; March, 129.50c-129.60c; May, 131.50c-132.00c; July, 131.00c-140.00c.

COCOA futures for March settled at $1,893 a ton. March, $1,893; May, $1,968; July, $2,030; Sept, $2,087; Dec, $2,165; March, $2,235; May, $2,295.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed at 11¾ cents a bushel lowed in old crop, to down 6½ cents in new crop.—March, 755c-747c; May, 782c-773½c; July, 806c-799c; Aug, 814c-806½c; Sept, 822c-815c; Nov, 835c-828c; Jan, 853c-855c-847½c; March, 875c-868c.

SOYABEAN OIL ended 0.27 cent a lb lower in nearbys to 0.15 cent in thinly traded deferred.—March, 24.12c-24.10c; May, 25.03c-24.98c; July, 25.80c; Aug, 26.08c-26.10c; Sept, 26.30c; Oct, 26.55c-26.65c; Dec, 27.22c-27.30c; Jan, 27.40c-27.50c; March, 27.75c-27.90c. **SOYABEAN MEAL** ended down $215.90-$215.50; May, $224.80-$224.50; July, $231.50; Aug, $234.00; Sept, $237.00; Oct, $238.00; Dec, $242.50-$243.00; Jan, $245.00-$245.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS: **WHEAT** was mixed.—March, 465c-465¼c; May, 477c-465½c; July, 478¾c-467c; Sept, 495c-485c; Dec, 515c-508c; March, 535c-530c. **MAIZE** was easy.—March, 360c-357¾c; May, 371½c-363¾c; July, 380c-377c; Sept, 379c-375c; Dec, 378¾c-375¼c; March, 393¼c-385½c. **OATS** were easy.—March, 226½c-224c; May, 225c-222¼c; July, 218c-214½c; Sept, 219c-216c; Dec, 226½c-222½c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2550 (2.3175); three months, 2.2558 (2.3355); Canadian dollar, 1.1989 (1.1943).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 429.88 (430.14). The futures index was 443.76 (445.25).

The Dow Jones average.—Industrials, 945.23 (936.09); transportation, 379.97 (379.18); utilities, 107.02 (107.27); 65 stocks, 360.59 (358.52). New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 72.84 (72.45); industrials, 84.94 (84.41); transportation, 70.91 (70.56); utilities, 37.34 (37.40); utilities, 37.34 (37.40); financial, 68.00 (67.48).

	Feb 23	Feb 20
Allied Chem	52⅝	50½
Allied Stores	29¾	30¼
Allis Chalmers	31⅞	32¼
Alcoa	31⅝p	64
Amax Inc	37⅞	39⅛
Amerada Hess	34⅝	35
Am Airlines	11	11⅛
Am Brands	71⅛	71
Am Broadcast	23⅝	23½
Am Can	29⅛	29½
Am Cyanamid	29½	29⅝
Am Elec Power	16⅛	16
Am Home	29¼	29⅝
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞
Am Nat Res	44⅛	44½
Am Standard	34½	34⅛
Am Telephone	52¼	52¼
AMF Inc	20	20
Armco Steel	32⅝	33⅛
Asarco	31⅝	33¼
Ashland Oil	30½	29⅛
Atlntic Richfield	57⅜	56⅞
Avco	25⅛	25
Avon Products	35⅞	35
Bankers Tst NY	28	29
Bank of America	27⅝	29¼
Bank of NY	34⅝	35
Beatrice Foods	17⅞	17⅛
Bendix	62½	62⅝
Bethlehem Steel	25⅝	24
Boeing	34⅛	34⅛
Boise Cascade	37⅞	37⅞
Borden	25⅝	25⅝
Borg Warner	37⅝	37⅜
Bristol Myers	53⅝	52
BP	35	35⅛
Burlington Ind	20½	20⅛
Burlington Nthn	62⅝	61⅞
Burroughs	48⅞	48⅞
Campbell Soup	31½	32¼
Canadian Pacific	35⅛	34⅛
Caterpillar	59⅝	59
Celanese	64¼	64½
Central Soya	13¼	13⅞
Chase Manhat	46½	45⅝
Chem Bank NY	49½	49
Chrysler	5¼	5⅛
Citicorp	22⅛	21⅛
Cities Service	45⅞	45
Clark Equip	35⅛	35¼
Coca Cola	33⅞	33⅞
Colgate	17½	24½
CBS	50⅝	49⅝
Columbia Gas	36⅛	36⅛
Combustion Eng	38⅛	37⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅛	18¼
Conoco	58⅞	56⅝
Cons Edison	23¼	22⅞
Cons Foods	25½	25⅛
Cons Power	17⅝	17⅛
Continental Grp	32⅞	32⅞
Control Data	60¼	60⅛
Corning Glass	63¼	63⅛
CPC Intnl	62⅛	62⅞
Crane	39½	39⅛
Crocker Int	39½	38⅞
Crown Zeller	45¼	44½
Dart & Kraft	43⅝	43⅝
Deere	41⅛	42
Delta Air	67⅞	64
Detroit Edison	11¼	11⅛
Disney	58¼	57½
Dow Chemical	33⅝	33⅛
Dresser Ind	44⅞	43⅝
Duke Power	16⅞	16⅞
Du Pont	47	44¼
Eastern Air	7¼	7⅛
Eastman Kodak	74⅞	73½
Eaton Corp	29	28⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	19¼	20¼
Equitable Life	10⅛	10⅛
Esmark	53⅞	53½
Evans P. D.	20⅝	19¾
Exxon Corp	70⅝	70½
Fed Dept Stores	30½	30⅛
Firestone	10	10
Fst Chicago	15⅞	15½
Fst Nat Boston	35¼	35¼

	Feb 23	Feb 20
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4⅛
Ford	19⅝	19⅝
GAF Corp	12	12⅛
Gen Dynamics	32	31⅞
Gen Electric	64⅛	63⅛
Gen Foods	30½	30¼
Gen Mills	27⅛	27⅛
Gen Motors	48⅞	47⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4¼	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	24⅞	25
Gen Tire	22⅝	21½
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	29	28
Getty Oil	73¼	74
Gillette	28⅛	28⅝
Goodrich	22⅞	22⅞
Goodyear	17⅞	17⅞
Gould Inc	25½	25⅞
Grace	46½	46⅝
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	6	6⅛
Greyhound	16⅞	16⅛
Grumman Corp	25⅛	25⅞
Gulf Oil	37	37⅞
Gulf & West	15½	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	47½	47¼
Hercules	22⅝	22
Honeywell	96⅝	99⅞
IC Inds	29	29
Ingersoll	71½	71¼
Inland Steel	30⅝	30
IBM	62	60½
Int Harvester	18⅞	19⅛
INCO	19⅛	18⅞
Int Paper	43	41½
Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28¼
Irving Bank	49⅛	48⅝
Jewel Co	35½	35¼
Jim Walter	31⅝	31¼
Johns-Manville	21½	22
Johnson & John	98¼	97½
Kaiser Alumin	21⅝	22⅛
Kennecott	23½	23⅞
Kerr McGee	71⅞	71¼
Kimberly Clark	61⅛	61
K Mart	16⅝	17¼
Kroger	24¼	24⅛
L.T.V. Corp	17⅝	18¼
Litton	65⅞	65⅞
Lockheed	36⅞	36⅞
Lucky Stores	14	14
Manuf Hanover	31⅛	31¼
Mapco	40⅝	41⅞
Marathon Oil	57½	57
Marine Midland	17	17⅛
Martin Marietta	64⅛	64½
McDonnell	43⅞	43½
Mead	28	27⅞
Merck	81⅞	81¼
Minnesota Mng	59½	58⅝
Mobil Oil	68½	69½
Monsanto	70¼	68⅝
Morgan J. P.	53¼	51⅞
Motorola	67⅛	60⅛
NCR Corp	57½	57⅞
NL Industries	64⅝	63⅞
Nabisco	29⅛	29¼
Nat Distillers	25⅛	25¼
Nat Steel	25¼	25⅞
Norfolk West	44¼	44½
NW Bancorp	29¼	29⅛
Norton Simon	14⅝	14⅛
Occidental Pet	29⅞	29½
Ogden	31¼	30⅞
Olin Corp	19⅞	19⅛
Owens-Illinois	28⅝	29⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21	21⅛
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅛
Penney J. C.	22½	22⅛
Pennzoil	40⅞	40½
Pepsico	31½	30⅝
Pfizer	50⅞	49⅞
Phelps Dodge	32¼	32⅛
Philip Morris	43⅞	42½
Phillips Petrol	43⅝	46⅛
Polaroid	24½	24⅞
PPG Ind	41⅞	40⅞
Proctor Gamble	68⅞	68
Pub Ser El & Gas	18½	18⅛

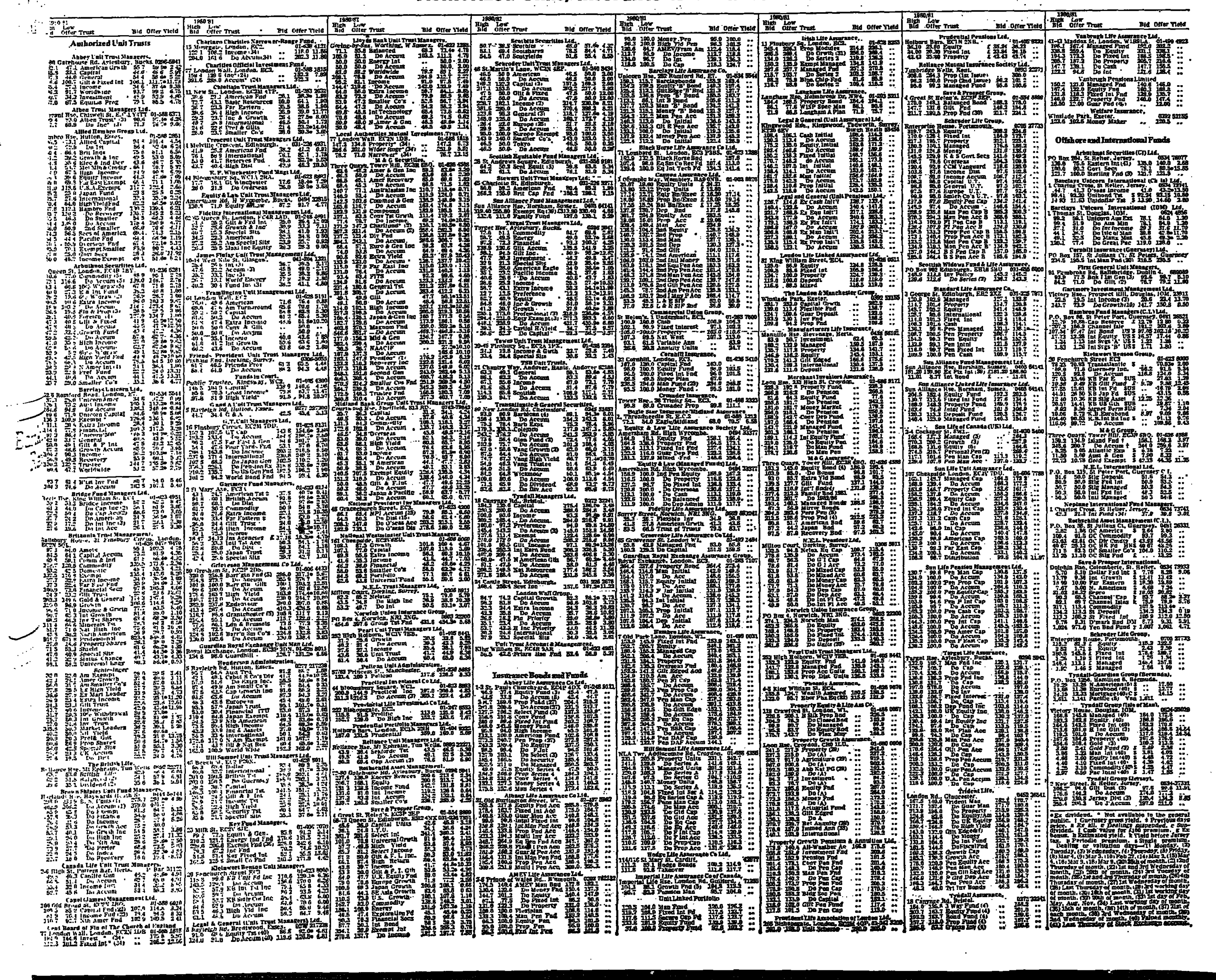
	Feb 23	Feb 20
Rapid American	28½	28½
Raytheon	97⅛	97⅛
RCA Corp	29½	29⅛
Republic Steel	26⅛	25⅞
Reynolds Ind	47½	42½
Reynolds Metal	32⅞	32⅝
Rockwell Int	37¼	36⅞
Royal Dutch	88	88¼
Safeways	31½	31
St Regis Paper	34½	34⅝
Santa Fe Ind	84	82⅞
SCM	25	25⅛
Schlumberger	107⅞	107
Scott Paper	20⅛	20⅝
Seagram	55	54
Sears Roebuck	15⅛	15
Shell Oil	45½	45½
Shell Trans	36½	37⅛
Signal Co	25⅝	25⅛
Singer	14⅛	14⅝
Sony	15⅛	15½
Sth Cal Edison	23⅝	23½
Southern Pacific	39	38⅞
Southern Rly	75⅞	76
Sperry Corp.	52⅝	52⅛
Std Brands	26⅝	26⅞
Std Oil Califnia	90	91
Std Oil Indiana	66¼	65½
Std Oil Ohio	56	55⅝
Sterling Drug	19⅛	20
Stevens J. P.	14⅛	14⅛
Sunbeam Corp	17½	17⅝
Sun Comp	40⅛	40⅞
Teledyne	183	182¾
Tenneco	44⅞	45¼
Texaco	38⅝	38
Texas East Corp	59⅛	60½
Texas Inst	107⅞	109
Texas Utilities	17⅛	17⅛
Textron	29⅛	29⅛
TWA	19⅛	19⅝
Travelers Corp	36⅛	36½
TRW Inc	54	55½
UAL Inc	21½	21⅝
Union Carbide	56⅞	54⅛
Union Oil Calif	37⅛	38½
Un Pacific Corp	65⅝	65
Uniroyal	6⅛	6
United Brands	14⅝	15
US Industries	10⅛	10⅛
US Steel	28⅞	27⅞
Utd Technol	52⅞	53⅞
Wachovia	19⅝	19⅝
Warner Lambert	22⅛	22⅛
Wells Fargo	29⅝	29⅛
West'n Bancorp	36⅛	34⅝
Westnghse Elec	28	27
Weyerhauser	36⅛	36
Whirlpool	22	21½
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	24⅛	24⅝
Xerox Corp	55⅞	56
Zenith	15	15⅛

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	28⅛	28⅞
Alcan Alumin	39	38½
Algoma Steel	41⅛	41½
Bell Telephone	18⅞	19
Cominco	66	65½
Cons Bathurst	24⅛	23⅝
Gulf Oil	28	25⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	23	22⅝
Hudson Bay Min	29⅛	30
Hudson Bay Oil	32⅝	32⅛
Imasco	30⅛	30⅞
Imperial Oil	32¼	32⅛
Int Pipe	15	15⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅛	4⅛
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅛
Seagram	66	65
Steel Co	34⅛	34
Thomson N 'A'	21¼	21¼
Walker Hiram	27½	27
WCT	14⅝	15

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FULHAM, S.W.6.—Nr. South Park, modernised house, 3 beds., large sitting room, dining room, kitchen, gas c.h., garden. Freehold £61,500. 736 2030.

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WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE
3 bed detached house. Quiet residential area of old market town comprising drive to car port and garage, hall with cloakroom. Lounge with York stone feature fireplace. Feature arch to dining room with patio door to private garden having summer house and fruit trees. 2 double and 1 single bedroom. Master bedroom with dressing room. Bathroom includes shower and coloured suite. Fitted kitchen. Full gas c.h. Double glazed. To sell with all carpets. £36,350.
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Much sought after residential area. Beautiful freehold home for sale with heated swimming pool, sauna & solarium. Large garage with remote control & forecourt parking for several cars. 3 reception rooms, dream kitchen & utility room. Master bedroom with dressing room & en-suite bathroom & shower room. 4 further bedrooms & bathroom. Large patio & secluded garden. Gas CH, double glazing.
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3 bedroomed town house: large reception, fitted kitchen, bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Everything you would expect in a working mother's home. Full gas c.h., exclusive forecourt parking for 2 cars (garage avail.). 50ft. garden, shaded by super trees, with the best fed birds and squirrels in N. London. £42,750 freehold.
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DESIGNERS & ART DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
Efficient executive secretary (with good shorthand) required to run busy West End office. Varied duties include administration of the Association's functions including European Illustration. Experience of either magazines, advertising or graphic design would be an advantage. Working knowledge of French & German would be useful. Salary negotiable.
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Major cigarette company have a superb opportunity for a superb person. You should be well educated and well spoken. Very smart and very confident top class candidate. Call Janet on 01-930 5348
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to work in chairman's office of London hotel. High salary for single, well qualified person under 30. Please apply with snapshot to Box 2578 F, The Times.

Directors' PA/Sec
£6,250 + +
Working for a dynamic public company based in S.W.1. you'll make the most of your excellent shorthand, typing skills and organisational ability ensuring the smooth running of the office. STL. LVs and bonus scheme complete first-class package for a first-class person. Phone Barry Eaglestone now for more details, 01-629 7262. 7 Princes St., W.1.
Graduate Girls Secretarial

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PA/SECRETARY
£6,500
We are a small friendly agency in WC1. The young Directors require a capable and enthusiastic PA/SECRETARY with shorthand combined with a pleasant telephone manner to handle our administration. Age 25-28 years.
Please contact Marie on 01-242 6051

FINE ART
Gallery in Covent Garden urgently needs second-in-command with (a) energy, (b) initiative and (c) first-class secretarial skills.
Send C.V. and letter to:
K. Tirmble, Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock St., Covent Garden, WC2

NON-SECRETARIAL

RED CROSS REGISTRY ASSISTANT
Assistant for Central Registry, aged 21-30, with neat handwriting, a methodical approach and ability to understand complicated correspondence. Minimum educational requirements 5 "O" levels. Duties include summarizing letters and filing correspondence, both of which require thought and care. Good conditions of service in present offices near Hyde Park Corner (10 mins. B.R. Victoria).
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RECEPTIONIST
£5,000
We are looking for two skilled, experienced Receptionists for two very different clients. One is a rapidly-expanding commercial company in word processing near Warren Street, where you'll have the opportunity to get involved with administration duties. The other is for a City firm of insurance brokers. For further details contact:
437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

FOOD PHOTOGRAPHER requires girl to run studio. Previous studio experience essential. Salary negotiable. Contact: Sue on 731 2226.

SECRETARIAL

TRI-LINGUAL PA—£6,000
Use your fluent German and at least one other language as you travel around Europe promoting this American real estate company, new to the U.K. Back in the office assist the M.D. to set up the new systems and set your own level of responsibility. If you have good secretarial and administration skills call KATHY PARGETER on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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£5,000 +
Splendid opportunity for an organized clear-headed person to join this international company. As a member of a busy sales team, you will prepare manuscripts, process orders, chase copy and liaise with the headquarters in France. If initiative is your forte and you have good typing skills ring AMANDA NEWELL on 387 0821. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

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PROPERTY AGENCY. — Requires PA/Secretary, car owner pref. Reply to Box 2574 F, The Times.

ARCHITECTS.—At Chelsea Embankment, need bright, efficient audio secretary (25-ish) with good skills to work in their new offices. Salary £5,500 neg. Ring or call into Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 01-584 9982.

SECRETARY.—No shorthand, Victoria Typing & audio for conferences, seminars & training schemes, £6,000 + bonus, L.V's Belle Agy 402 4655.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECS. Openings with Publishers and non-commercial fields now. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

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CORPORATE FINANCE ASSISTANT/PA
Enjoy working for this top company of money brokers where your prospects are unlimited. You will assist with new issues and learn all there is to know about corporate finance procedures using your secretarial skills. Excellent perks include twice yearly bonuses. STL and medical scheme. Phone DIANA DUGGAN today on 638 1609.
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£7,000.—A career package second to none. Use of your skills (50/100) plus flair for organizing and charming personality dealing with VIP clients will enable you to reap the high rewards and promotional prospects offered. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, travel and meal allowance, social club and more. Age 24+. Call 637 9922. Prime Personnel Consultants.

WE ARE FINE ART PUBLISHERS with luxury offices in Chelsea and now need both an audio secretary and a receptionist typist for our export department. Salaries according to age and experience. Please telephone Mrs Joyce on 01-352 3551. Felix Rosenstiel's Widow And Son Ltd.

SECRETARY/TYPIST (60 w.p.m.) for technical publishing house in W.C.1, would suit graduate. Salary £5,500. For further details call Carol Blake on 836 2875. Centacom Staff Agency.

PERSONAL SECRETARY, £7,000 p.a. for Chairman, International Co. Top level experience and skills. Personal Services Ltd (Agy), 01-370 5066.

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Exceptional Secretarial College leaver wanted for the office of Deputy Chairman of a leading international company near Piccadilly Circus. The successful candidate must have speeds of 100/50, A levels and good spelling. Salary £4,500 to £5,000.
Ring 437 1126
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Recruitment Consultants

YOUNG SECRETARY, aged 17-20. This is an exciting opportunity for a young, newly-qualified secretary to put his/her skills into practice, working for a small firm of Lloyd's Underwriters in EC3. You must have speeds of 100/45 and be ready to turn a hand to a wide range of secretarial duties. Training on a word processor will be given. Salary £4,500. Ring 628 4835 Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

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Recruitment Opportunities are featured every Thursday
For details ring
01-278 9161
or Manchester
061-834 1234

TEMPTING TIMES

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Not for us the "secretarial factory"—we provide a personal service for Temporary Secretaries specialising in the arts TV, entertainment and publishing.
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Why not ring us now.
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PR. CO. EC4 needs top calibre shorthand secretary for 2 week booking. 01-730 2212 Jaygar Careers (Consultants).

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST with Dolls Eye experience for West End TV Co. 01-730 2212 Jaygar Careers (Consultants).

AUDIO SEC. required for W1 film production company. 01-730 2212 Jaygar Careers (Consultants).

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E TYPE JAGUAR
V12 2 + 2 Red
Immaculate condition, sun roof, tinted windows, radio, owner must reluctantly sell.
£6,000 o.n.o.
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Phone 01-405 4137 (office hours).

SITUATIONS WANTED

TOP TEMP. secretary (no agency) seeks West End assignments.—389 4817 (eves).

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AT FLATLAND, Central flatshares available. 828 0626.

SECLUDED & CENTRAL.—Fully furnished house with roof garden, affording superb views. C.H., washing machine, deep freeze and col TV. 3rd person required. £40 p.w. 352 0473.

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RESPONSIBLE GIRL, 25+, own room, lux. mews house. £30 p.w. excl. Tel. 373 4516.

S.W.20. Prof. f. 25+, non-smoker, share house (1 other), own room £20 p.w. excl. 242 1222 ex 322 (day) 540 4788 (eve).

PROF. PERSON, 26+, share fabulous house, Balham. Own room, C.H. £100 p.c.m. inc. 675 4673 after 2 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL, mid 20's, seeks accommodation in Central London immediately until June. Max £30 p.w. Tel: 359 1370.

LUXURY SHARE, Putney, 2 rooms avail. £90-£100 p.c.m. Prof. person. 723 8372 or 788 2753.

S.W.14—Own room in comfortable C.H. house. £110 p.c.m. inc. Ring 876 2768 after 7 p.m.

N.1. For grad/prof. 20-30, own room. C.H. Ph.D. preferred. £30 p.w. all in. 226 4522

S.W.7. Male, own room in large flat £107 p.c.m. excl. 370 2301 (after 6).



Phillips

Tuesday, 24 February, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 24 February, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Wednesday, 25 February, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS

Wednesday, 25 February, 12 noon
BAXTER PRINTS AND STEVENGRAPHS
Viewing: Day prior and Morning of Sale until 11 a.m.

Thursday, 26 February, 11 a.m.
TEXTILES AND LACE
Illustrated Catalogue 60p by post

Thursday, 26 February, 2 p.m.
SCRIPOPHILY AND PAPER MONEY
Illustrated Catalogue 70p by post

Friday, 27 February, 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH, IRISH AND CONTINENTAL SILVER AND PLATE
including a collection of modern silver by Georg Jensen and Charles Boyton and a collection of early spoons.
Illustrated Catalogue £2.27 by post

A good George III coffee pot 28.75 cm high by John Scofield (probably) weight 30.5 ozs.

Monday, 2 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 2 March, 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS

Monday, 2 March, 2 p.m.
PRINTS
Illustrated Catalogue £2.00 by post

Tuesday, 3 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

The following illustrated brochures on selling at Phillips are available free of charge
☐ Furniture ☐ Musical Instruments ☐ Textiles
☐ Valuations ☐ Ceramics ☐ Oriental
☐ Silver ☐ Postage Stamps ☐ Books
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Please indicate which you require, attach your name and address, and enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

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FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

CLAPHAM.—Own room in family house for professional, aged 20-30, £150 p.c.m. incl.—Tel. 622 0433 from 4 p.m.

BATTERSEA.—Nr. Park. Prof. male (30-40) sociable house, own room, garden. £20/35 p.w. Tel.: 629 3847 office.

INDEPENDENT, unassuming male, 31, computer programmer, requires own room in civilised flat/house. Any area in Greater London considered. Please phone Chris Newton-Carter on 242 0747 during office hours.

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RENTALS

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CHELSEA beautifully designed & furnished house. 5 beds, 2 recep, 2 bath (1 en suite). Cloaks all machines (inc TV & Stereo) roof tce & gdn patio—recommended suit Co long let £350 p.w. Buchanans 589 7770/9936.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Facing own Park. Unfurn 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 reception. £15,000 p.a. no premium. Crouch & Lees. 493 0941.

KINGSTON.—Older style detached house close shops and station with 5 recept., 3 bedrooms, well fitted kitchen, nicely furnished and decorated. Avail 1-2 years £90 pw Tel J. W. Ltd. 641 2182.

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HYDE PARK. — Excellent 2 bedroom flat. Company let. £130 pw. Church Bros. 439 0381.

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DULWICH. — Tastefully Furnished and decorated Maisonette close to East Dulwich Station, with 2 bed rooms, gas C.H. Avail. 1 year £75 p.w.—Tel. J.W. Ltd. 949 2482.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE. Off-street parking. Luxury Flat, living room, kitchen, bathroom + shower, upstairs open-plan bedroom with dressing room. Everything provided. £100 p.w.—01-385 0919.

RENTALS

NATHAN WILSON
offer a friendly & expert letting service to both landlords & tenants so whether you are seeking accommodation or have property to let in NW London call us today...
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ELEMENTARY MY DEAR WATSON!
Close to the famous haunts of Sherlock Holmes. Two beautifully furnished flats. Reception, kit., 2/3 beds, 1/2 baths, clkroom; from £200-£260 p.w. C.H., C.H.W., lifts, porterage and entry phone.
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CHELSEA. Attractive, modern flat in quiet backwater of Chelsea. Owners own home. 1 double bed, sunny recep., k & b. Off street parking. £80 p.w. Long Co let. Flatland. 828 8251.

EBURY MEWS, SW1. Charming beautifully furnished Mews house. Double recep, master bed with dressing room, single bedroom, bath, cloaks, small well equipped kitchen £300 p.w. Boyd & Boyd 235 1726.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

CHELSEA, Knightsbridge, Belgravia Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Ring for current list. Flatland, 828 3651.

CHELSEA.—Nr Sloane St, charming 7th floor bachelor studio. Kit., bath., lifts., porters, C.H. CHW incl. £60 pw. 01-[illegible] 1198.

RIVER FRONT.—2 bedroomed furnished cottage in Wraysbury, [illegible] minutes central London. Swimming pool. Magnificent gardens. £125 p.w. including gardener. Minimum 6 months.—230 [illegible] (day), 486 4135 (eves).

MAYFAIR, 1 bedroom, 1 reception, bathroom, kitchen, unfurnished lease £15,000 or offer. Outgoings £42 p.w. Tel.: 629 1011 [illegible]

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3 [illegible] maining 2 bed flats now avail. min. Sloane Sq. £125 p.w. Portmans. 581 [illegible]

SWISS COTTAGE. — Close American School Luxury furnished flat 7 rooms, 3 bed rooms, balcony. Ultra-modern kitchen. Dishwasher. Dryer, col TV, Antique furniture C.H. [illegible] pw. Suit American Co. 455 8727 or 586 5310.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long let needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

HAMPSTEAD. Brand new luxury flat, 1 bed., study, lounge. [illegible]

HOUSES, FLATS, BEDSITS.—Most areas. Tel. Allens Accom. [illegible] 7733 or 263 6118.

LADY graduate seeks accommodation Guildford area to Sept. To include own bedroom, room, study, cooking facilities, central heating. Telephone advantage. Parking space. 758210.

MAYFAIR S.W.1.—Lux. furn. 2 or 4 bedrm. accom. [illegible] p.w. 629 9630.

BARNES.—Luxury cottage, newly fitted and furnished [illegible] C.H. Gdn. Avail. April [illegible] £100 p.w. Owner abroad. Box 2524 F, The Times.

WIMBLEDON.—Modern town house with garage and garden. 3 [illegible] 2 recep, kit. and 2 bath [illegible] equipped, c.h., long let [illegible] p.w. Phillips Kay and Lewis 839 2245.

MARSH & PARSONS urgently require large family houses & flats for rental with 4-5 bedrooms in the Kensington, Chelsea, Holland Park area for [illegible] lished company. [illegible] 6091 221 5335.

SMITH STREET. — Chelsea, superbly fully furnished, floor flats, 2 bed., spacious living rooms, luxury bathroom, cleaner service. Available [illegible] diately c/o Embassy. 6-12 [illegible] let. Rent by negotiation. [illegible] Miss McFarland. 629 2771.

(continued on page 26)

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PERSONAL CHOICE



...n Armstrong as Lulu and Günter Reich as Dr Schön ...night's live transmission of Berg's opera Lulu from the ...l Opera House, Covent Garden (Radio 3, 7.00)

...e years ago the subject of tonight's documentary, ...Hume O.S.B. (ITV, 10.30) was living a comparatively ...life as Abbot of one of the leading Roman Catholic public ...ls, Ampleforth. But then he was plucked from this haven ...onymity by his surprise appointment as Archbishop of ...minster and consequent elevation to Cardinal. The first ...of the programme deals with his early family life (his ...h mother a devout Catholic, his father a non-Catholic Scot) ...is life at Ampleforth where he was, in turn, schoolboy, ...e monk, housemaster and Abbot. His contemporaries, ...ling journalist Patrick O'Donovan, give some amusing views ...young Hume, and Hugo Young, deputy editor designate of ...unday Times gives a report on Hume the housemaster. The ...d part of the programme deals with his way of life since ...rival at Westminster Cathedral and we see him carrying ...s various functions. What emerges from this excellent ...phy (written and produced by Robert Fleming) is that ...al Hume is a humorous, compassionate and humble man ...ooks forward to the day when he can retire to the silence ...litude of his beloved Yorkshire Moors.

...ly, this evening sees the last in the wonderful series, Under ...BBC 2, 6.40). The subjects are both natives of the Norfolk ...—Brown Boats and Wherries. For over three hundred ...there have been wherries, taking cargo deep into the middle ...folk: but over the years the building of roads and railways ...ant they are now superseded by the juggernaut and the ...to such an extent that there is only one left, the Albion, ...is used as a holiday cruiser. The Brown Boats are luckier. ...ave found a protectress—Lady Mayhew—who has been ...them all her long life and through her twenty-nine of ...iginal thirty-one are in working order.

...s amazing that our small island has such a variable climate, ...does mean that we have a natural topic of conversation. ...orning's subject on Tuesday Call (Radio 4, 9.05) is our ...er and in the studio discussing different aspects of the ...e with Judith Chalmers are Professor Hubert Lamb of the ...rsity of East Anglia and agricultural meteorologist ...Smith. If you have any questions to ask these experts ...hem a ring on 01-580 4411.

...T THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; ...EPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Biology Form and Function. 7.05 X-Ray Diffraction. 7.30 Roman Pots. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The news in French. 9.35 Out of the Past. 9.57 Talkabout. 10.16 Look and Read. 10.30 English Language. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew. 12.05 pm History of the Spy Thriller. Closedown at 12.30.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included this afternoon is the weekly feature, Family Matters, in which various experts give advice on problems that might occur in an average home. 1.45 Pigeon Street. For the very young. 2.00 You and Me. For 4 and 5-year-olds (r).
2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Germany. 2.40 Japan. Closedown at 3.00.
3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial. 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Touche Turtle. Cartoon entitled The X Marks the Spot (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Ronald Pickup reads Moonshine in the Mustard Pot by Joan Aiken. 4.40 Animal Magic. Introduced by Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkin. This afternoon Terry takes his sea-lion, Gemini, to the Isle of *Skye where she has her first ever* dip in the briny. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.15 Grange Hill. In this the penultimate episode Pogo's homework service collapses and the disaster is felt throughout the school.
5.40 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Nationwide.
6.45 Rolf Harris *Cartoon Time*. Four more cartoons. One starring Tom and Jerry and three featuring Barney Bear. 7.15 Taxi. The drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company go to the aid of a down-on-his-luck preacher.
7.40 Seapower. In the second of his seven programmes on fighting ships, Lord Hill-Norton discusses the Fleet aircraft carrier.
8.10 When the Boat Comes In. Part two sees Jack Ford return to Gallowshields to try to find his old friend Matt Headley.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 Play: The Union by Tony Perrin. A dramatized view of the events which surrounded the Electrical Trades Union ballot-rigging case in the late 1950s and early 60s.
10.40 Omnibus: Dallas—the Big Store. A look at what the real inhabitants of this infamous city buy for Christmas presents. We see *the customers and staff of the* fabled Neiman-Marcus store during the weeks before the holiday.
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 Platform One. Mrs Maureen Walker talks to Bob Wellings about the effect her twelve year old daughter's cystic fibrosis has had on the girl herself, her sister and her parents.
12.05 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 11.38 am-12.05 pm Dechrau Siarad. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.15-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw. 7.10-7.40 Pobol y Cwm. 12.05 am News and weather. Scotland: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. Around Scotland, Country Vet. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.40-11.10 Current Account. 11.10-12.10 am Omnibus: Words Fail Me. 12.10 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. Ulster in Focus. 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.45-7.15 In Our Own Good Time. 12.05 am News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 6.45-7.15 East—It's Your Image. London and South East—Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands—Look! Hear! North—Hometown: Hathersage. North East—Phone in Now. North West—Towards Tomorrow. South—Support Your Local Twin. South West—The Music Quiz. West—The Chase. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Paris *Exhibition 1900*; *7.05* Measuring the Earth and the Moon; 7.30 From Time to Time. Closedown at *7.55*.
10.00 Business World. The seventh in a series of ten programmes designed to assist the owners of small businesses. Closedown at 10.25.
11.00 Play School. The story today is based on Bodil Hagbrink's Children of Lapland and it is presented by Carol Chell and Stuart McGugan. 11.25 Speak for Yourself. Asking for time off work is the subject of today's programme for people whose mother-tongue is not English (shown last Friday). 11.50 Closedown.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. Number seven in a series of ten programmes about the origins of the Arab/Israeli dispute (r). 3.00 Propaganda with Facts. The second of five programmes dealing with the cinema and public opinion in the 1940s (r). 3.30 A Childs Place. Kids in Care (r). Closedown at 3.55.
4.50 Open University: Your own Optics laboratory; 5.15 Art on Film.
5.40 Charlie Chaplin in One a.m.* (1916). Charlie, complete with top hat and tails, returns to a nightmarish home full of stuffed animals and other horrors.
6.15 Maggie. In this third episode we go to Edinburgh to meet the family of her boy friend James and the accents become a lot *easier to understand.*
6.40 Under Sail. The last programme in the series about old ships that still survive looks at Norfolk's Brown Boats and Wherries. Of the thirty-one Brown Boats that were built twenty-nine survive but there is only one Wherry, the Albion, which earns *her living with holiday cruises.*
6.55 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.00 Film: Destry Rides Again* (1939). Starring Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart. La Dietrich swaps her sophisticated siren roles to play a western saloon entertainer in this light-hearted *story of a pacifist (Stewart) hired* to clean-up a lawless frontier town.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests tonight at London's Greenwood Theatre are Victoria De Los Angeles who will sing and Lord Shinwell who won't.
9.00 Pot Black 81. Two matches tonight to see who will reach the semi-finals. The first is between Cliff Thorburn of Canada and *Steve Davis from London: the* second, Eddie Charlton of Australia plays David Taylor from Manchester.
9.50 Ireland: A Television History. The last programme in the series written and presented by Robert Kee looks at life as it is lived today by ordinary people in two different Northern Ireland communities—Ballymena and the Ardoyne district of Belfast.
10.45 Newsnight. In a special report David Tindall examines the experiences of three families who took the Prime Minister's advice and uprooted themselves in the search for work. Programme ends at 11.35.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Maths for young children; 9.47 A study of the Church of England; 10.04 Keepers of diaries, logs and journals; 10.26 The Isle of Skye; 10.48 Chemistry; 11.05 Maths for seven to nine-year olds; 11.22 Taking care of your feet; 11.39 The problems and delights of early family life.
12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch. Adventures of a young boy and his dog (r).
12.10 pm Pipkins. Puppets with an educational theme. 12.30 The Sullivans. *Life with an Australian* family during World War Two.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the husband accused of assaulting his wife (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus introduced by Judith Chalmers. She is joined today by Mary Berry who has some interesting pasta recipes. 2.45 The Mallens. A serial based on the noved by Catherine Cookson's novel about passion and lust in 19thC Northumberland (r). 3.45 Barney Miller. Among his problems this afternoon Police Captain Miller has to contend with a shoplifter who is confined to a wheelchair.
4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon featuring a doddery inventor. 4.20 Take a Chance. Another episode in the comedy series about the guests of a theatrical boarding house. 4.45 Ace Reports. Live action for preteenagers presented by Sharron Davies, Bob Goody, Brian Jacks and Wayne Laryea. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Seth Armstrong raises a few eyebrows when he reveals *something of his past.*
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Tricia Ingrams.
6.25 Help! with Viv Taylor Gee. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden and his guests, George Melly, Frank Muir and Molly Parkin, reminisce about *the stars and the shows of the* Thirties and Forties.
7.30 Bognor. Episode five in the humorous mystery serial about a friary with a secret. David Horovitch stars. 8.00 Robin's Nest. Robin and his father-in-law fall out over who should fetch Vicky and the twins from hospital. 8.30 Janet and Company. Among those who Miss Brown impersonates this week are Barbara Castle and Jessica Tate of the American comedy series Soap.
9.00 Cover. The final programme in the series based on a department of government that tests potential spies. Starring Alan Howard.
10.00 News.
10.30 Basil Hume O.S.B. A documentary about the leading Roman Catholic in England (see Personal Choice).
11.30 Job Hunt. The last of three programmes about young people and their search for work. There is a studio discussion, chaired by Dick Taverne, and the points raised are put to Employment Secretary James Prior in a separate filmed interview.
12.15 am Close with Tony Lothian reading a piece written by Florence Nightingale.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Geese in the Green Woollen Jackets, by David Martin.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: Can't Complain, by Robert Davis.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.30 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Serial: Wuthering Heights, by Emily Brontë (1).†
4.00 Ray Gosling Visits Skelmersdale.
4.15 Tolstoy in London.
4.45 The Trumpet Major (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Two at One?
8.35 Voices in Harmony.†
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Earthsearch (8).†
11.00 The Painted Veil (2).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: Deutsch für die Oberstufe (5); Music Interlude; Voix de France (5); Music Interlude; News; Music Interlude; Playtime.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Let's Move!; Music Interlude: Introducing Science.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: History—Long Ago; Secondary Science; Stories and Rhymes.
11.00 Study on 4: Allez-France! (17).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Greek Colonisation; Mathematical Statistics.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Verdi, Corrette, Holst, Boccherini.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Brahms, Mozart (K 238), Elgar.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Barber.†
10.00 Chamber Orch (Liszt): Handel, Bach, Tchaikovsky.†
11.00 Quartet (Vermeer): Janacek (No 2), Mendelssohn.†
12.05 pm BBCSO/Akoka, pt 1: Berlioz, Tchaikovsky (Vln Conc—Holmes).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBCSO, pt 2: Mussorgsky (Pictures).†
2.05 Light Music Miniatures.†
3.05 Piano: Scriabin, Prokofiev (Son 7).†
3.40 Quartet (Amphion): Burrell, Haydn (Op 77 No 1).†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Opera: Lulu, by Berg (K. Armstrong/Reich/ROH/C. Davis—live from Covent Garden), Prologue and Act I.†
8.05 Reading: Two Worlds for Memory.
8.25 Lulu, Act II.†
9.30 Story: How to Choose a Wife, by William Saroyan.
9.55 Lulu, Act III.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Krein, Nicholas.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: 19th-century Musical Trends; Revolution 1789-1870.
11.15 pm to 12.55 am Open *University: Errors and Iteration*; Algorithmic Approach to Computing; Patterns of Inequality; Evaluating Public Expenditure; History of Mathematics.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 *The Leading Ladies.*† *9.00* Boxing. 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Funny You Should Ask. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 9.00 pm The Songwriters.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The English Miniature. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 John Peel. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Sinbad Voyage. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Baker's Half-Dozen. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Scotland This Week. 5.15 My Word! 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 2.30 The Sinbad Voyage. *3.00* World News. *3.09 News about* Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15, Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.05 am-12.08 News.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34-11.30 Basil Hume.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 am Weather followed by It's A Small World.

Anglia
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Out of Town. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Unforgettable. 12.15 am Norfolk Parson Visits America.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 am-12.20 Wholeness.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.10 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.31 News. 10.34-11.30 Basil Hume. 12.10 am-12.15 Faith for Life.

Scottish
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.20 pm-1.00 Simply Sewing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Welcome to the CEILIDH. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 am-12.30 After all That, This.

HTV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Play It Again. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Dangerous Dan McFoo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Definition. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28-10.30 News. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.47 am-10.02 Wales and the Sea. 10.48-11.03 Believe It or Not. 12.00-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Gwesty Gwirion. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Brenhines Llen. 11.00-11.30 World in Action.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.10 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Touch of Fashion. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm.

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

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Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

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Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display, minimum 5 cms
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

BIRTHS

CLARK.—On February 16th, 1981, to Marie (née Cooke) and Ian—a daughter (Anna Elizabeth).

BIRTHDAYS

DAVID MAITLAND YOUNG. Happy Birthday.—Love Joscelyn.

JAMES TERRENCE MURPHY. Happy 21st birthday.—Love Mum & Dad.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,458

ACROSS

1 Spurs NASA to adjust Apollo's height (9).
6 " That suck'd the honey of his — vows " (Hamlet) (5).
9 Sydney Smith's 11 reads poem by the river (7).
10 Satirical verse, that's the short and the long of it (7).
11 Rail car or its occupant (5).
12 Taken from a book by Tusitala (9).
13 Dreamy 6 or Number 100, with tune about right (8).
15 The bird ordered for a humiliated 11 ? (4).
19 Near average (4).
20 Confuse in order to become more violent (8).
23 Standard theatre (9).
24 Waltzes: "The people as happy as can be, will hold you to it (5).
26 Still producing drink, with doctor in charge (7).
27 Severely beat a counter-revolutionary (7).
28 Surely does not barking too well ? (5).
29 Shows without a single head of cattle seem absurd (9).

DOWN

1 Name of author to send you crazy in the afternoon (9).
2 The rule of 3, say ? (5).
3 Sign up a waterman (8).
4 This likeness is utterly true to life (8).
5 Uneasy about the terrible din made by this rumpus (6).
6 Getting two degrees like these. Snakes alive ! (6).
7 Like Hesper, Pantaloon or a naughty boy (9).
8 Fourth patient examined by Sikes (5).
14 The woodwinds rigged out in scarlet (9).
16 Not so valuable ? Not at all (9).
17 The Listener distributed in Ireland (8).
18 Hence, in America; take note (8).
21 Insect holds another up in weak fashion (6).
22 Here Latin prize for a spasmodic outburst (6).
23 Disagreeable noise (5).
25 Tuck on a wrong mark, we hear (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,457

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPORT AND RECREATION

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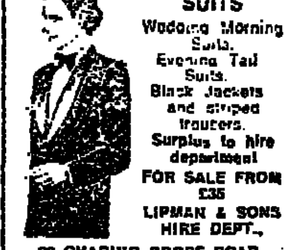
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